

BOY SCOUTS FOR AMERICA

One Corps at Springfield, Mass., and Another Planned.

PLAN OF THE ORGANIZATION

Idea that has Enlisted 150,000 Boys in England Brought to America—Scout Law as Framed by Hero of Mafeking.

The boy scout idea has just reached America from England, where 150,000 boys are enrolled in the order.

At about 10 years of age every healthy-minded youngster becomes imbued with the spirit of adventure.

The scout is taken at the age when his surplus energy is seeking some outlet, and he is taught to do most of the simpler things known to soldiers, sailors, policemen, firemen, first aid graduates, fishermen, hunters, woodmen, campers and detectives.

Every patrol of boy scouts is named after some bird or animal, the first thing the boy does is to learn the cries and calls of his particular totem.

He must have an elementary knowledge of first aid to the wounded and of bandaging. He must know the Morse alphabet, so that he can signal by it.

When the boy scout has won his second class badge he begins at once to prepare for the first class degree. To pass he must, among other requirements, be competent to carry verbal messages and to compute the height of buildings and short distances by sight with not more than 25 per cent error.

He must also be able to track a party of the enemy and to run a mile in twelve minutes.

All this secures for him the general first class degree. There are also special first class badges, such as the seaman's badge. The scout who gains this has really a good deal of nautical knowledge.

Special medals of honor are given for such deeds as stopping a runaway horse or saving life. There are twenty medals of this class.

In with all this training are mixed the pastimes that a boy delights in, the skulking on hands and knees through long grass after the imaginary enemy, the building of Indian camps by riversides and the flashing of messages from hilltop to hilltop.

But valuable as is such practical training while the boy's mind is fresh and most eager to receive it, it is still only the lesser part of the good the boy receives from being a scout.

On my honor I promise that I will do my best (1) to do my duty to God and the king (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to obey the scout law.

This is the scout law which the boy has promised to fulfill: 1. A scout's honor is to be trusted. If a scout says, "On my honor it is so," that means that it is so, just as much as if he had taken a most solemn oath.

2. A scout is thrifty; that is, he saves every penny he can and puts it into the bank so that he may have money to keep himself when out of work, and thus not make himself a burden to others, or that he may have money to give away to others when they need it.

3. A scout is loyal to the king and to his officers, to his parents, his country and his employers. He must talk to them through their officers, and he must never speak to his superior or to his officers in a disrespectful manner.

4. A scout's duty is to be useful and to help others. And he is to do his duty before anything else even though he gives up his own pleasure or comfort or safety to do it.

5. A scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other. And if a scout meets another scout, even though a stranger, he must speak to him and help him in any way that he can either to carry out the duty he is to do or to give him food, or as far as possible anything that he may be in want of.

6. A scout is a friend to animals. He should save them as far as possible from pain and should not kill any animal unnecessarily, even if it is only a fly. Killing an animal for food is allowable.

7. A scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or scoutmaster without question. Even if he gets an order he does not like he must do as soldiers and sailors do: he must carry it out at all times, because it is his duty, and after he has done it he can come and state his reasons against it. But he must carry out the order at once.

New Theory of the Comet

George H. Lee Argues that the Visitor is a Great Globe of Gaseous Nature, of Which Only the Nucleus and a Small Portion of Its Body is Visible Owing to Its Extreme Attenuation

SEVERAL of my friends have said to me that their children were "scared to death" about the comet, and the stories they had heard about the tail of the comet striking the earth.

There is really just as much danger to the earth from impact with the tail of a comet as there would be to a brick wall from striking it with a child's toy balloon.

Most of the theories of damage possibilities are not only impossible, but are absurd. One says that the comet's tail may be a highly poisonous gas, overlooking the fact that such a gas could never reach the surface of the earth, at the bottom of the tremendous atmospheric ocean.

Another far-fetched theory is that the upper surface of our ocean of air is a sea of oxygen, the highest known gas and very inflammable; that the tail of the comet may "touch off" this gas and set the world afire.

In this case it is overlooked that hydrogen will not burn, except in the presence of oxygen, and even though the tail of the comet were a flaming torch, plunged into a surrounding sea of inflammable hydrogen, it could not produce a single flicker.

The upper strata of our earth's atmosphere, the strata of interstellar space, the general makeup of comets, etc., are all matters of conjecture. I find that astronomers generally accept literally the Kinetic theory of diffusion of gases; that is, they accept it without allowance for the more important items of pressure and temperature.

