

CULTURE HERE BEFORE 1492

Old America's Pre-Columbian Civilization Came From Egypt Is Now Question.

Prof. Elliot Smith developed in an extraordinarily interesting manner the thesis that the pre-Columbian civilizations of America—or at least many important features in those civilizations—were not truly aboriginal, but came in a cultural wave from Asia across the Pacific ocean, the original starting point of the most remarkable characteristic being Egypt.

Professor Smith believes, says Science Progress, that the extremely peculiar culture of Egypt was spread eastward by mariners, mainly Phoenicians, for several centuries after B. C. 800. To quote the author's own words, he thinks that "the essential elements of the ancient civilizations of India (the pre-Aryan civilizations), further India, the Malay archipelago, Oceania and America were brought in succession to each of these places by mariners, whose oriental migrations began as trading intercourse between the eastern Mediterranean and India some time after 800 B. C., and that the highly complex and artificial culture which they spread abroad was derived largely from Egypt (not earlier than the twenty-first dynasty), but also included many important accretions from other sources, and that after traversing Asia and Oceania and becoming modified on the way, the stream finally continued for many centuries to play upon the Pacific littoral of America, where it was responsible for planting the germs of the remarkable pre-Columbian civilization."

WAYS OF KEEPING YOUTHFUL

Man Who is Determined Not to Grow Old Really Has Only to "Make an Effort."

I see it in my growing hair, I see it in my growing hair, My growing chest for early years, It is a fact, I am growing old.

And so growing old is just a case of finding what one's looking for, observes the Minneapolis Journal. A man decides that the time has come for him to be old, and so instead of bracing up, ignoring the symptoms and finding some other explanation for the change in the color of his hair, he neglects his dress, walks with a stoop, uses a cane, stops taking exercise, eats too much, indulges in reminiscences, retires from business, and in general acquires the foolish habit of growing old.

He should remember that it is possible to keep a youthful spirit, an active mind, an interest in current events and a purpose to serve his fellows, and that he who does these things will always be young.

The fact that women generally decline to count of the old-age habit and that some men have also resisted the temptation to fall into it would seem to indicate that if those who do yield to it would only take the advice of Dombeux to his wife, and "make an effort," they would learn how foolish and how unnecessary it is to grow old.

Henry Clay's Diplomacy.

The following is an instance of Henry Clay's readiness in getting out of a difficult situation. On one occasion a vote he had given in congress offended one of his constituents who unbraided him for it and declared he would never again support him for congress.

Meeting this constituent on the court green Mr. Clay said to him: "I am sorry you will not again support me for congress because of a vote I gave on a certain measure. When your rifle misses fire do you throw it away?" "No," replied the constituent. "I do not throw it away." "What do you do with it?" asked Mr. Clay. "Why, I pick my flint and try it again," replied the constituent. "Well," said Mr. Clay, "are you going to throw me away because I have missed fire once? Won't you let me pick my flint and try again? Won't you treat me as you do your rifle when it misses fire?"

This ready reply satisfied the constituent and completely won him over, and he was over after one of Clay's most faithful supporters in his candidacy for congress.

Man Has Copied Nature's Work.

Murble, in nature, owes its crystalline structure to volcanic heat. But ingenious man uses heat to counteract the volcanic rocks. By such means, with suitable materials, he makes bricks and crockery, which are artificial stones. The processes employed in the manufacture of chinaware are merely workshop imitations of those used in the laboratory of nature.

Volcanic rock—granite, trap or what not—is the very symbol of imperishability; but the artificial stones (such as brick and chinaware) produced by the fusion of particles under the action of heat are among the most enduring of known substances.

For Those Fond of Parrots.

The voyage by steamship is very hard on parrots, which are stored in the hold, commonly in close proximity to the engine room. Consequently they are apt to reach their final destination in a sickly condition. One should be careful to make sure in buying an African parrot that it is a healthy bird. There are hundreds of species of parrots and the most beautiful of them all are the cockatoos, native exclusively of Australasia. The giants of the tribe are the American macaws. Neither the macaw nor the cockatoo is ordinarily much of a talker, but occasionally specimens are very clever at conversation.

