

LETS WOMAN TRY HUSBAND

Has Abused Wife Take His Place on Police Bench and Impose the Sentence.

Omaha, Neb. In the Omaha police court Mrs. Frank Freihab, a good looking young woman of this city, accepted an invitation from Judge Crawford to take his place on the bench while her husband was on trial on a charge of abusing his wife and children.

"You may do whatever you please with this man, who has abused you, so long as you keep within the law," said Judge Crawford.

Freihab had an attorney and his trial proceeded, with his wife acting as Police Judge.

The accused husband protested that he was not guilty of abusing his wife. Witnesses testified that he drank to excess, came home intoxicated, failed to provide the necessities of life for his family, and was frequently cruel to them when in his cups.

When the witnesses had testified Judge Crawford held a consultation with the wife. She decided that Freihab should be sentenced to confinement in jail, the usual sentence.

Judge Crawford imposed the sentence and the wife stepped down from the bench as her husband was being led back to his cell in jail.

ERROR REGARDING PATENTS.

Do Not Put Owner in Inalienable Possession for a Term of Years.

Washington, D. C. There is a very general notion that when the United States Government gives a man a patent for an invention by this very act the patentee is in possession of exclusive and inalienable rights to his invention for a term of years. Now this is the very thing that does not necessarily exist, and the very thing that patentees, investors and the public would like to have established. Most patents are exploited by others than inventors, and the money for the purpose is largely supplied by those with little knowledge of the law. It has happened time and time again that the governmental patent has proved worthless. It used to be that it was little more than prima facie evidence to be used in litigation. Of recent years there has been some improvement in the laws and practice, but at present there is no governmental guarantee behind the papers issued to any inventor.

ITALY'S POPULATION GROWS.

Number of Recruits to the Colors Proves This to Be True.

Rome, Italy.—A proof of the increased population in Italy during the last few years is afforded by the fact that the number of young men born in 1923 who are bound by law to serve in the army amounted to 110,000, instead of about 75,000, as in previous years. This increase was unforeseen, so much so, in fact, that when the men joined their regiments it was found that the barracks were not large enough to hold them. The recruits were sheltered under canvas and camp blankets were issued. Very soon the Army Service Corps provided beds and bedding, and suppressed churches and convents in several garrison towns were used as barracks.

The increase is due in part to the regular growth of the population, but also to the considerable number of returned emigrants from America.

PLEISTOCENE MEN.

Oldest Human Remains Believed Found by French Abbess.

Páris, France.—Abbes Bouysson and Bardon, who are supervising excavations at Chapelleaux-Saints, in the Corres Department, have discovered what are believed to be the oldest human remains, dating back 170,000 years to the middle of the Pleistocene Age, the latest period of geological history.

The skull presents a strong resemblance to that of a monkey, having a long jaw and being devoid of canine teeth. The other bones are arched, showing that man usually walked on all-fours. The skeleton has been acquired by the Natural History Museum of Paris.

A Unique Farm.

Jasper, Mo. Near this town a settler has a farm which probably is unlike any other in the world. This farm occupies the table-land on the summit of a ridge and is enclosed with a fence which no animal has ever broken through. It does not rise above the surface of the farm, but falls sheer from the edge a distance of many feet. The man who homesteaded the table-land had a hard climb up the face of a cliff to reach the comparatively level summit. By blasting and drilling the discoverer made a path by which stock could be brought up, and now has horses, cattle and hogs in his fertile little kingdom, but no wheeled vehicle has ever been taken there.

Python Swallows Zoo Pig.

New York City.—Salome, the man-eating python at the Bronx Zoo, the finest snake of its kind in captivity, did not partake of its first voluntary meal until it had been in New York fourteen months. Salome is nearly twenty-two feet long and weighs 200 pounds. A 45-pound porker, a sort of pig, died at the Zoo and the keepers placed its body in Salome's cage. The reptile was asleep but as soon as it awoke it made for the body, and it was gone with a gulp.

CLOCK MUST STOP AT 10.

German Courts Silence a Dreadful Bell That Kept Hotel Guests Awake.