The kinetic theory of diffusion of gases is to the effect that the molecules of all gases are in rapid motion, bombarding each other, moving back and forth, so that a mixture of two gases, even though one is heavier than the other, will not separate into layers but will continue more or less of a permanent nature.

From this it is reasoned that the gas hydrogen, which is approximately sixteen times lighter than air, will not seek the upper strata of our atmosphere but will be permanently, in conjunction with all other gases, mixed throughout our atmosphere.

One who has thoroughly investigated kinetic energy in relation to gases known that the action is influenced to a very great extent by temperature and pressure. Heat is the prime factor, but pressure has its influence.

I have experimented with various gases under pressures ranging from 1-1000 of an atmosphere up to an extreme pressure of over 3,000 atmospheres or about 30,000 pounds to the square inch, a pressure capable to bulge the sides of a tool steel tube having one-fourth inch bore and three-eighth-inch walls.

At atmospheric pressure, or the ordinary state of gases at the earth's surface, and at a normal livable temperature, the activity of gases is very great. A cupful of oxygen introduced into an ordinary closed room will quickly find its way to every part of the room, though being so much lighter than air, it would seem that it should float at the top.

Reduce the temperature and the activity of the gases decreases until, at the freezing temperature (of the gas), it practically ceases to move, or, as we say, it "freezes."

Another, now aware when put out, a scout goes about with a smile on and whistling. It cheers him and it cheers other people, especially in time of danger, for he keeps it up then all the same. The punishment for swearing or using bad language is for each offense a mug of old water poured down the offender's sleeve by the other scouts.

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For instance, a mixture of equal parts hydrogen and oxygen will be enormously active at a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit. At zero the activity is much diminished. Reduce the temperature to the freezing point of oxygen, and the separation is complete.

There is no such thing as a complete vacuum. The law governing the expansion of gases insures an atmosphere of some kind to every body floating in space. It also proves that all space is filled with gas of an extreme attenuation, if not hydrogen, then a lighter and to us unknown gas.

I believe that a comet is an immense sphere of gas, the diameter of which is more than twice the length of the tail at its most prominent appearance, which also comprises the concentrating or controlling medium—the vast central swarm of small solid bodies—in increasingly attenuated from the nucleus or center to the outer surface.

This immense globular body of gas is enclosed by the atmosphere of inter-stellar space, which, while not a real vacuum, is a greater one than any yet attained through the efforts of man. It is just the kind of gas; just the right diminutive pressure to produce a luminous effect under electrical excitation.

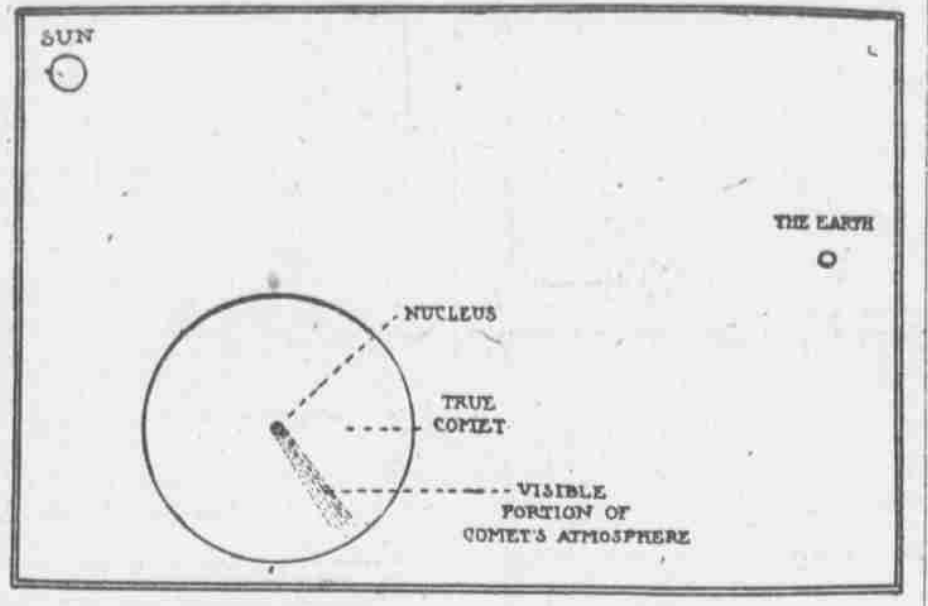


DIAGRAM SHOWING MR. LEE'S THEORY OF THE COMET.