WHY WOMEN "MAKE UP" DURING WAR

TIMES NOT A MATTER OF WONDER.—It is said that women make up more than ever; it is probably true of all who have passed their first youth, and especially those who are working hard, suffering much, and still dislike looking as old as they feel.

Creams, rouge and powder are used, therefore, rather more than usual.

The time has gone by when it could be said that women's health is benefited by the restrictions of war. No woman with any heart or brain can avoid suffering, and many hold on to their hard work by force of will rather than physical strength. If as a business-fashion pays, as a distraction for many does not, to dress to some women is an undeniable moral force.

That well-dressed women have a better chance in life is as true today as it was formerly; and whether a woman wears a uniform or the latest satin, unless she carry it well, she must risk losing the post she covets most.

For a woman to look her best is a point of discipline as much as that the British soldier shall shave, even under fire.

HOOKWORM MUST BE FOUGHT

How the Dread Disease is Spreading in British New Guinea Is Related by Scientists.

Hookworm disease will spread all over Papua (British New Guinea) unless vigorous steps are taken at once to check it, in the opinion of Dr. J. H. Waite, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has just investigated the malady in the huge island north of Australia.

"The international health board," said Doctor Waite, "found that 65 per cent of the natives working on plantations were infected with the hookworm and 8 per cent of the natives in villages."

Doctor Waite pointed out that under present conditions the disease could be eradicated at relatively small cost; whereas if allowed to spread a most formidable task would be presented.

"The international health board," he explained, "has made an offer to the governments of Queensland and New South Wales to conduct an anti-hookworm campaign in infected districts provided these states will defray a third of the total cost."

PROVED POOR BUSINESS MAN

Why "Reformed Crook" Found Himself Unable to Keep in Straight and Narrow Path.

O. Henry could have written this: James P. Buck broke into the home of Frederick C. Buckout, March 17, 1915, and took his gun into the face of Buckout and started to garner valuables. Then Mrs. Buckout talked to him, and his promise to reform, gave him a recommendation and her husband the next day got him a job.

Eighteen months later a masked bandit pulled off two first class "jobs" in New York. About the same time Doyle got money which he invested in a legitimate business. The business did not go. A few weeks ago police grabbed Doyle, found a burglar's kit and got his confession. He had gone straight for months, but then got hard up, robbed a house and turned over it new ten, using the proceeds of the robbery. Still he couldn't stick straight. "Five years," said the judge.

How Birds Dress Own Wounds.

Many birds, particularly those that are prey for sportsmen, possess the faculty of skillfully dressing wounds. Some will even set bones, taking their own feathers to form the proper bandages.

A French naturalist writes that on a number of occasions he has killed woodpeckers that were, when shot, recovering from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the bird, and, usually, already dressed, with down plucked from the stem feather and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the beak of the bird. In some instances a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others bandages had been applied to wounds or broken limbs.

One day he killed a bird that evidently had been severely wounded at some recent period. The wound was covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, which had been plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a plaster, completely covering and also protecting the wounded surface.

Why Body is Susceptible to Germs.

Unless the blood is supplied with what nature has provided for her normal function the digestive system will fail and the body will be wanting in nourishment. When this condition takes place man becomes susceptible to the disease germs that are ever present in the atmosphere. The greatest safety is to be found in keeping up the resistance. It is much easier, says the New York Times, to battle against the germ organisms before they get established in the system. Once they establish themselves in the tissues they generate poisons which interfere with the normal working of the body and enable them to nourish themselves and increase, often at an alarming rate. In fact some of them reproduce themselves to the extent of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, in a minute of time.

WOMAN MAKES FALSE FACES FOR THE DISFIGURED

Complete Even to Moles, Mustaches and Complexions.

MASKS ARE PAINTED IN OILS

Sculptress Models Face as It Was Originally, Working From Photographs and From the Patient, Then Copper Mask Light as Paper is Made—More Than 2,000 Pious Disfigured Too Terribly to Be Seen.

