

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Foreign—

The British submarine H-42 has been lost with all hands in the Mediterranean, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Gibraltar.

The "open threat of revolution signified by the decision of the anti-freedom staters to hold the forbidden Irish republican army convention, has created a precarious position," the London Times' correspondent here declares, in a dispatch to his paper.

The elaborate arrangements for the capture or destruction of the anachronistic creature reported to have been seen in an Andean lake, have been made by the expedition which left recently for Patagonia under the auspices of the Buenos Aires Zoological garden.

Two members of the cabinet have resigned as the result of differences in the ministry over the government's determination to eliminate three letters from the Bulgarian alphabet, which was announced several weeks ago.

United States as well as central Europe must be on guard against the introduction of cholera and typhus through immigration of Russian refugees, says a warning issued by Dr. A. Schlesinger, of the German Red Cross. Hordes of these refugees are pouring into Germany over the Polish, Latvian and Estonian borders, and many are seeking passports to America, where they have relatives and friends who are financing them for the journey.

The conditions under which the reparations commission will grant Germany a partial moratorium were announced. They include perfect autonomy for the Reichsbank and new legislation to prevent evasion of German capital, the legislation to be ready for application upon a fixed rate.

Dispatches from Ireland reporting continued disorders on a wide scale along the Ulster border continued to pour into London, affording the house of lords opportunity for a vigorous debate on the Irish bill in which the question of lawlessness and civil war were frequently injected by both sides.

A Central News dispatch from Venice says that a tidal wave recently inundated the city, the water rising to a depth of more than 3 feet in some of the public squares.

Washington—

An investigation has been instituted by the interstate commerce commission, according to announcement into the reasonableness of practically all rates on coal in the western portion of the United States.

Release of all war prisoners serving terms for expression of opinion and not for overt acts was urged in a petition recently presented to the president signed by fifty members of the house of representatives.

The United States Public Health Service has just concluded a conference of physicians and health workers called to inquire into ways and means by which public health teachings can be better spread through the country.

Striking an open switch near Albat, Va., 60 miles south of Richmond, the Seaboard Air Line's Richmond special was derailed recently, five sleepers leaving the track and turning over.

The house, passed the \$4,000,000,000 soldier bonus bill. Since no amendments were permitted under the rule, the measure as passed was in the same form as reported from the house ways and means committee.

Despondent because of ill health, Esther Davidson, 28-year-old office employee, penciled a will on a piece of scratch paper and jumped from a twenty-third story window of The Times building Broadway and Forty-second street.

Radical reductions in the navy discussed by house appropriations committee members may result in naval abandonment of Atlantic waters and concentration of the fleet in the Pacific some navy officials believe. Efficient training or war of the reduced establishment, it was explained by one officer would require such action.

A nation-wide campaign, which has been talked of for some time in Washington, has been inaugurated to find "living" employment for the 700,000 idle war veterans. The movement is sponsored by the American Legion.

The house gave its approval to a provision of the army appropriation bill which would require the reduction by July of the regular army enlisted strength to 115,000 men.

Members of the senate agricultural committee, after considering the request of senate leaders that senators not absent themselves from sessions during consideration of the arms conference treaties, decided to follow the previously reached plan to leave Washington for a visit in company with house member to the Muscle Shoals project in Alabama.

Stocks of American cotton totaling 1,907,000 bales were consumed by Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy during the six months ending January 31, according to a cablegram just received by the department of agriculture from its London representative. This is an increase of 50 per cent as compared with consumption of 1,275,810 bales during the preceding six months, and an increase of more than 100,000 bales as compared with consumption of 1,789,302 bales during the six months ending January 31, 1921.

Prohibition officials declare that plans are maturing for a ten thousand mile wall about the United States to stop the flow of alien rum into this country.