The spectroscope shows in the tail and bright nucleus of the comet cyanogen, or carbon and nitrogen, also hydrogen and other substances in gaseous form. It is a well known fact that carbon and nitrogen, under slight pressure and exposed to electrical influence, will emit light. Therefore, the entire vast body of the comet many millions of miles in diameter, as luminous if any portion of it is luminous. Why then does it not appear as a vast ball of glowing fire?

Simply because of the fact that, from nucleus or center to outer surface, the gas is of decreasing pressure and increasing attenuation in accordance with the law governing expansion gases. A gallon of gas at the surface of the earth of a pressure of one atmosphere will, at a pressure of one millionth of an atmosphere, expand to a quantity of 1,000,000 gallons. Reduce the pressure to infinitesimal amount and the gallon of original gas will fill all space.

The gas in the nucleus of the comet is of sufficient density to give a bright light while the glow becomes fainter as the outer circumference is approached. We do not see the main body of this faintly illuminated gas because it is overshadowed by the sun. We see only the bright nucleus and the portion of the outer sphere which is shaded from the rays of the sun by the nucleus.

That is why the tail of the comet always points away from the sun; it is why the tail is sometimes straight and sometimes curved according as the nucleus and extremity of illumination are of varying distance from the eye of the observer; it is why some tails are single and some double as the nucleus may be single or separated; why the comet grows brighter and the tail longer on approaching the sun.

If we could see the comet in eclipse, that is, if there were any body large enough to shield it from the sun's light—then we would see a wonder greater than any yet shown to man. Instead of the present form we would see an immense globe or ball of fire, the diameter of which would be twice the length of comet and tail combined. It would surely startle the unenlightened.

GEORGE H. LEE.

EARLY LIFE OF JANE ADDAMS

Tells of Experiences of Her Childhood and the Offer of a Bribe.

Jane Addams, the great social settlement worker and the creator of Hull House in Chicago, begins her life story in the April American Magazine. Among some of the early experiences of her childhood she recounts the following touching story:

"My great veneration and pride in my father manifested itself in curious ways. On several Sundays, doubtless occurring in two or three different years, the 'Union' Sunday school of the village was visited by strangers, some of those 'strange people' who live outside a child's realm, yet constantly thrust it by their close approach. My father taught the large Bible class in the left-hand corner of the church next to the pulpit, and to my eyes at least, was most imposing figure in his Sunday frock coat, his fine head rising above all the others. I imagined that the strangers were filled with admiration for this dignified person, and I prayed with all my heart that the ugly, pigeon-toed little girl, whose crooked back obliged her to walk with her head held very much upon one side, would never be pointed out to these visitors as the daughter of this fine man. In order to lessen the possibility of a connection being made, on these particular Sundays I

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did not walk beside my father, although this walk was the great event of the week, but attached myself firmly to the side of my Uncle James Addams, in the hope that I would be mistaken for his child, or at least that I would not remain so conspicuously unattached that troublesome questions might identify an ugly duckling with her imposing parent. I simply could not endure the thought that 'strange people' should know that my handsome father owned this homely little girl. But even in my childish desire to protect him from his fate, I was not quite so very self-sacrificing as my uncle, although I quieted my scruples with the reflection that the contrast was less marked, and that, anyway, his own little girl 'was not so very pretty.' Happily, however, this specter was laid before it had time to grow into a morbid familiar, by a very trifling incident. One day I met my father coming out of his bank on the main street of the neighboring city, which seemed to me a veritable whirlpool of society and commerce. With a playful touch of exaggeration, he lifted his high and shining silk hat and made me an imposing bow. This distinguished public recognition, this totally unnecessary identification, among a mass of 'strange people' who couldn't possibly know unless he himself made the sign, suddenly filled me with a sense of the absurdity of the gesture. It may not even then have seemed as absurd as it really was, but at least it seemed enough so to collapse, or to pass into the limbo of forgotten specters.

