

NEW OF THE WEEK FROM OVER WORLD

HAPPENINGS IN OUR OWN AND OTHER COUNTRIES HERE ARE BRIEFLY TOLD.

SHORT ITEMS FOR BUSY MEN

Condensation of Week's News Reviewed Without Comment—All Nations Find Something to Edify and Instruct.

Two of Indiana's famous sons—Meredith Nicholson and Booth Tarkenton—put their names to the call for summer military training at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The Berlin Tageblatt prints a ministerial circular advising the breeding of rooks for food.

The house adopted the conference report on the bill amending the postal savings law and raised the minimum deposits per month from \$10 to \$100.

After shooting his stepdaughter, Mrs. Stella Hawthorne, Arthur Goodred, a farmer living at Williamsville, Mo., killed himself.

Missouri prohibitionists held a state convention and selected 21 delegates to the national convention at St. Paul in July.

Forty members of the Beechurst (N. Y.) Yacht Club, who love water as a thing to fall on left in a boat when the organization voted to abolish its bar.

The body of Mrs. Miley Tenenovich was found floating in the city river near Christopher, Ill., with indications that she had been murdered. Her husband was arrested.

Tenants in a New York building kicked a stick of dynamite around the hallways for three days before a laborer discovered the nature of the football.

Samuel Friedman of New York thought he knew Mrs. Katherine Phippard and gave her a friendly greeting by slapping her on the back. "Three months in jail, now you'll know better," said the court.

Arguing over whether "The Birth of a Nation" should be suppressed, Representative Sam Nichols and Representative Leitch came to blows in a Washington hotel.

The flagler hospital, presented to St. Augustine, Fla., in 1858 by the late Henry M. Flagler, was destroyed by fire.

Frank Steele of Little Rock, a brakeman, was killed when a trestle on the Iron Mountain road fell.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 inside industrial iron and bronze workers affiliated with the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union in New York struck for higher wages and fewer hours.

A barber shop where one may shave himself was started in Chicago. It is called a shaverteria.

President Wilson will not accept any agreement that looks to the withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico.

Declaring that Mrs. Mabel Jackman's collection of trained snooks are responsible for the enactment of D. C. Claffin, 80, of Chicago to Mrs. Jackman, relatives seek to prevent the wedding.

Charles D. Probert, cashier, and Eraust C. Theobald, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Oconomowoc, Wis., were arrested on the charge of misappropriating between \$10,000 and \$11,000.

R. B. Crittenden of Muskogee, Ok., was sentenced to serve 17 years in prison following his conviction by a jury on a charge of robbing the First National bank at Vian, Ok., of \$3,800.

It is up to Company K of the Seventy-first New York militia to learn the "corkscrew" attack, now that Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) has joined. The Kid's corkscrew was usually a sleepmaker.

The shovelers employed by the Federal and Doe Run Lead company at Flat River, Mo., have been on a strike for more than a week, and as a result 2,000 men are out of work.

Consul T. D. Edwards, at Juarez, has received a message from the state department at Washington to order all Americans in his district to leave Mexico at once.

A Central News dispatch from Zurich reports a recurrence of food riots in Berlin, in which machine guns were used to subdue mobs of women.

Authorities of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., are investigating the death of G. C. Nicklas, whose body was found on the Warrior river bridge near Tuscaloosa.

J. Hector Wires, Dallas (Tex.) aviator, was killed when his aeroplane failed to right itself after looping the loop.

Mrs. Elland was shot and killed at Texarkana, Ark., by her husband, who walked a short distance away and then killed himself.

The Ingersoll Hand Drill company of Easton, Pa., has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of 3,500 employees.

Miners for the East Gulf Coal company, in West Virginia, have unearthed the body of a petrified man.

Ground was broken in New York for the nave of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John's, the Divine, the fourth in size in the world.

Nine seniors at Columbia university never have been kissed. One is the class beauty, one is a wrestler and another is a Chinaman.

Preston W. Bean of Johnson, Kan., formerly in probate judge, died last week's convict in the Kansas penitentiary.

Idaho mediator Fred C. Croxon announced that the nine-day strike of the 600 electricians at Cleveland, O., had been settled.

The first in New York which heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships, returned a verdict of guilty against all of the defendants.

Like Lord Byron's prisoner of children, Peter Griffin, Sing Sing prisoner and sergeant-at-arms of the Mutual Welfare league, is in love with his chains. He is back in prison of his own free will, having been at liberty since April 29.