Stocks of potatoes in the hands of farmers and dealers March 1 in the fifteen leading potato states are estimated at 90,946,000 bushels by the department of agriculture. Of this quantity 73,486,000 bushels were held by farmers and 17,460,000 bushels were held by local dealers. Of the holdings in the hands of producers 30,935,000 bushels are expected to move off the farm and 42,556,000 to be retained.

All naval vessels except combatant craft arriving at the Hampton Roads naval base from foreign ports will be searched for "suspicion packages," under orders issued by Rear Admiral Rodman, commandant of the fifth naval district.

Business is gradually approaching normal, according to figures compiled by the department of commerce and while the favorable movement among the different industries has not been evenly distributed the improvement of those industries which "constitute the backbone of American business," has been "very marked" over conditions of a few months ago.

Frank Piano, Sr., who killed his son "to save his soul," was acquitted by a jury at Chicago. The father testified that his son was hanging around pool rooms with a gang of boys he feared would lead his boy into trouble.

Domestic—

The Meyer commission of New York City charges that New York City exceeded its legal tax limit by twenty million dollars in 1921 and is still running into debt at the rate of \$100,000 a day.

S. A. Keller, president of District 19, United Mine Workers (Tennessee), issues an appeal for a congressional investigation of the threatened eviction of coal miners, their wives and children of eastern Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky. He states that notwithstanding the union had a signed agreement to run to March 31, 1922, the miners voluntarily, December, 1921, accepted a reduction of \$2.50 per day in wages, and now the mine owners want to make a further reduction in wages.

It is stated in New York that hundreds of railroads have instituted injunction proceedings against the government by counsel in connection with the rate order promulgated by the interstate commerce commission, effective March 1, which the petitioners assert is arbitrary and outside the powers of the commission.

Because four young women in his congregation giggled right out in meeting, Rev. George Robertson, pastor of a negro church has haled them into police court on a charge of breaking up a church service. The magistrate continued the case until he could consult law and precedents on giggling.

Suspension of work by all union coal miners at midnight, March 31, was ordered by the United Mine workers of America, recently, the call being the first ever issued for both bituminous and anthracite workers to walk out simultaneously. Six hundred thousand men will be affected.

Watch in hand, Warden Westbrook of Chicago told prisoners threatening to mutiny he would give them just ten minutes to go to their cells. All the mutineers soon disappeared, as the warden was backed up with a sufficient number of armed guards.

A government cutter will probably be sent out to the wrecked sailing vessel, discovered recently bottom up near Isle Dernier, off the south coast of Louisiana.

An electrical storm of severe intensity recently struck Jacksonville, Fla., but did no great damage.

It is alleged that J. A. Pelt, a judge, 63 years old, has been kidnaped. He is a justice of the peace.

A worthless check for \$275, drawn on the defunct Denver State bank and signed "O. What Luck," was accepted in Kansas City, Mo., March 3, in payment for an automobile.

Narcotic drugs, imported whiskey and automobiles valued at almost \$35,000 were seized by Memphis police which resulted in a number of arrests on charges of violations of the liquor and narcotic laws.

Twelve were hurt, some of them seriously, when a heavily laden Detroit avenue trolley car crashed into the rear of a Cleveland and Southwestern interurban car in the downtown section of Cleveland, Ohio.

Governor J. B. A. Robertson, of Oklahoma, submitted to arrest at Okmulgee, Okla., on a charge of accepting a bribe to permit operation of an insolvent bank.

Convicted of stealing \$31,000 worth of assets in bankruptcy proceedings, Jacob Harris and Joseph Weiner, wholesale jewelers, were bound for Atlanta penitentiary to serve sentences of a year and a day each.

Williams Simmons and Homes Johnson, sawmill workers, were burned to death while asleep at Dierks' Ark, when fire destroyed the Westbrook hotel.

The lugger World, together with her crew of nine men and cargo of whiskey, said to be worth \$30,000, fell into the hands of federal prohibition agents on Lake Ponchartrain, near Milneburg.