"Of the many things written of my father in that August in 1881, when he died, the one I cared for most was written by an old political friend of his who was then editor of a great Chicago daily. He wrote that while they were the doubting many members of the Illinois legislature who, during the great contracts of the war time and the demoralized reconstruction days that followed, had never heard of the movement of Illinois in which Hull House joined to secure the passage of the first factory legislation. I was told by the representatives of an informal association of manufacturers that if the residents of Hull House would drop this nonsense about a sweat-shop bill, of which they knew nothing, certain business men would agree to give \$50,000 within two years to be used for any of the philanthropic activities of the settlement. As the fact broke upon me that I was being offered a bribe, the shame was enormously increased by the memory of this statement. What had befallen the daughter of my father that such a thing could happen to her? The salutary reflection that it could not have occurred unless a weakness in myself had permitted it, withheld me at least from a heroic display of indignation before the two men making

the offer, and I explained as gently as I could that we had no ambition to make Hull House the largest institution on the 'West Side,' but that we were much concerned that our neighbors should be protected from untoward conditions of work, and—so much heretics youth must permit itself—to accomplish this the destruction of Hull House was necessary, that we would cheerfully sing a te deum on its ruins. The good friend who had invited me to lunch at the Union League club to meet two friends who wanted to talk over the sweat-shop bill here kindly intervened, and we all hastened to cover over the awkward situation by that scurrying away from ugly morality which seems to be an obligation of social intercourse."

A Burning Shame He is not to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve to cure burns, sores, piles, cuts, wounds and ulcers. 25c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Persistent Advertising in The Bee is the road to Big Returns.

HAIR REMOVERS ARE DANGEROUS Physicians Say: "Don't Use Poisonous Depilatories."

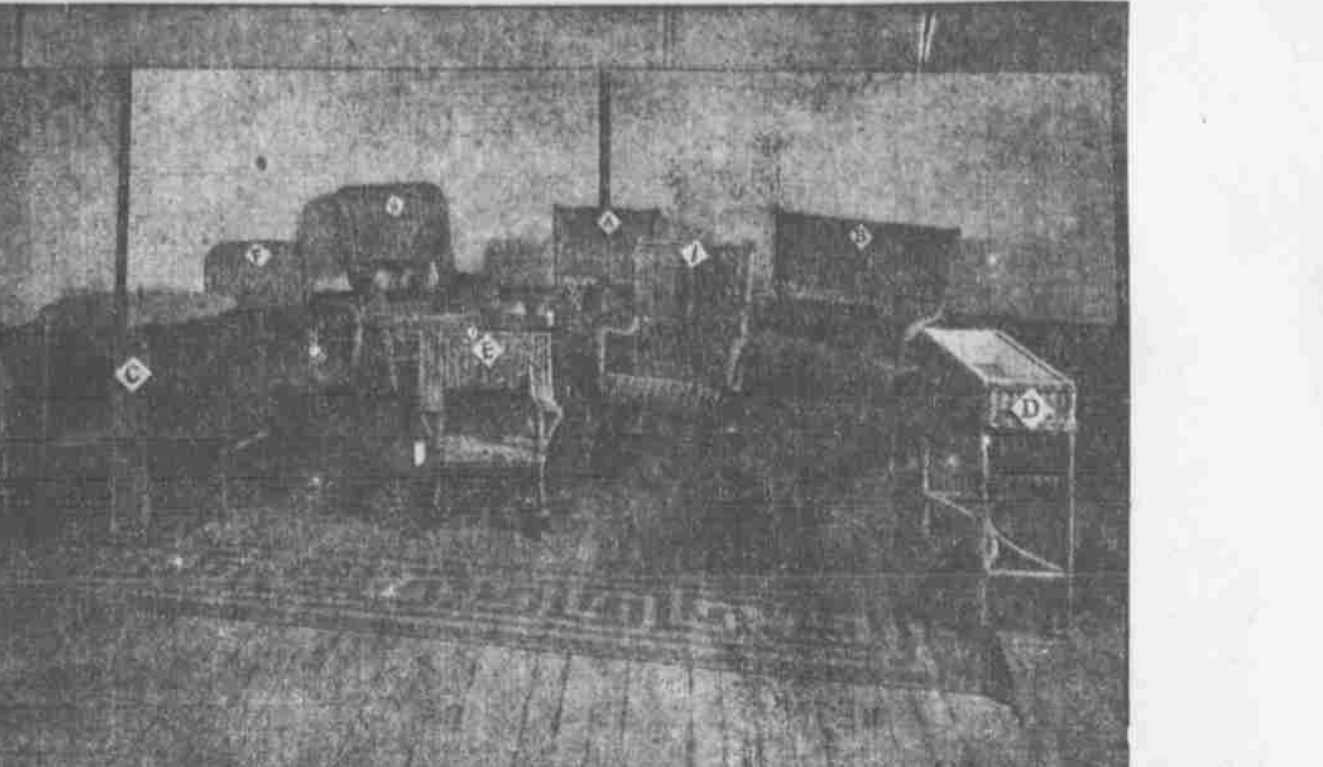
The extravagant claims recently made by unscrupulous manufacturers of hair removers in sensational advertisements unquestionably justify physicians in cautioning the public against the use of this class of depilatories. How many people have been enticed into using these dangerous preparations with consequent injury to themselves cannot be estimated, but only guessed at.