The Kankakee (Ill.) Universal Welding company, at St. Anne, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

Two thousand bales of cotton destroyed at Paris, Tex., by fire were hauled, which had been purchased for use in making ammunition in eastern factories.

A bandit, up the cashier of the Francis National bank, at Francis, Ok., and escaped with \$4,000 after a revolver battle in the town's one street.

Application for a divorce in the case of David Lamar, the Wall street wolf, was filed in the supreme court.

Gen. Townshend, commander of the British forces that surrendered at Kut-el-Amara, will soon arrive at Baghdad, with nine other high officers and his captured men.

After inquiry of his mother as to how his father ended his life by taking poison four years ago, Howard O. Zeiger, 19, of Tacoma, Wash., swallowed the same kind of poison, with the same result.

That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the house of commons by Thomas James McNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty.

Plans for the International Socialists' conference to be held at the Hague June 26, have been announced by Socialists.

The flying boat which flew from Newport News to Baltimore with five passengers made the return trip from Baltimore in two hours and 11 minutes, flying 173 miles.

Judge Charles A. McDonald of Chicago escaped injury at the hands of Daniel Riley by dodging a cuspidor which Riley, 18, threw at his head just after the judge had sentenced him to 25 years' imprisonment for the murder of John Mosler.

Charging that his wife duped him into marrying her after an acquaintance of three hours, and that she is 51 instead of 21, as he believed, N. A. Jerlin of Chicago asks the annulment of his marriage.

Five men are known to have been killed and stores injured by an explosion of dynamite in the mixing plant of the Atlas Powder company at Landing, N. J.

The New York police are searching for Miss Doris Ponty, a Sunday school teacher, who has been missing from her home since April 2.

The steamship Philadelphia of the Leyland line reported by wireless that she collided with the Fire Island lightship outside New York.

The Arizona superior court has denied the application of Sheriff Forbes of Pima county for an order to prevent a vote on his recall.

Chicago's all-night cabarets no longer exist. A new city ordinance requiring restaurants where liquor is sold to close at 1 a. m. has gone into effect.

Adoption of an amendment reducing from \$10,000 to \$7,500 the salaries of members of the proposed farm land board was the net result of another all-day debate in the house on the rural credit bill.

A leave was granted to Surgeon-General Gorham of the United States army to go to South America to study methods of propagating yellow fever.

George Davis and his wife of Andover, Ark., aged 32, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fourth set of twins.

Miss Anna Marquet Haldeman, 28 years old, Girard (Kan.) woman banker, is to wed Emmanuel Juis, a Socialist writer on the Appeal to Reason.

TO LEARN AVIATION

Officers of the First Regiment N. G. M. Will Study Art of Flying.

TO HAVE A TRAINING SCHOOL

Aero Club of America Plans to Provide a Course of Instruction This Summer.

Officers of the First Regiment of Infantry National Guard of Missouri, will be given a course in aviation at a training school to be established at St. Louis this summer by the Aero Club of America. They will be trained by two officers who will be detailed by Col. Arthur B. Donnelly to take a course on instruction at the Curtiss flying school in Norfolk, Va. The officers to be sent to the Curtiss school will be picked by Col. Donnelly within the next two weeks from a group of officers who volunteered their services. Upon receiving their certificates as licensed pilots these officers will return to St. Louis to act as instructors. Two aeroplanes costing \$6,000 each will be placed at the disposal of the regiment. These machines are to be paid for by public subscription to a fund started by Albert B. Lambert, president of the Aero Club of St. Louis.

Toy Balloons Battle Death.

Physicians at the city hospital have pressed into use two toy rubber balloons, shaped like watermelons, in an effort to save the lives of two small boys suffering from pneumonia. Raymond Bonifay, 9 years old, of Bridge-top, and Clarence Pearson, 8 years old, of St. Louis, are the patients. The hospital purchased two toy balloons. He showed the boys how to blow them up. The result has been to give exercise to the patient's lungs, and the efficiency of the treatment is marked.

Town Joined the Church.

The Burke and Hobbs tabernacle revival at Hume, a "real Pentecostal Holy Ghost meeting," closed the other night with 450 conversions. The closing day was marked with three services and a basket dinner at noon in the glory shed. Eighty-five per cent of the converts were men, including bankers, business men and farmers. Seventy-five per cent were from 35 to 90 years old. When it is considered Hume has only 514 persons, almost the entire population of the town and community are now in the church.

