

Radium Used to Promote Plant Growth.

Some of the remarkable properties of radium are being demonstrated by an exhibitor in the Liberal Arts building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, in connection with a new invention making possible the radiolyzing of water for medicinal purposes.

Demonstrating the power of this mineral promoting metabolism a number of young plants, some existing with and some without the aid of radium, are shown. Those in the radioactive soils are seen to be growing much more rapidly than those in common soil, and to have a more healthy appearance.

This inventor has found a process of impregnating terra cotta bricks with radium-bearing minerals, and these small bricks placed in water are said to give it remarkable curative properties. The porous bricks last almost indefinitely, losing only half their potency, it is estimated, in 1,800 years. Since the discovery of this mineral it has been found that many celebrated waters, as Carlsbad and Baden Baden, owe their health-giving properties to radium. The inventor claims that his process produces in ordinary waters the qualities of these famous springs.

The radium ore used in the manufacture of radioactive terra cotta is known as carnotite, a formation found locally in Colorado and Utah, and now producing three-fourths of the world's radium. The European mineral, known as pitchblende, from which the famous European springs are impregnated, is also displayed.

Most Rapid Photographs Ever Taken.

The most remarkable set of speed photographs ever taken are a part of the war department's exhibit in Machinery Hall at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. They are pictures of a shell from a 12-inch coast defense gun in flight, the set including the various phases of the flight beginning just as the great projectile pokes its nose out of the muzzle of the gun.

The pictures were taken with a lens having an exposure period of one five-thousandth of a second, this being the fastest shutter ever manufactured. The exposure at the proper time in the flight of the projectile was made by breaking an electric circuit in a wire stretched across the trajectory at the desired point and connecting with the shutter.

One picture shows the shell half-way out of the muzzle before any smoke and gas has escaped. Another was taken when the shell was two feet from the muzzle but hidden by a heavy ring of smoke. A third shows the shell in flight a hundred feet from the muzzle. The photographs are so perfect and the exposure so rapid that scarcely any blur is perceptible. They were taken at Fortress Monroe, Va., under the direction of Capt. F. J. Behl of the coast artillery corps and head of the department of enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

NATIVE LIFE OF THE FAR PACIFIC.



The photograph shows the belle of the interesting Samoan village at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The structures in this village, comprising the native thatched huts of the Samoan, or as they were formerly called, the Navigator Islands, were brought intact from the native villages and are absolutely faithful in all their features. There are many native families living in the village who for the edification of visitors perform the aquatic feats in which the islanders excel, and dance the rhythmic native dances. The life of the people of the Pacific ocean is wonderfully illustrated at the Exposition, and of all the races none are more interesting than the Samoans who exhibit many traces of Aryan descent. No Exposition visitor should fail to see these unique tribespeople.

Merchants who sit around and complain of the encroachment of the mail order houses and that encroachment in Jasper is enough to keep two extra clerks busy if the trade they get here was given to Jasper should pattern after L. G. Gustavel of Monticello, Ind. He is in the furniture, hardware and grocery business in Monticello and what he does in that business can be duplicated in any other business. He carried an ad every week in the local papers and they are live wires and mean something. Here is one of them.

"Our 48 inch all-oak porch swing complete with chain and including a 25 pound package of sugar all for \$95. Mail order price—see catalogue No. 82, page 545, is \$2.95—you pay the freight, get a swing only 44 inches long and on sugar."

The people there know they can get a swing in Monticello and at what price. And the price is 1/2 what they can get from a mail order house. There hundreds of things which can be bought in Jasper for less money than from any mail order house on earth but you don't know it. You haven't time to go around an inquire what the merchants have and the mail order house comes to your home with his ad and tells you what he has and at what price, and gives you a glowing description of it. The local merchant can get to you cheaper than the mail order house can and from one standpoint you are not blamed for trading with the mail order house. But the truth of the matter is the local man handles the best goods for less money and he helps to build up your community and mine but we can't help it unless he tells us what he has and at what price we can buy it at. If some of local merchants would wake up to the fact like the Monticello man has business in this old town would pick up and the hundreds of mail order packages that are forcing our mail carriers to get large vehicles to carry would grow thinner.

