

# Veteran's Problem

## Difficult Question For Young Man To Solve

By JOHN A. HOWLAND.

**Y**OUNG men, middle aged men and old men have been interested alike in the problem of the "old man" in business. The specific complaint of the old man is that he is not wanted. Modern business admits the fact. But young men and men in the prime of their lives must grow old. What are the young men and the men of middle age going to do about it?

It is not likely that in any near future the methods of modern business will so change that the old man, per se, will be more in demand than he is now. Economic philosophies are to the effect that in general the man who has grown old ought to have a competence upon which to retire. Cold, hard facts that are indisputable show how impossible this is.

"What did you do with your money?" is the implied question turned upon the old man who must have something to do in order to live.

"Why, I never had any money in my life," may be the answer of that honest, earnest, capable, best man that ever worked hard all his life, honestly and earnestly.

Money too often is the mark of dishonesty and unfaithfulness in the individual who has most of it. Crookedness fails, often; but too often it succeeds, and as a rule success isn't questioned. Failures must submit to the interrogations and the cross-examinations and the measurements, and the sharpest, closest of all such inquisitions is that imposed upon the old man.

But the present bearing of the old man problem is upon the young man. What can the young man do to anticipate that old age condition when he may be in the "not wanted" class? He must anticipate age. Why not anticipate the condition which has come upon so many old men in the past?

"What is that work in which I may work longest without the infliction of the age penalty?" may be a live question for this potential old man of the future.

Probably in the vast majority of cases where earnest, honest men have worked at a chosen work that old age problem is met if, until the end, the worker is privileged to work. To lie in the harness is by thousands considered an ideal ending of an ideal life. Accumulated money and idle ease have shortened thousands of lives at the expense of contentment. For this type of man it is a certainty that ability and opportunity to work until the end must satisfy. What, then, shall the young man choose—if he can—promising him that longest independent usefulness?

To answer the question for himself naturally depends upon the individual and the thousand and one characteristics and tastes and equipments of the man for the work he may choose. A young man may have that sole desire to become a locomotive engineer, for example. He has the physical frame to more than stand the test of fireman apprenticeship. He may have the nerve and judgment and sobriety and sanity for the ideal man in the locomotive cab. But what if his eyesight is bad and the chances are that it may grow worse? Could the young man do a more foolish thing than to persist in his intentions to run a locomotive? Failing eyesight is that greatest of all bugbears of the locomotive engineer, growing old in the service. Every other qualification may be left him, but failing of the eye test he must step down and out.



# Question of Right to Bear Arms

By JAMES A. WOOLSON

A general impression that the "right to bear arms" means the right to carry a revolver involves the constitution in a haze which goes far to obscure what the law really means and why.

If you will look up the constitution of the United States and turn to the second amendment, you will see that the fathers of the republic never contemplated totting a gun when they penned the amendment. "A well-regulated militia" is what they were talking about. That was in their opinion a necessity and in order that the people of the United States might always

have that safeguard they provide that "the right to bear arms shall not be infringed."

Few men will go so far as to insist that under that section a city may not require registration of persons carrying revolvers, nor, indeed, to require them to show that their business is such as to make carrying a pistol a necessity.

Those of good character and whose work is such that personal protection is required are granted permits without undue delay. Those who cannot show cause to the satisfaction of the department of police are refused and every reasonable man will approve of the action of the general superintendent of police in withholding his sanction to an indiscriminate practice of revolver carrying.

At all events, the constitution cannot be made to approve of such practice.

# Killing of Wild Animals a Pleasure

By JANE C. COLE

Is there no one to protest against the killing of wild beasts? Why should men go miles and miles to shoot some animal which never did them any harm? Have they no right of existence?

In the early days it was necessary to kill game in order to sustain life and to protect lives from hungry beasts. In this day and age it is the lust for blood only which leads men to kill.

Two men were mountain climbing in Colorado and were told by ranchmen that they (the ranchers) would not "squeal" if the climbers shot a deer out of season.

One of the climbers replied, "There are some humans I could shoot easier than a deer," to the utter amazement of the ranchmen. They shouldered their "trusty cameras" and climbed the mountain.

But death outright is more humane than life in small cages, carted about the country with the circus, living in the most unnatural way.

In the old geography there was an opening sentence: "The earth was made for man." But was it? Have all these creatures no right of existence? When they interfere with man's safety and welfare he may destroy, but to kill for pleasure is the lowest type of sport.



## TOMMY'S FOURTH OF JULY.

By Edna Perry Booth.

Mother had tucked little Tommy in bed. Battered and scarred from his head to his toes; Ten little fingers were swollen and red. He'd a bump on his eye and a burn on his nose. As she kissed his round chin, mother said, with a sigh: "Thank goodness it's over, this Fourth of July!"

Dear little Tommy, all fresh from the fight. Lying there poulticed, still dauntless as yet— Mother stepped softly to lower the light. And heard him exclaim in a voice of regret: Half to himself, as he closed his well eye. "I wish that to-morrow was Fourth of July!"