An American sculptress—Mrs. Maynard Ladd of New York, Philadelphia and Boston—has just opened an atelier in the Latin Quarter to make false faces for French soldiers whose visages have been so horribly mutilated that the men cannot appear in public unmasked.

Working from photographs taken of her subjects before they were disfigured, and from the patients themselves, Mrs. Maynard Ladd first models the face, as it was originally, in clay. Then a thin copper mask as light as paper is made by an electrolytic process, after which it is silvered. The shell-like mask is then painted in oils to resemble the skin and complexion of the man identically.

The lips are made slightly parted, permitting a cigarette to be thrust through the aperture; holes are perforated through the nostrils for breathing, and apertures are left for the eyes. Usually mustaches are placed on the upper lip, and spectacles are worn, bars reaching back over the ears to keep the spectacles in place also serve to hold the false face on.

More than two thousand French POWs have been disfigured so terribly that "facial reconstruction" is necessary before the men can be seen in public. Usually these soldiers are the victims of the Germans' liquid flames or blinding oil, though many were wounded by high explosives and shrapnel. All of these men will be treated eventually by skilled French surgeons who have made wonderful strides cutting, grafting and restoring shattered countenances.

Many Must Wait.

But there are only a few savants capable of performing these operations, and the treatment is very slow and tedious. As a result only a small proportion of the "mutilates," as the disfigured soldiers are called, have received treatment, and many may have to wait two and three years before their time comes for the reconstruction.

Mrs. Maynard Ladd's false faces are designed to be worn by these men during the time that they are waiting for their treatment to begin and during the course of operations that will be performed upon them. The copper masks will last indefinitely and may be washed and cleaned with soap and water. Rubber and gelatin masks have been experimented with in the past, but they have not given satisfactory results because of their fragility. Their falsity was always plainly apparent because they were not constructed by experts.

"Three 'mutilates' have been assigned to me to begin on," said Mrs. Maynard Ladd, in her studio at 70 bis, Rue Notre Dame des Champs, as she worked on a clay model of the head of a Polli whose entire lower jaw and left cheek had been shot away and whose nose was blown off in the fighting on the Chemin des Dames last summer.

"Now this case is interesting because the patient has his eyes. So the false face will not include a forehead. It will have a chin like the soldier, but before he was wounded, and it will run back to his throat. Then there will be the regular nose and the mask will run up to below the eyes. The man will wear spectacles, which will help to hide the juncture of the mask and the flesh.

Noses Reproduced.

"In cases where a man's nose remains it will fit snugly inside the space left in the nose on the mask—which will be made large enough to accommodate the real member. In cases where the nose has been shot away, however—and there are many like that—the man's normal nose will be reproduced exactly as it was before, and there will be perforations through the nostrils for him to breathe.

"I am going to make all of the masks with the lips slightly apart. This will obviate the grotesqueness of hearing a man speak through closed lips and will also permit a 'mutilate' to smoke while wearing his mask. Further it will give a more cheerful aspect, as though the man was smiling.

"Capt. Derwent Wood, an English sculptor, originated the idea of making these artificial faces for men whose appearance would be so ghastly that they could not get work or even appear on the street because of their frightful wounds. He has been making masks for more than two years and has achieved some wonderful results.

"He always makes masks with the mouth shut, however, and at first did not pay enough attention to the painting of the artificial faces after they were made in copper. As a result the men had such pink-and-white complexions that the unrecognition of their countenances became apparent.

ALL HAVE THEIR UNDER-DOGS

Good Reasons Why People's Sympathies Are With the Fellow Who is Temporarily Down.

Our sympathies naturally travel the line of likes—that is, the things we feel in ourselves, we feel in others. We applaud the under-dog, because we so often have been the under-dog. We like to lift the other fellow up when he is down, because we also have been down. Sympathy starts at home—or else it isn't sympathy.