Berlin, Germany. The Supreme Court at Leipzig has given a decision in favor of an appellant who sued to have a public clock silenced in the night time. The litigant is a hotelkeeper at Eisenach. He brought action against the authorities of the cathedral there, claiming that the noise of the chiming clock in the bell tower disturbed his guests' night sleep and damaged his business.

Two courts rejected his plea, but their decisions are now reversed by the highest court of the empire, which rules that the clock must cease striking at 10 o'clock at night.

The decision is likely to be made a precedent by the German Anti Noise Society and other din natters to procure similar silence in many places.

STOPS A WILDCAT BATTLE.

Pike County Farmer Ends Fierce Combat with Shotgun.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Peter Schmidt of Greeley, Pike County, Pa., while passing through a wood lot witnessed a combat between two wildcats. He says it was the fiercest battle he ever saw.

The fur flew and blood also. As he was carrying a shotgun and had a chance to rid the neighborhood of two chicken thieves, he put a charge of shot into them. One was killed, but the other sprang at Schmidt and clawed him on the thigh. He knocked it off with his gun and then shot it dead.

They were two of the largest wildcats killed in that vicinity in years, weighing twenty-seven and thirty-one pounds respectively.

POKER AND PSYCHOLOGY.

How to Tell a Good Player of the Noble Game.

Ithaca, N. Y. Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, the noted Harvard psychologist, told an audience of Cornell students that applied psychology could determine who would play a good game of poker. The professor refused to tell whether a full house in another man's hand would be revealed before the ante was made. He said, further, that this kind of psychology would find out who is the right man for fullback on the varsity team, and which man would excel in fencing and other sports.

The Harvard psychologist declared that a large number of railway accidents, due to color blindness, would be avoided if the railways used psychological tests for signalmen.

K. M. AN HONORABLE DEGREE.

Kitchen Mechanic as Dignified as Bachelor of Arts, Says Mrs. Dahl.

Madison, Wis.—The degree of K. M. should be recognized as being as dignified as the degree of A. B. If the girl is properly trained in domestic science, said Mrs. A. H. Dahl, wife of the State Treasurer, in a talk here she said that the true sphere of woman is in the home, and the wife who can make a good home for her husband is more valuable to the world than the prettiest butterfly of fashion. Incidentally, "K. M." stands for kitchen mechanic.

Prehistoric Forest Under Baltimore. Baltimore, Md. Evidence of a prehistoric forest in South Baltimore has been unearthed in the vicinity of Sharpe and Hill streets. Workmen in the employ of contractors came across sections of trees tightly embedded in clay at a depth of thirty feet below the surface of the street. Next they discovered thick stumps of trees at a depth of 35 or 40 feet. In one or two instances the stumps measured 10 feet in diameter.

The discoveries were investigated by Prof. Phillip R. Uhler, provost of the Peabody Institute, and an authority on such subjects. Indications point to the fact that the forest existed before the glacial period, the condition of the stumps of trees seeming to show that they were cut off by the ice.

Girls Give Notice to "Sapheads."

Champaign, Ill. Working girls here put this notice in the local paper for the benefit of University of Illinois students.

"Students, attention. Girls who are working and who are fairly good looking can scarcely walk on the streets of Champaign without some ignorant saphead of a student butting in and bothering them with their attentions. Now, it would be advisable for all whom this concerns to sit up and take notice."

Bequest Conditioned on Bedtime.

St. Louis, Mo.—A legacy of \$1,000 conditioned on a change in its bedtime rules has been willed to Jewish Home for the Aged of this city by Abraham Greenblatt, a teacher of Hebrew. Greenblatt's will provides that if the institution does away with the fixed hour at which its inmates shall go to bed and allows them to retire whenever they choose it shall receive his bequest, but not otherwise.

By George.

"By George," said the ex-patriate, "the unnaturalness of living in an apartment never struck me so forcibly as when last night my two kids laid their letters to Santa Claus on the top of the steam radiator and went off to bed trying to figure how Santa Claus could come down the steam pipes and up through the coils. I went out to buy a cigar before they could ask me, poor little kids, no stockings hung by the chimney for them."