## The Game of Wolf.

The Chinese and Japanese boys, 13 years old and under, play a serpent game which is quite exciting. A dozen or more boys form in line, each fellow with his hands on the shoulders of the boy in front of him, says the People's Home Journal. One of the fellows is the "wolf." The boy at the head of the line is the "head" of the serpent, and the last is the "tail." The wolf stands near the head of the serpent until the signal is given. Then he tries to catch the "tail" without touching any other part of the snake. The boys who form the body of the serpent protect the "tail" by writhing about in all sorts of twists, to prevent the wolf from catching the "tail." This must be done without breaking the line. When the "tail" is caught, the wolf becomes the "head" and the "tail" becomes the wolf. The last boy in line is the "tail." The game can be continued until every boy has been wolf.

## KNOTTY TEDDY BEAR PUZZLE

One That Will Give the Average Person Plenty of Exercise for His or Her Wits.

Years of use having failed to dim the popularity of the Teddy bear, a Tennessee man has adapted this toy to a new use by making a puzzle which will give the average person plenty of exercise for his or her wits. Of course, like any other puzzle, once solved it is quite easy. The puzzle consists of a Teddy bear, in a sitting posture, with its forelegs outstretched. There is a hole in his nose and in



Loops Hold the Secret.

each forepaw, and through these a double cord is passed. The ends of the cord pass through the paws and on each end are metal rings, much too large to pass through the holes. By making the proper use of the loops in the cord, however, the latter may be removed from the bear and replaced with ease. The basic principle of the puzzle, that of making the secret in the proper manipulation of the loops, is not strictly new, but the adaptation of this principle to the Teddy bear will insure its popularity as a puzzle.

## OUR YOUTHFUL BASEBALL NINE.



Tommy is the pitcher, Billy's at the bat, Fatty is the catcher, And you can't beat that.

They're all the finest players, And sometime will champions be, And carry off the pennant, But that's 'twixt you and me.

Before their school is over For vacation they will play Out on the city commons Almost every Saturday.

And you will hear their parents (Who think them very fine), A-boasting just a little Of their baseball nine.

## HOME MADE MARINE COMPASS

Simply Constructed by Magnetizing Ordinary Needle and Pushing It Through a Cork.

Magnetize an ordinary knitting needle, A, and push it through a cork, B, and place the cork exactly in the middle of the needle, says Popular Mechanics. Thrust a pin, C, through the cork at right angles to the needle and stick two sharpened matches in the sides of the cork so they will pro-



Magnetized Needle Revolving on a Pin.

ject downward diagonally. The whole arrangement is balanced on a thimble with balls of wax stuck on the heads of the matches. If the needle is not horizontal, pull it through the cork to one side or the other, or change the wax balls. The whole device is placed in a glass berry dish and covered with a pane of glass.

## A Game of Numbers.

Next time your friends come to see you write out these questions, and see how many can write down the correct answers:

1. What two numbers multiplied together will produce seven?
2. How many four fives be placed so as to make six and a half?
3. If five times four are 23, what will the fourth of 20 be?
4. What is the difference between twice 25 and twice five and 20?
5. Divide the number 50 into two such parts that if the greater part be divided by seven and the less by three the quotient in each case will be the same.
6. If you have a piece of cloth containing 50 yards, and wish to cut it into 50 one-yard pieces, how many days will it take you to do it if you cut one yard a day?

- Answers:
1. The numbers are 7 and 1.
  2. The figure 5, the fraction five-fifths and the decimal fraction five-tenths.
  3. Eight and one-fourth.
  4. Twice 25 are 50; twice 5 and 20 are 30.
  5. The two parts are 35 and 15.
  6. Forty-nine days—not 50 days.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

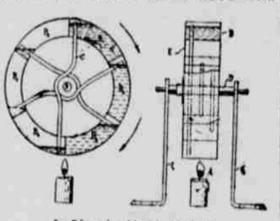
## NOVEL LIQUID HEAT MOTOR.

Ether or Acetone Introduced into Chambers Through Small Holes and Air Blown Out by Heating.

Owing to the fact that water in liquid form is nearly incompressible, it cannot be used to perform a cycle of operations such as take place in the steam engine. Theoretically, however, any substance having a temperature above its surroundings is capable of serving as a power generator, says R. V. Heuser, in the Scientific American. Disregarding the possibility of thermo-electric conversion of energy, useful mechanical work can be derived through the expansion of vapors of volatile substances. Many liquids are known to pass into vapor under a feeble heat, such as, for instance, the sun's rays.

If other media than water are used as heat carriers, it becomes indispensable to recover the original liquid by means of condensation for economic reasons.

A simple apparatus, which can be made by the handy man, will demonstrate that a very small degree of heat is sufficient for performing light mechanical work.



A Simple Heat Motor.

A disk E, mounted on shaft D, serves as support for six compartments, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, concentrically arranged about D. These as well as the disk can be made of tin soldered together. Two opposite chambers, for instance, B1 and B4, are connected by a small brass tube C, bent outward at the center to clear the shaft D, and projecting through the chambers nearly to the outer cylindrical wall. Two uprights, F1 and F2, support the wheel at a proper distance over a small flame A or over a basin filled with

hot water. One of each pair of chambers is filled with ether or acetone, while the other contains only the vapor of the liquid in an expanded state, but no air at all. The liquid is introduced into the chambers through small holes, and after the air has been blown out (by heating this liquid to the boiling point) each hole is sealed with a drop of solder.