Missouri Traveling Men Elected.

N. L. Roberts of Joplin was elected president of the Missouri division of the Traveler's Protective Association which closed its annual convention at Joplin recently. J. Herbert Stafford of St. Louis was re-elected secretary. Both were elected by acclamation. The convention selected Sedalia as the meeting place in 1917.

Printed Newspaper at Banquet.

With the "Made-in-America" banquet, attended by 450 guests, the seventh annual journalism week of the University of Missouri came to a close. All the food served at the banquet was "made in America," but the real feature of the evening was the issuance of three editions of the Banquet News by the students in the school of journalism.

Train Kills Man at Panama.

John Edwards, 32 years old, was killed by a Missouri Pacific passenger train at Panama recently. It is said that Edwards attempted to flag the train.

At Wife's Burial With Bride.

The unusual spectacle of a man attending the funeral of his wife in company with his bride was presented in St. Joseph recently. The wife of Louis Ryse, a Japanese porter, died at 8 o'clock in the morning and before noon he had obtained a license and was married to his sister-in-law, who was a sister of the dead woman. The bride and bridegroom attended the funeral of the former Mrs. Ryse as chief mourners and they are now occupying the home in which the first Mrs. Ryse had reigned.

Stock Fair for Richmond.

Plans are now on foot for a Ray county stock fair, the first of its kind since 1873, to be held in Richmond during the first week in September. The state secretary of agriculture, Jewel Mayes, whose home is in Richmond, is back of the enterprise.

Veteran Teacher of Deaf Dies.

Charles M. Crow, Sr., 84 years old, who taught fifty years in the North Carolina and Maryland school for the deaf until his retirement, fifteen years ago, is dead at Fulton.

Rate Expert to St. Joseph.

W. J. C. Kenyon, a state expert of Ottawa, Ill., of wide railroad experience, has been appointed traffic commissioner of the St. Joseph Commercial Club. He assumed his duties May 10.

Resigns as Hospital Steward.

The resignation of Jacob Bretz as steward of state hospital No. 2 was accepted at a meeting of the board of managers recently. H. A. Chapman, a St. Joseph banker, was appointed to the place.

SUFFS DROP LIQUOR FIGHT

Missouri Women to Oppose Submission of State Wide Prohibition Amendment Now.

Submission of a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition in Missouri will be opposed by the Missouri W. C. T. U. and the Equal Suffrage League of the state. This decision was reached following a conference between Mrs. Nellie Barker of Clark, president of the state W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller of Columbia, president of the Equal Suffrage organization at Springfield. A ballot will be taken on the move by delegates to the convention of the suffragists which is in session at Springfield. The temperance workers had pledged their support to the suffragists, deeming suffrage a women's paramount issue this year.

They believe, however, that were both prohibition and suffrage amendments submitted to the voters at the same election both likely would go to defeat. Due to the fact that some agency other than the W. C. T. U. has circulated petitions for submission of the prohibition amendment, it is not at all likely that both the suffrage and the prohibition campaigns will be advanced for this year, according to the leaders of both organizations.

The suffragist state convention elected the following officers: Mrs. J. R. Lighty, Kansas City, president; Mrs. Charles Passmore, St. Louis, Mrs. Myrtle B. Field, Hamilton, vice president; Mrs. E. A. McKee, Springfield, recording secretary; Mrs. Julius Rosenburger, Kansas City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. R. Haight, Brandyville, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mexico; Mrs. Emily Sewell Blair, Cartilage; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, Columbia, and Miss Mary Bulkeley, St. Louis, members of the board of directors.

STATE NEEDS NEW TAX LAW

Dean Loeb of State University Discusses Constitutional Convention Before Bar Association.

"The most conspicuous defect of the present Missouri constitution is in regard to taxation and revenue," declared Isidor Loeb, dean of the faculty of the University of Missouri, before the Kansas City Bar association the other night.

"This applies," added Dr. Loeb, "not only to the state as a whole, but to counties, cities, towns and school districts. Under the constitution the legislature is powerless to change the present tax system. Sources of changes must be made to equalize the tax burden throughout the state and to permit these cities, towns, counties and school districts to do the things they need to do. The Missouri constitution has more tax restrictions than any other state constitution in the Union."