'SEX DETERMINED BY CHANCE ALONE'

Nutrition and Other Artificial Means Powerless to Regulate It, Says Professor Wilson

THE CAUSES ARE ALL AUTOMATIC

Tells Association for Advancement of Science Mechanical Basis Produces General Equality in Sexes—The Schenck Theory is All Wrong.

Baltimore, Md. That the determination of sex is a matter of chance was the declaration of Professor E. B. Wilson before the section of zoology at the session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Although he did not specifically mention the Schenck theory of control by diet, which was tried by the Tsar and Tsarina before the heir to the throne of Russia was born, Professor Wilson said this theory is entirely erroneous.

Professor Wilson occupies the chair of zoology at Columbia University, and is considered one of the foremost investigators in that science. His paper was technical and went into the subject deeply, but he gave the press an abstract which he said he thought would bring on his head all the cranks in the country. The title of the paper is "Recent Researches on the Determination and Heredity of Sex."

Formerly, it was believed that sex was determined by the effect of external conditions such as nutrition. The drift of more recent evidence has been against this view, and goes to show that sex is automatically determined by the inter-atomic mechanism of germ-cells. If this is correct, it appears impossible to modify or control the sex by artificial means. Sex appears to be a phenomenon of heredity which conforms to the laws of heredity in general. It is supposed by many biologists to be a particular kind of mendelian inheritance.

Research has proved that the mechanical basis of sex is so adjusted as to produce an equal number of males and females in a long run. This fact, applying to the race as a whole and not to single families alone. There are, however, variations from this equal ratio. Some of these modifications have recently been completely explained by minute study, but many are still quite unexplained.

THOSE TELLTALE LINES.

Little Wrinkles That Make Every Woman's Age an Open Book.

New York City. The Clio Club, which met at Duxes, a silvered with fright when Dr. Jeanne de la M. Lottier said that every woman's age was an open book to her.

They say you never can tell a woman's age in these days," said Dr. Lottier, but I can always tell it. When a woman gets three transverse lines in her forehead she is twenty-seven, and when she gets three vertical ones between her brows she is forty-four. But, she added, concealingly, "It is possible to make such a pleasant impression that no one will ever think of your age. Take care of your eyes and ears. Never sew on black at night. That is a most dreadful thing to do. Keep agile and active and wear clothes that match your eyes and hair."

Mrs. Lottier concluded by saying the one nice thing about clubwomen was that they didn't care either about a woman's age or her income but some of her auditors seemed to think she might be mistaken on this point.

An Eccentric Russian Doctor.

Moscow, Russia.—The famous Russian Dr. Zahari, who has died in Moscow and left over £200,000, was noted for his eccentric methods. When summoned to attend Czar Alexander III in his last illness, Dr. Zahari required the same preparation for his visit to the palace as to any of his patients' houses. That is to say all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open. He left his next room, his overcoat in the third, and continuing, arrived at the bed side in ordinary indoor costume. He sat down after walking every few yards, and every eight steps in going upstairs. From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No," and nothing more.

Dr. Melvin Breeds a Zebra.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Alonzo Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has succeeded in breeding and raising a zebra, a feat in which the Department of Agriculture has unsuccessfully attempted for years. The animal is a cross between a Texas burro and a male zebra. The legs are well marked, but the stripes on the body are faint. Dr. Melvin hopes that as the zebra sheds his coat for a permanent one the stripes will become more distinct.

Killed Brother Because He Swore.

Muskogee, Oklahoma.—Lee Marsh, Muskogee, who has always seemed deeply religious, shot and killed his brother, John, at their home near Caloosa, Oklahoma, because John used profanity while in the house.

TITLED WOMEN'S ODD PETS.

A White Elephant, Pelicans, a Hyena and Python Found.