The preparations above referred to are invariably in the form of creamy pastes, which are to be brushed on the skin, and are very sticky. These contain Sulphide of Barium, an insoluble chemical, which cannot be dissolved, therefore, cannot be absorbed by the skin. As a result, you are told to leave these pasty compounds on the skin until they dry and take the hair out with a knife is proof positive that they are not absorbed. If they are, why do they still remain on the skin? The most that can possibly be done is to remove the surface hair, which in consequence will reappear stronger and thicker after each removal.

There is only one logical, scientific way to remove hair, and that is the use of a liquid containing active ingredients which can be absorbed by the skin. De Miraclo, known all over the world as the safe hair remover, is such a preparation. It is easily and quickly absorbed, and it does not remain on the skin. It leaves the skin free from irritation, and what is more to the point, it is absolutely non-poisonous. Therefore, it will not produce eczema or food poisoning. Remember, the active ingredients are made in the laboratory, no poisonous, nasty compound or other workable condition can reach the hair root, and we can prove it.

Beware of the fake free advertisements and others. De Miraclo is sold by Sherman's, 100 West 14th St., New York City, and by the De Miraclo Co., 11th and Henry Sts., New York City. We will send you a 50-page booklet containing full information concerning this remarkable treatment, as well as testimonials of prominent physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and the principal magazines. You should read this booklet before you try anything else. Write to the De Miraclo Chemical Co., Dept. 100, 100 West 14th Ave., New York, simply saying you want this booklet, and it will be mailed, sealed, at once.

Such Time is Here



KALTEX FURNITURE

Made of a light, tough fibre, practically indestructible—finish will not scratch, peel or splinter; is not affected by heat or moisture, and can be scrubbed like a floor. Shown in the beautiful shade of Grass Green. Every piece hand made and an ornament to the Den, Library, Sun Parlor or Porch. We want you to see all the various styles and shapes in this new furniture.

Table listing furniture items and prices: A-Arm Chair \$3.50, B-Settee \$6.25, C-Table \$6.00, D-Fern Stand \$9.00, E-Arm Rocker \$5.75, F-Arm Chair \$7.50, G-Arm Rocker \$8.00, H-FULL ROLL ARM ROCKER \$3.00.

MILLER, STEWART & BEATON, 413-415-417 South Sixteenth Street.

Hotel Martinique, B'way, 32d and 33d Sts. NEW YORK CITY. IN THE HEART OF THINGS HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF HOTEL. Handsomely furnished, all outside rooms, with every modern appointment, one block from New Penn Depot, near all leading department stores and theatres. ROOMS WITH PRIVILEGE OF BATH, \$1.50 per Day and Up. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, \$2.50 per Day and Up.

The Brentwood, Telephone 455. Attention given patrons wishing special diet. Rates reasonable. House thoroughly modern and convenient to springs and baths. Write for further information. ANNETTA WATT, Prop. Graduate nurse from Presbyterian hospital, Omaha. Now located at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

ASTHMA. The highest class of accommodations at moderate rates. The new addition will be completed on September 1st, giving hotel capacity of 600 rooms and 400 baths. Walter Chandler, Jr., Manager.

Advertisement for Nemo Week Begins on Monday, May 2. Features images of women in corsets and text describing the event and the benefits of Nemo corsets.

Advertisement for Mother's Friend, a liniment for external use. Text describes its benefits for various ailments and provides contact information for The Bradford Co., Atlanta, Ga.