Dr. Loeb calls attention to the present predicaments of the state in which it finds itself without sufficient funds to pay running expenses and the salaries of the faculty of the state university. Many reasons he assigned for the falling off in revenue—the decrease in beer inspection receipts, the discontinuing of factory contracts in the prisons.

"Since 1875, when the present state constitution was framed, great changes have taken place," said Dr. Loeb. "Population has increased from less than 2,000,000 to more than 3,500,000 people, the city population from 20 per cent to 42 per cent of the total state population. Public utilities and the corporate management of business were then in their infancy. Agriculture, manufactures and education have been revolutionized."

It is evident, therefore, that a constitutional convention is the only means by which all the needed changes can be properly put before the people.

State Doctors Meet.

Five hundred physicians from all sections of Missouri attended the annual meeting of the state medical association at Excelsior Springs. Franklin Welch of Salisbury was elected president and Springfield was awarded the 1917 meetings.

Falls Down Mine Shaft.

Homer Ford, 22 years old, was instantly killed at the Oronogo Circle mine when he slipped and fell head-down into the shaft. His home was in Ozark, Ark. He came to this district to work only a few days ago.

Need 25,000 Berry Pickers.

Twenty-five thousand pickers will be needed to harvest the record strawberry crop of Missouri and Arkansas this year, according to estimates furnished by the Ozark Strawberry Growers' Association.

Lawson Business Man Dead.

George W. Neese, 67 years old, who had been a resident and business man of Lawson many years, is dead. He was found unconscious in his store and died a few minutes later.

Girl Won Spelling Contest.

Mary Ethel Prow, a sixth grade pupil, won the gold medal in the annual spelling contest of the upper grades of the Shiloh public schools. More than 5,000 words were pronounced in the contest.

Defeated Candidate Killed Himself.

James A. McJowell, 40 years old, a widower with three children, committed suicide at his home in Lexington with a shotgun. He was a candidate for city collector at the recent city election and was defeated.

WAR REDUCES HUGE WASTE

THE world is learning the importance of saving scraps. Millions of dollars worth of material has been reclaimed from America's dump heaps in the last year or so

Waste stops waste. Paradoxical, perhaps, but true. It is the new principle of economics. The apothecary of the junkman is at hand, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Today there is invested in the industry of making-over scrap material the vast sum of \$700,000,000. The firms interested do a business of more than \$100,000,000 a year. It is a business of little things, eye-opening itself with what most people consider things of such insignificant value as not being worth thinking about at all. Yet a hundred million a year!

And how the war has boomed their particular business! Prices have been sent soaring. This has made it possible to transport waste from far-distant points that was never usable before. Despised junk in now rich raw material. Why, woolen rags are worth almost their weight in gold—they cost three times as much as they did before the war. Some rags have gone up 500 per cent. And so we get the strange anomaly that some rags fetch more than raw wool! Why? Because they have been dyed and dealers want those precious dyes back again (and they get them). With Germany blockaded, no dyes—many of which they have a monopoly—can come out.

Shoddy? You turn your nose at it! Do you realize that shoddy is the only thing that has enabled the poor to wear woolen clothing at all? Or that without deception (to the tailor) it is used to face some of the finest cloths in which the Beau Brummels today betog themselves? This because it makes a better finish. Look at the romance of coal tar. Once dumped into vile-smelling heaps of refuse or pumped into the river, today it yields more than two thousand chemicals, besides drugs, preservatives, medicines, explosives, flavors, synthetic sugar and quinine, perfumes, chemicals, and what not. There is a business of more than \$100,000,000 in coal tar by-products today. And this is not a part of the business of utilizing waste, either, for coal tar is no longer counted as waste, but as a useful product from baking coal and making illuminating gas of it. The 149 pounds of tar from every ton is the most precious of all the yield from coal.

Germany is doing economical wonders with its war waste today. The "sammetstelle" is the chief point of interest to the visitor who can get behind the lines. "Collection point" it would be in plain English—junk pile, really. It contains the gleanings of the battlefield. Every conceivable object, from bits of rubber to broken bayonets and pieces of exploded shells, are collected and sorted.