BEAUTY DOCTOR'S NEW BUG

Discovers That Woman's Good Looks Are Regulated Largely by Thermometer.

The photographer's schedule was disarranged half an hour because it took that long to get the studio exactly at a temperature of 70 degrees. "And the thermometer had to register just that before the woman who made an appointment for three o'clock would consent to pose," he said. "Women who sit for photographs are very particular nowadays about the temperature of the room. Beauty doctors have discovered that a woman's good looks are regulated largely by the thermometer. There is a certain degree of heat or cold at which every woman looks her best. By experimenting the beauty specialist has found the becoming temperature for each of his patrons, and when the women visit a photographer no power on earth can persuade them to sit in a studio whose air is above or below that figure. When you handle a succession of subjects whose beauty temperature varies from 60 to 80 degrees it is not an easy matter to regulate atmospheric conditions on short notice."

AVIATOR CORD AND WIRE.

The arrival of the aeroplane has given us a new industry, or rather a modification of an old one, namely, that of manufacturing aviator cord and aviator wire. The Roebblings have devised a special kind of wire aviator cord to be used for stays on aeroplanes. The cord consists of a number of fine wires of great strength stranded together. The strength of the different sizes runs approximately from 2,000 to 2,300 pounds. For steering gear a more flexible cord is provided, composed of six strands of seven wires each, with a center of either cotton or wire. The aviator wire differs from aviator cord in that it consists of a single wire instead of a number of wires twisted together. The wire is made in 12 sizes, with a breaking strength that varies from 2,000 pounds to 175.—Scientific American.

Didn't Suit Washington.

Until the early part of the last century Milford, Conn., had a house in which Washington was said to have spent a night. It was in 1789, when Washington made a tour of New England. Tradition says that there were certain things about his stay at the Milford tavern which he did not enjoy. The supper set before him consisted of boiled meat and potatoes. He was not pleased with the meal and asked for a bowl of bread and milk. The landlord brought the new order and a broker peeped spoon with which to eat it. "Have you no better spoons than this?" asked General Washington. "It's the best I have in the house sir," replied the host.

"Send me the servant," said his excellency. "Here's 2 shillings. Go to the minister's and borrow a silver spoon." Tradition does not add whether he got the spoon or not.—Exchange.



Teacher—What is the longest sentence you ever read, Bobby? Bobby—Imprisonment for life.—Chicago Commercial Tribune.

Sound Philosophy.

Of all methods of making another person angry and disagreeable the worst is to tell him that he will "have to" do something. How often do we hear, "You will have to go to the other window," "You will have to go into the other car," "You will have to wait an hour," "You will have to write the general passenger agent or superintendent," and the like! Primarily we are all free agents and don't "have to" do a darned thing. We may find it expedient or necessary to a certain end, but we don't even "have to" eat if we don't want to. How easy to put the direction in another manner, such as, "The other window, please," or "Will you kindly take the car ahead?" or "The rules require." A short, very short, explanation of why a certain thing is necessary will always work wonders in avoiding trouble.—Railroad Employee.

A Setter.



"What kind of a dog is that, my boy?" "It's a setter. Can't you see him set?"

A Two Headed Baby.



Small Boy—Oh, come and look at this baby with a head on both ends!—London Telegraph.

RUNNING THE RHEA.

Relative of Ostrich Chased With Dog and Horse.

For the person who desires a unique form of sport "running the rhea" in southern Patagonia is recommended. The rhea is a member of the ostrich family, but somewhat smaller. It runs with the swiftness of a greyhound or a fast horse and has a knack of doubling on its track, which often serves it in eluding its pursuers. The natives in hunting it use horses, dogs and the bola. The dogs course after the fleeing bird in full cry, while the hunters follow after at top speed, prepared to throw the bola if opportunity offers.