Many women of title in England have strange pets. The Duchess of Marlborough has a collection of gazelles and pelicans on Thanet Island, in the mouth of the Thames. Lady Warwick owns a white elephant. She also has several peacocks. One of these is pure white. It is a confirmed hermit, never going near the other birds, and it is believed to be 100 years old. Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson used to carry a snake tucked into the bodice of her gown. Lady Cottenham and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepps, keeps marmosets. Lady Hope has tamed a hare so that it comes to her call and follows her about like a dog. She calls the hare, "Mr. Juggins." Miss Rose Boughton Leigh of Rugby probably has the strangest pet of all. It is a hyena, and she bought it from an Arab in Constantinople. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, one of the leaders of the young set in London, keeps snakes and pythons, and a photograph shows her with a python coiled around her waist. She also has two leopards. The Duchess of Roxburgh, who was May Goelet of New York, has a herd of goats in which she takes great pride.

Treatment of the Insane.

Hereafter attendants in New York insane asylums who strike and abuse patients are to be prosecuted by the commission in Lunacy on a charge of assault. The commission finds that there is no need of violence on the part of attendants in managing insane patients. Restraint of course is necessary in some cases, but it can be applied without injury to the patients. The decision of the Lunacy Commission to discourage and punish needlessly harsh treatment of persons whose mental condition renders their confinement in an asylum necessary will be gratifying to all humane citizens and especially to those who have friends among the inmates of such institutions. There is a feeling of dread in the minds of thousands over the fear that their friends or relatives under restraint in asylums shall be subjected to some form of abuse or deprivation. The officials in charge of those institutions should do all they can to allay that feeling and inspire confidence in the management of our state asylums. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Too Good a Story to Keep.

This woman was ill, or thought she was, which came to the same thing. Accustomed to the ministrations of the family physician, she sent out a hurry call, but the medico could not be located for the moment. She grew sick and sicker with every minute, and as a last resort, another medical man was sent for, a stranger, but of high repute.

Before he could respond, the family physician turned up and cared for his patient. He was not told that another had been called in, and when the second man arrived, the lady was so flustered and nonplused by the false position in which she found herself that she sent down word she was too ill to see the physician—would he excuse her?

He happened to mention the strange incident to the family physician, with whom he maintains close relations, and that is how the story leaked out.

When Waking Up.

Here is a bit of information it will pay you to keep ready for reference, though you will perhaps turn up your nose at it at the first reading. "How to wake up, and wake up fully and quickly." Most people prefer not to wake up in the morning, that is, they think of the pleasure there would be in just five minutes' more of sleep if only that alarm clock had not sounded its warning. Of course you have to get up, and if there is really anything that will make the job easier and more pleasant you will want to know about it. Doctors have long agreed that dullness on first awakening in the morning is due to sluggish circulation of the blood in the brain. This can be quickly overcome by massaging the neck in the neighborhood of the jugular vein, thus stirring the blood to life and action. Rub your neck well on both sides and drowsiness will leave you. Try it."—New York Times.

An Isolated People.

How much remains to be done before we shall have a complete knowledge of the inhabitants of our little planet is indicated by the failure of Mr. Alanson Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History to get into communication last summer with the Naskapi Indians of Labrador. He had supposed that they could be reached by way of the west coast of Labrador, but found it to be impossible. When driven by starvation in winter, they go to Nitchequo, in the interior, 55 days' journey by canoe from Rupert's House on East Main River. Otherwise they are confined to the interior of Labrador proper, "held back on the east and north by the Northern Cree, and on the south by the Montagnais."

Why Pity the Farmer?

Mr. Mann of Geuda Springs loaded a large fat hog into his automobile and took it to market in Arkansas City, where he got a good price for the porker. It took him a mighty short time to get the hog to town and get the cash for it. A few minutes' scrubbing fixed the auto so that it did not smell like a barnyard, and the hog probably enjoyed the ride. What's the use holding meetings trying to improve conditions of farm life?—Witchita (Kan.) Eagle.

MADE BAD ROUBLES IN PRISON CELL

Amazing Tale of Bold Counterfeiter Comes From City of Kovno, Lithuania

THE COINERS CAUGHT REDHANDED

Jailer Lednicka and One of His Convict Inmates Concocted a Clever Scheme—All Kovno Convulsed with the Story—How Discovery Came.