Evidently, when one chamber vaporizes and passes through the tube to the opposite chamber where it condenses. Thus the center of gravity is constantly changed, causing the wheel to revolve.

## ELECTRICAL NOTES.

A wireless telephone is to be used along the coast as a fog signal. It has been tried out and found to work well under heavy weather conditions. A wireless plant will be installed on the top of the tower of the city hall of Philadelphia, 500 feet above the street.

The tides of the bay of Fundy will be harnessed for electric power. An electric sand-papery outfit is one of the latest electrical devices.

Electric sirens are in use on the railways of Germany. The sound is produced by the vibrations of a diaphragm under the influence of an electro-magnet.

The adoption of electric furnaces in large steel plants is expected to produce a rail that the highest speed freight engines cannot injure.

A telephone line is being constructed over the Alps which has the highest altitude of any telephone line in the world.

Five million is to be spent to develop a water power 165 miles from Butte, Mont. The electric power will be used in the mines near Butte.

The Maine Central railroad is trying out new electric headlights. The current is supplied from a small steam turbine driven generator mounted on the top of the boiler.

## Electric Farming.

The use of electric power in large farm operations has already been highly developed in some localities in Germany. The plan is to place a central power plant at the points where it will be convenient for the nearby population, says Rural Affairs.

The electricity is collected in storage batteries, which are then mounted on wheels and taken wherever the power is needed. One of these traveling batteries may be connected with a farmer's power wood saw to work up the winter's supply in a few hours. Then the battery is moved to the next farm, where it may connect with the grain mill, as shown in one of the illustrations.

Another set of batteries is shown as a truck and dragging a gang plow. Another storage truck at the opposite side of the field draws the plow back again. Besides the portable form of electric power the establishment supplies light, heat and permanent power wherever required in the neighborhood.

## DARING BURGLAR DONE FOR.

Cleptograph Takes His Picture While He Has Been Busy, Leaving Likeness for Police to Work On.

The day of the blithesome burglar who parodied the old song with his: "He who burgles and gets away May live to burgle another day," is gone and done for. The burglar no longer is safe simply because he happens to "make a clean getaway" after blowing open a safe and transferring the contents to his spacious pockets. He is in the same precarious position as any "wanted" criminal whose photograph is in the rogue's gallery. For while he has been burg-



A Cleptograph.

ling a camera has been cliking in the wall before him, and when he goes away he leaves behind a first class likeness for the police to use in tracing him to his doom.

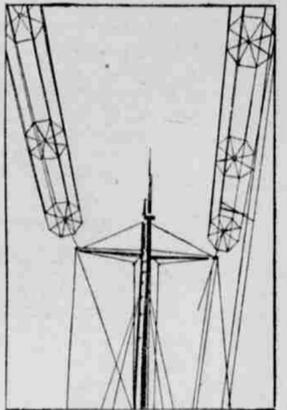
The "cleptograph" is the name of the machine that does the trick. It is something new in protection against burglars. It does not scald him with boiling water the moment he steps upon a board before a safe, nor electrocute him. It simply is a camera concealed in the wall in such a way as to command the object which might attract the modern Bill Sykes, and which is so arranged that no one can enter the room without disturbing the system of electric wires by which its mechanism is put in operation. These wires, when disturbed, instantly cause the camera to turn and focus itself upon the point of disturbance. Another disturbance, and a flashlight explodes and the intruder's likeness is caught on a photographic plate just as neatly as if an operator were directing the camera's work. Upon discovery of the burglary the plate is taken out and developed, the photograph given to the police, by whom it is published in bulletins and sent broadcast over the country with the request to arrest and detain the picture's original, with an account of the crime for which he is wanted.

The device is the invention of an Italian whose efforts in putting the camera to novel and unheard of uses have met with remarkable success. Photographing wild game with a set camera and flashlight long has been common among outdoor photographers, and the cleptograph is only the same idea applied to the photographing of an enemy of society.

## WIRELESS AIDS SIGNAL CORPS

Installation on Board Big Battleships Allows Man with Flag to Take Things Easy.

Wireless telegraphy on warships has relieved the signal corps of much



A Wireless Detector.

unpleasant labor, especially in bad weather. The signalman formerly was compelled to take a chilly position in order to send the commander's messages to a sister warship, but since the installation of the wireless system he may sit back in his cabin and communicate directly and in the greatest comfort.

## High Voltage Don't Kill.

While in the power house of the North Georgia Electric Company, at Buford, Ga., recently, Capt. G. W. Buford, a member of the city council, received 50,000 volts of electricity and still lives. He came in contact with a wire carrying 50,000 volts accidentally touching it with his left arm, and the current passed through his body. It melted the nails out of his shoes and badly mutilated his face where he wore gold rimmed glasses. Capt. Buford was almost stripped naked by the current. The physicians do not understand how he escaped instant death.