Miss Elsie Smith, 19, and Alphonse Beyer, 22, were found in the trying room of the Maple Silk company's plan, each with bullet wounds in the head, at Paterson, N. J.

Workers in some of the mills affected by the strike were attacked by strike sympathizers in the Fairlawn district at Pawtucket, R. I.

"General" Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, who led "Coxey's army" in the march on Washington in 1894, in the interest of economic legislation he sponsored, announced that he was planning to gather followers for another drive on the capital.

Gwendolyn Armour, 6-year-old daughter of Philip D. Armour III, died from a form of septicemia after a week's illness, during which the millions of the Armour family, the skill of a dozen nurses and the resources of entire city of Chicago proved unavailing.

Advertisement for 'And He Lighted the Lamps' by Robert H. Moulton. Features various lamp models from 1400 to 1870, including oil lamps, gas lamps, and incandescent lamps. Includes the text 'Exod. 40.25.' and 'By Robert H. Moulton'.

WHEN the world was young and civilization was in the learning-to-walk stage of its development primitive man realized a need for something which would enable him to finish the task arrested by darkness. Of that need artificial illumination was born.

All through the ages they have come together, civilization and lighting. Every forward step in the progress of culture has been marked by an advance in illumination. The way to our civilization of today lies parallel to the way to better light.

A stick from the fire was no doubt the first lighting unit, for when man in the earliest ages made nocturnal excursions into the surrounding gloom and needed illumination, he snatched up a piece of burning wood from the camp-fire. Yet there is plenty of evidence that crude forms of oil-lamps came into use long before history was begun.

In the ruins of Fara, Babylonia, 3,000 B. C., was found the earliest stone lamp of which there is any record. This was merely a crude saucer-shaped affair, about four inches in diameter, cut from alabaster.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, about the time that Columbus was discovering the Americas, the Venetian stand lamp was widely used in the Mediterranean countries of Europe. Its graceful and artistic utility is characteristic of the Renaissance during which it was in vogue.

The Flemish oil lamp, 1,600 A. D., forms as sharp a contrast to the Venetian lamp as does the Reformation period, of which the former was a development, to the Renaissance period of the latter. Lamps of this type may still be found in use among the poorer classes of continental Europe.

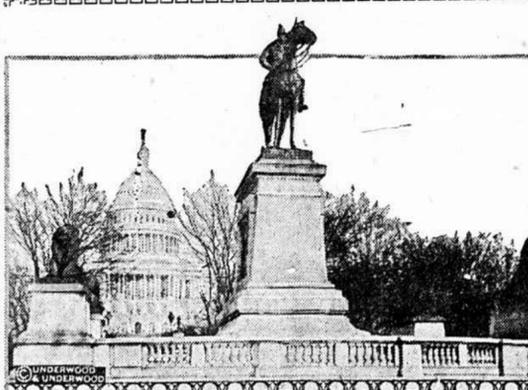
The candle is really a form of oil lamp in which the oil or grease in solid form is melted by the flame as it is used. It was formerly made from animal fats, but is now made of wax from berries and paraffin. While oil was the chief illuminating oil for many years, Benjamin Franklin discovered that two wicks gave more than twice the light of one, and this led to the Franklin double-burners. Camphene, a patent fluid used about 1850, was a

around his laboratory one day, he saw an ordinary palm leaf fan upon a table. After a study of the texture of the binding, he asked one of his assistants to carbonize filaments made from the rim. He was so impressed with the result of this experiment that he sent men all over the world to secure specimens of bamboo. A certain variety of Japanese bamboo was finally adopted, and for nearly nine years all Edison lamps had bamboo filaments.

In 1907, the pressed tungsten lamp was placed on the market, but scientists did not stop here; the goal was ductile tungsten. Tungsten is not a rare metal, but it was not largely used owing to the fact that no method had been discovered by which its natural hard and brittle state could be changed. Tungsten is now produced in a ductile form and can be drawn into a wire which has a tensile strength varying from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds a square inch.