Moscow, Russia.—At Kovno, a large town in Lithuania, the public have been complaining for some time past of the multitude of false roubles, half roubles and 15-kopek pieces in circulation. The passing of such coins is not in itself punishable in Russia and the most punctilious persons do not hesitate to try to get rid of false coins. The best place is the market where the Jews take and pass them with the greatest ease, in respectable households the false coins go to the cook, who exchanges them for meat and vegetables at the market place. But at Kovno things were getting too bad, and even the Jews grew careful of what money they took.

The governor of the prison who followed the same plan as ordinary mortals for getting rid of superfluous coin had complaints from his cook, who got back as good or rather as bad as she gave and received false coin in her change whenever she went to market. The governor in turn complained to the head of the police who promised to unearth the coiners and set an agent in a sort of private detective to watch the market place.

The agent soon discovered that a woman named Lednicka was constantly passing false coins now at this stall now at that. One day he had her arrested, taken to the nearest police station and searched. A good deal of money was found on her and it was all false. She protested her innocence saying that her husband had given her a month's money for the housekeeping.

"What is your husband and where does he live?" the head inspector asked. She replied that he was a jailer and lived at the local prison. Mr. Lednicka was promptly sent for and questioned as to his wife's money. At first he refused to answer but finally admitted that he got the money from one of the prisoners under his charge—a man named Mucha, who had been in prison awaiting trial on a charge of banditism for the past eight months.

"What part of the prison does he live in?" asked the astonished inspector. "In a cell of course" was the answer. "No 25 on the ground floor to the left side of the courtyard." The police set off to the prison and asked for leave to search cell No. 25.

"Are you mad?" cried the governor. "The prison is under my charge. You can bring me people here, but I changed if you're going to inspect my place whenever it suits."

Then they explained that Lednicka had confessed to getting false coins from cell No. 25 and hinted that he himself had asked to have the others discovered. He reluctantly gave way and the cell was opened much to the discomfiture of the occupant who, sure that Lednicka alone had the keys was coloring false money and had not time to put away his plant.

The indignation of the governor was only equalled by the mirth of the police when the plant for coloring false roubles, half roubles and 15-kopek pieces was found in the cell.

Caught red-handed, Lednicka and Mucha made a clean breast of it. They took a fancy to each other from the moment they first met in the prison. Mucha soon confided to the jailer that he knew how to make false coins if Lednicka would go to a certain house and bring the plant. Lednicka, for passing the coin, was to share profits. He agreed, brought the plant, and always warned the prisoner when the prison officials were likely to inspect the cell, when the plant was taken out and hidden in Lednicka's rooms.

The plan succeeded admirably. They made and circulated false money for over half a year, and had it not been for the governor's cook, would probably have gone on till Mucha went up for trial. Kovno is convulsed with the story, and, of course, those are not lacking who hint that the good governor himself knew something about the matter.

Feed Hogs on Wild Ducks.

Little Rock, Ark.—Wild ducks are so plentiful near Gillet, in Arkansas county, this year that farmers near the feeding grounds are killing them for their feathers and feeding them to hogs. Two Gillet hunters killed eighty-five ducks on Mill bayou Friday and on the following day a hunter killed thirty in two hours. Parties of hunters bring in as many as two hundred ducks from one day's hunt.

Cheap Trees for Reforesting Lands.

Albany, N. Y.—For encouraging private owners to reforest their idle lands the State will supply suitable planting material at a reasonable cost. The trees will be supplied on application as far as the stock will permit. No tree, however, will be supplied for purely ornamental planting. The trees must be used for the sole purpose of reforesting lands.

"Othello" in Malay.

A traveler thus describes a performance of "Othello" in a Malay theatre: "It was all in Malay, of course, but where they got the European costumes from I cannot imagine. They were of all kinds and descriptions. Othello was dressed as a treader with tennis shoes on, Cassio, as Henry VIII, in a black velvet court suit, with a barrister's wig well down over his nose. Desdemona, in a short Spanish dancing girl's dress; Rodrigo, a green druid's gown, with pink stockings and tanned boots. But the joke of the whole thing was the music. There was a Malay orchestra of banjos, mandolins, etc., but they played scarcely any native music. They all simply love European music, to which they set their own Malayan words. The play was interspersed with songs, like our comic operas. The gem of the evening was when Othello says to Cassio, 'Never more be officer of mine, and Cassio throws himself at Othello's feet. The band struck up, 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back,' and Othello sang to it passionately!"