Experts run over everything. Cartridges are saved out, and water bottles and clothes still fit to wear are piled up. The bayonets go to one place to be made over; the rifles are overhauled—every kind of make—and come back like new. Ripped and bursted auto tires go to the melting pot and come back as sound white garments every month. Damaged artillery goes to shops, where it is repaired. Wheels are remade; barrels rebores. A new gun is often made out of the undamaged parts of several guns collectively put out of business. Leather is set to other uses, shoes are repaired and straps that are torn are cut into other widths and lengths, and put to other tasks.

And what do we do here along similar lines, in these piping peace days? Well, for example, we work over tin cans—a perfect tune of wealth—and iron scrap, and get back \$14,000,000 worth of useful metal again. Our tin is used over and over. Before the war scrap iron brought \$10.75 a ton; now it has gone up to \$18.50. Melted back into ingots it is quite as good as ever. Steel rails discarded by the big railroads are rerolled into rails for less important lines where lighter ones will do, or are bought by contractors for the use of their service lines on big jobs.

Scrap copper today is worth almost as much as new metal. War boosted the price regularly, so that by the end of 1915 new stuff brought 23 cents a pound and the old fetched 19 cents, and a business of \$25,000,000 in it! Scrap zinc, once a drug on the market

WORTH KNOWING

There are 4,000 islands in the territories comprised by the empire of Japan.

An inventor has patented a guard to be fastened to the back of a man's head to enable him to shave his neck accurately and safely.

In a Paris aerodynamic laboratory for testing model aeroplanes wind speeds up to seventy-one miles an hour are produced by ingenious machinery.



at 4 cents a pound, is 13 cents at this writing. Save it!

Here are the figures in tons of "recovered" metal from Uncle Sam's junk pile for just a year: Brass, 99,000; copper, 85,000; spelter, 42,000; lead, 60,000; zinc, 3,914; tin, 12,000; antimony, 5,300; aluminum, 5,400. The "recovered" metals totaled \$57,639,706. True, indeed, the statement of a business genius that "our next great fortunes will be taken from the junk heap!"

With crude rubber at \$1 a pound now, and all the warring nations gobbling every ounce they can beg or seize or buy, no wonder there is a steady demand for old garden hose, rubbers, tires, arctics, tubes, auto peelings, wringers, car springs, horse-shoe pads, matting and packing, air-brake hose, fire hose and tubes. Prices in these discards of life fluctuate daily, just as stocks and bonds do. All go to the melting pot at from 1 cent to 10 cents a pound and come back brand new!

You haven't a pound of old antimony lying around the shop, perhaps? The foxxy Chinese have cornered it because of its great demand for munitions of war—to say nothing of type. Once it was worth \$125 a ton; now you pay \$400 gold a ton for the same. Why? Because it is mixed with steel for shells, making it more brittle. Thus it breaks into smaller pieces when it explodes. Nice thought for the men in the trenches; what?

So they are working over old, worn-out type, here and abroad, and exploded shell fragments, to get back this near-precious metal. Tungsten is used in making tool steel, for which there is an enormous demand. Before the war it brought 60 cents a pound. Today it is \$5 a pound, and a ton of ore brings \$2,000. So precious is this metal that even the assay offices are being secured for specimens, and every ounce of it is being reclaimed that can be found. Brokers do not sneer at a trade in one-pound lots, and to quote the Waste Trade Journal, "the purchasing agent of the Crucible Steel company is very grateful if somebody can give him one hundred pounds."

And, says the editor, "there's an overnight fortune for the man who can reclaim it from old tools and such." A lot of clever men are trying, but nothing doing yet.

Rags are the Bethlehem Steel of the junkman's trade. Two million dollars' worth have just gone to England to make shoddy. Rags that brought four cents a pound now bring 14; tailors' clippings, once quoted at 7 cents, are now 21 cents. Black worsteds, aristocrats of the species, fetch 32 cents a pound. England alone can use up 210,000,000 pounds of rags a year! This country imports \$2,000,000 worth of waste rags every year just to make writing paper.

About 1,400,000 tons of flax straw have been burned or allowed to go to waste in this country every year. Not cent for much longer! Specialists in the employ of the department of agriculture have shown that it can be used for making paper and fiber board. Already a demand for \$1,600,000 worth of

Center of Area.

The center of area of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and other possessions, is in northern Kansas, ten miles north of a place called Smith Center, in Smith county, in latitude 39.55 and longitude 98.50. The center of population is 657 miles east of the center of area—that is to say, around Bloomington, Ind.

But She Didn't Know It.

She—Before we were married you told me you were well off. It—Well, I was.—Judge.