In 1911, the wire-drawn lamp with its appearance. This lamp, which gives three times as much light as the carbon lamp, contains a filament of drawn tungsten wire within a bulb of clear glass from which the air has been exhausted. In 1914 the gas-filled lamp was produced.

NEW MEMORIAL TO GRANT



APRIL 27, 1822, Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. The one hundredth anniversary of his birth will be observed in Washington by the unveiling of a statue in the botanical gardens. There will be elaborate ceremonies. Vice President Coolidge will be the principal speaker. The photograph shows the Grant statue, with the capitol dome in the background.

The completed memorial is the result of twenty years' effort by the designer and sculptor, Henry Merwin Shrady of New York, whose father, Dr. George F. Shrady, attended President Grant up to the time of his death. The work is pyramidal in outline, with all the minor figures and groups sweeping up to the central character, General Grant sitting astride his horse in the center of the memorial. At the opposite ends are two groups, one a cavalry detail going into action, and the other a field battery going into action. Each group faces the central figure.

HATBANDS

In the story of the plain little band that circles the crown of a man's hat lies an interesting fashion of bygone days. During the Plantagenet period in England the head covering for men was a hood, from which was suspended the drippe or long tippet. Picture our men walking down Broadway or Main street with sashes on their hats! In the reign of Henry VIII the hat superseded the hood

GLANT'S CAUSEWAY

The most interesting wonder in the world is Glant's Causeway, which stretches for four miles along the coast of County Antrim in Ireland. It is a collection of huge rocks which go

CREDIT ACCORDED LUTHER

One story ascribes the first Christmas tree to Martin Luther, who conceived the rather pretty idea that the dark branches of the young spruce, gayly illuminated with colored candles and hung with its bright ornaments and gifts, would suggest to the children the dome of heaven with its innumerable stars, and, perhaps, thoughts of praise and gratitude to Him who is the Giver of all good things around them.

LAZZARONI OF NAPLES

The Lazzaroni were a class of vagabonds in Naples, Italy, which formed a distinct caste in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. They usually elected a chief, called Capo Lazzaro, who was recognized by the authorities and frequently took an active part in political affairs. In 1647, headed by Masaniello, they overthrew the government and held possession of the city for a few days. In 1791, insti-

gated by Cardinal Ruffo and led by Michele Sforza, they successfully resisted the attacks of the French. The Lazzaroni had no homes nor regular occupations. They wore ragged clothes, were filthy in their habits and slept in the open air. They got their name either from Lazzaro, the beggar, or more probably from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which served as a place of refuge for the destitute of the city. Some authorities say the word is derived from the Italian lazzaro (leper or pauper).

Washington Sidelights

Why Congressional Record Has Beats



WASHINGTON.—There is just enough justice in the complaints heard in Congress from time to time of the failure of the American press adequately to report its proceedings to justify them as a matter of abstract truth. That the newspapers do not tell what is going on in congress is a statement which cannot be sustained; that the newspapers do not tell all that occurs at the capitol day by day is a self-evident fact. Substantially a cross-section of the processes of legislation in the making is presented to the country with every rising sun, and there are fundamental

reasons why considerations of relative importance must be borne in mind. It is no longer possible for the newspapers to give full reports of the proceedings of senate and house, and the operations, investigations, inquiries and conclusions of their various committees.

In the Sixty-sixth congress no less than 16,239 public bills and 481 joint resolutions were introduced in the legislative grist mill of the house of representatives, and more than 5,000 in the senate, of which 401 of the former and 69 of the latter class became laws, in addition to the 124 private bills and resolutions which were enacted. Not even congress itself is able to visualize at a single sweep of the eye a labor so vast in scope. A follow-up system of federal publicity, probably through the executive departments, to keep the country informed, might be desirable. No single newspaper can report adequately every new act of congress and every intermediate step taken in the process of converting the twenty-odd thousand bills into the five hundred-odd laws.