THE INTELLIGENT ANT.

Naturalist insists that the insect possesses a mind. Lord Avebury, the naturalist, insists that ants possess minds and display a high order of intelligence. "The social habits of ants afford arguments which seem conclusive," he says. "Take first their relations with other insects. Those between ants and aphids, which have been called ant cows, are indeed most remarkable. It is not merely that the ants milk them, tend them, defend them from attack, sometimes protect them by earthen inclosures from too great summer heat, but over and above all this they collect the eggs in autumn, keep them through the winter and plant them out on their proper plant in the spring. Some of the root aphids may always be found in ants' nests, but I was much puzzled years ago by finding in ants' nests some black eggs, which obviously were not those of ants. Eventually I ascertained that they belonged to a species of aphid which lives on the leaves and leaf stalks of plants."

These eggs are laid early in October on the food plant of the insect. They are of no direct use to the ants, yet they are not left where they are laid exposed to the severity of the weather and to innumerable dangers, but are brought into their nests by the ants and tended by them with the utmost care through the long winter months until the following March, when the young ones are brought out and again placed on the young shoots of the daisy. This seems to me a most remarkable case of prudence. Our ants may not perhaps lay up food for the winter, but they do more, for they keep during six months the eggs which will enable them to produce food during the following summer, a case of prudence unexampled in the animal kingdom."

Dr. Forel gives these examples of the mental processes of ants. "While success visibly heightens both the audacity and tenacity of the ant will, it is possible to observe after repeated failure or in consequence of the sudden and unexpected attacks of powerful enemies, a form of dejection which may lead to a neglect of the most important instincts, to cowardly flight to the devious or deserted away of offspring to neglect of work and similar conditions. There is acute discouragement when a combat is lost."

History of Coffee. A pamphlet published by an Arab sheik in 1866 sheds light upon the origin and early use of coffee. This Arab sheik asserted that coffee was introduced into Arabia from Abyssinia about the opening of the fifteenth century and that it had been known as a beverage in the latter country from the most remote period. Its peculiar properties were taken advantage of by the Mohammedans in connection with their prolonged religious ceremonies, but its use as a devotional antipiric stirred up the fiercest opposition on the part of the orthodox element of the priests. Coffee was declared to be an intoxicant and was accordingly prohibited in the Koran, but in spite of this the coffee-drinking habit spread rapidly. For two centuries the world's supply of coffee was obtained from the province of Yemen in southern Arabia, where the well-known Mocha is still cultivated.

Knowledge of the taste and value of coffee spread but slowly, so that it was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that it reached Constantinople. Here it also incited the bitter hostility of the priests. An excessive tax was imposed upon coffee houses, notwithstanding which they flourished and extended. After the lapse of another hundred years coffee reached Great Britain, where it was introduced by one Edwards, a British merchant long resident in Turkey. The first coffee house in London was opened by his Greek servant, Pasqua Rossie, in 1652, and the introduction of the beverage into England met with the same opposition as in the east.

In 1675 King Charles II. attempted to suppress coffee houses by royal edict, in which it was said that they were the resort of dissipated persons, "who spread abroad divers false, malicious and scandalous reports, to the defamations of his majesty's government and the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the nation." In England, as well as other countries, the most effective check on the consumption of the beverage was found to be a high duty, which led to much smuggling. Coffee was used in France between 1640 and 1680.

Atmospheric Effect of Icebergs. The fishermen of Newfoundland possess the curious faculty of being able, as they say, to "smell" icebergs, and thereby escape many encounters with them. Really the approach of a berg is heralded by a sudden and decided cooling of the atmosphere.

Many an obese man has lost flesh by trying to shave himself.

ROCKWELL