The bola, consisting of two or three heavy balls of lead or stone attached to a thong six or eight feet long, serves to hamper the movements of the bird, for the balls twine about the part which the bola strikes regardless of whether it be the legs, neck or wings. This permits the dogs and hunters to overhaul and dispatch the bird.

At the approach of danger the rhea will often crouch flat upon the ground with neck outstretched under the grass, remaining motionless until the dogs have passed. This stratagem is often successful when the wind is blowing against the scent, but when the contrary is the case the dogs soon discover the hiding bird. In this case, doubtless bewildered by the sudden failure of its artless ruse, it makes no attempt at escape.

The chase of the rhea, which sometimes extends over a distance of five or six miles, is a thrilling one. It has for the rider all the excitement of a horse race, with the added satisfaction of knowing that the winning of the race will result in a welcome addition to the larder. The wings of the rhea have a flavor not unlike that of turkey, and if one is not averse to the taste of horseflesh the meat of the thigh is very satisfactory. The rhea is one of the main food supplies on a Patagonian hunting trip.—New York Tribune.

Difficult to Catch.



New Member (who desires to be clubbable, to old member)—Do you fish? Old Member (who hasn't been introduced)—What for?—Sketch.

Jollying the Parents.

"Why did you chuck that baby under the chin?" asked the man. "It is such an ugly little sinner." "That is why I chucked him," said the woman. "I wanted to make his parents feel happy. I always pet the ugly babies. Pretty babies get so much coddling from strangers that their parents take it as a matter of course. It is the fathers and mothers of homely babies who appreciate attention. Didn't you notice how pleased that couple looked? I don't suppose anybody ever petted that baby before except themselves. They'll think a lot more of the youngster after this."—New York Press.

How He Acquired Trouble.

"Education," said the man who had been sued for breach of promise, "is the root of all evil." "How so?" asked the man who had not been sued and consequently could not reason from the same premises. "If I hadn't been able to write," answered the defendant, "what evidence do you suppose they would have against me?" Still, he conceded after some argument that the man who can write and won't has some advantages over the man who doesn't write because he can't.—Chicago Post.

Prohibition and Temperance

By JAMES C. KELLY

The failure of prohibition to decrease either intemperance or the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed is shown by official government and state reports. This fact, often used by the liberals as an argument against the "dry" propaganda, has caused the prohibitionists to ask: "If prohibition decreases neither intemperance nor the quantity of liquor consumed, why do those interested in the liquor business oppose prohibition?"

On the surface this question is a poser, but like many prohibition arguments, it is all on the surface. Prohibition by its own admission, aims only at the licensed and legitimate dealer or manufacturer of alcoholic beverages. It worries not over the intemperance of man or the manufacture and consumption of strong drinks by the individual. Its one purpose is to wipe out the legal and licensed industry, and quite naturally that industry fights back.

Yes, it has been demonstrated that prohibition does not promote temperance, and no proof is needed to show that the legitimate liquor industry is fighting prohibition. Recently my attention was called to the case of a man who, ordinarily liberal, was assisting a prohibition movement in his town. An investigation disclosed the fact that this man was selling flavoring extract which, if added to raw alcohol, would produce "real liquor".

That is one reason why the legitimate manufacturer opposes prohibition. Again the legitimate trade does not relish the prospect of being forced out of business only to have the local demand supplied by mail order houses which operate without interruption. The heavy shipment of strong and, in many cases, adulterated liquor into prohibition territory is a matter of common knowledge.

The legitimate liquor trade is not fighting temperance for it realizes that intemperance is its worst enemy. It is fighting prohibition as a matter of self-preservation.

The opposition of legitimate manufacturers and licensed dealers in liquors to prohibition measures which do not decrease drinking is not so strange as the professional "drys" would have us believe.—Adv.

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