Supreme Court Upholds Woman Suffrage

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the woman's suffrage, or nineteenth, amendment was sustained by the Supreme court in a unanimous decision rendered by Justice Brandeis.

The challenge came from the state of Maryland, where Oscar Lester and others sought to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters in Baltimore. Lester and his associates contended that the constitution of Maryland limited suffrage to men, that the legislature of Maryland had refused to ratify the woman's suffrage amendment and that the amendment had not become a part of the federal constitution. The Maryland state courts sustained the amendment.

The contention that an amendment to the federal constitution relating to additions to the electorate cannot be made without the consent of the state, the court disposed of by reference to the fifteenth or equal suffrage amendment, declaring that "one cannot be valid and the other invalid." It pointed out that the validity of the fifteenth amendment had been recognized for half a century. The suggestion that several of the 36 states which ratified the nineteenth



amendment had provisions in their state constitutions which prohibited the legislatures from ratifying, could not be entertained, the court stated, because the state legislatures derived their power in such matters from the federal constitution which "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state."

The remaining objection that the ratifying resolutions of Tennessee and West Virginia were inoperative, because adopted in violation of legislative procedure in those states, may have been rendered "immaterial," the court declared, by the subsequent ratification of the amendment by Connecticut and Vermont. The contention was disposed, however, on a broader ground.

Economy May Strike Remount Service



FEARS that "attempts to curtail appropriations for the remount service" may be made in congress are expressed in communications received by the War department from horse breeders. Work formerly done by the Department of Agriculture in connection with improvement of the farm horses is now handled by the remount service, and the farmers' representatives have filed protests with members of congress against any slash of the military budget which would interfere with this activity.

the year in co-operation with farmers, as it has been found that the most desirable type of horse for army use is exactly the type best fitted for farm work.

A message to Col. F. S. Armstrong, chief of the remount service, signed by representatives of more than 40 horse breeders' organizations in the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, said the work carried on by the service is "of incalculable value to the horse-breeding industry of the country."

Navy Is Getting Down to Brass Tacks

SECRETARY DENBY ordered 50 additional destroyers and nearly three-score auxiliary naval craft placed out of commission to conserve fuel. The destroyers are in addition to the 100 ordered out of commission recently, and will leave in the navy 76 destroyers in full commission and 40 with heavily reduced complements aboard.

YOU NEED A NATIONAL THEATER



The American navy will continue to function, effecting all the economies already instituted until and unless a congressional mandate is received, directing otherwise, Secretary Denby says, in connection with action in the house on the navy's fuel estimate.

Among other vessels besides destroyers ordered out of commission are five oil ships and one collier, two store ships, four mine layers, six mine sweepers and Eagle boats and 14 tugs and towing vessels.

Without a record vote the house passed and sent to the senate a bill appropriating approximately \$108,500,000 to meet deficiencies. A provision which would limit to \$8,800,000 the amount the navy department would spend for fuel during the next four months remained in the bill.

A National Theater for the Capital?



WASHINGTON should have a great national theater such as most of the European capitals possess, so says Grattan C. Kerans, of St. Louis, a visitor. He says "Washington in this respect does not compare with other world capitals. There is no theater in Washington that can be even remotely compared to the opera in Paris or to the state theaters in Berlin, Vienna or even Petrograd. This situation should not exist in the capital of the richest nation on earth. Representatives of foreign governments coming to America on diplomatic missions, as during the recent

international conference, are likely to base their opinion of American culture and civilization upon what they see in the capital of the nation. They are accustomed in their own countries to the magnificent structures for the production of the drama, and if they do not find similar facilities for the encouragement of art in the United States, they can hardly be blamed if they give some credence to the old slander that America is a "dollar civilization" and that Americans excel only in the mechanical arts and sciences."