Your petulant moods of failure and disappointment are your under-dogs. So, instead of walking past these under-dogs of yours and casting no sympathy their way, pause to give them your heart and your hope, and soon the picture and fact will be your over-dogs—your victories and your genuine achievements.

No under-dogs can possibly appeal in importance to the under-dogs of your daily experience. Perhaps you will applaud alone the under-dogs of your personal glooms and shadows, but what of it? As Lowell says: "Dally, with souls that cringe and plot, we Sinalas climb and know it not." What difference, what odds, so long as over your "manhood bend the skies!"

Courageously cheer the under-dogs of your experiences and stay proudly by them until their fight becomes a factor of your kingship.—George Matthew Adams, in Good Housekeeping.

GLASS STAINED BY X-RAYS

Experiments Have Shown These Produce the Same Effect as the Light of the Sun.

It is well known that glass exposed for long to sunlight acquires a violet tint. In very old houses the windows facing south are often distinctly violet. Experiments recently made in the laboratories of the General Electric company at Schenectady with X-rays prove that these can be used to dye glass in many colors, principally an amethystine violet and an amber yellow, but also green and bright yellow.

These colors, according to Mr. Rosenthal, who conducted the experiments, are due to modifications of the physical structure of the glass and not to chemical alterations. The color can be made to penetrate to any desired depth, from a mere surface tint to complete coloration of the entire substance. And the same method can be applied to tinting porcelain, enamel and precious stones.

An interesting and important fact about this glass that has been colored by long exposure to X-rays is that it becomes impervious to the radiations that have transformed it. Thus it can be used as a protection against the glare of the sun or the snow and against the X-rays themselves.

22,000 BEAUTIES DIM BEFORE HER LUSTER

Twenty-two thousand beauties who submitted their photographs to the war department for a poster to be used in its publicity campaign, are feeling blue, for now they know that there is someone in the United States who is just a little bit prettier than they. This will be a bitter pill for many of the beauties to swallow, but most of them will take it graciously.

After studying the photographs of the 22,000 beauties, Miss Frances Jordan was selected by the war department for the poster, and she is highly gratified.

Why Be Educated?

Filling out a questionnaire with the aid of lawyers because he could not read or write, a Wheeling mill worker was asked how much money he was making.

"Twelve dollars a day," was the reply.

Russia and the United States.

The old autocratic government of Russia was always particularly friendly to the United States. During the Revolutionary war Russia offered to mediate for peace and her offer was accepted by the United States but declined by Great Britain. Russia was one of the first governments to recognize the independence of the United States and continued to show her good will by making treaties of amity and commerce with the United States. Several of our early presidents in their messages referred to "the continued friendship of Russia." In 1823, Russian proposed a friendly adjustment through diplomatic channels of the boundary line between American and Russian possessions in the Northwest and President Monroe authorized the United States minister to Russia to attend to the matter. In doing so he said: "The government of the United States has been desirous by this friendly proceeding to manifest the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of Russia and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with that government."

Love in Fishdom.

This is no "fish" story as the term is usually referred to, but it is a story about fish. Jim Foster, student of fish affairs, vouches for its authenticity. Jim has a collection of big live fish in a small aquarium in a down-town restaurant and for 12 hours every night he watches them perform.

"The fish are very affectionate," declared the fish student. "They are good-tempered and kind towards one another. See those two largest fish? They are married, I guess, or else in love with each other. They always kiss each other good night and nibble affectionately at each other's mouths. The female of the two never puts her cold fins on the male one's back. And in the morning—say, it's amusing to watch them yawn and stretch themselves."—Detroit Free Press.

How Would You Tie a Camel?

Because of its peculiar swaying motion in walking the camel has been called the "ship of the desert." This title may also have some reference to the extreme stupidity and passivity of the animal, which submits to great loads, which it will often carry for days at a time without stopping for food or drink, with no more urging than a ship would require from the hands of its pilot, says the Popular Science Monthly. The manner in which the drivers hobble the camels when they stop for a rest is interesting. They do not depend upon stakes driven in the deep, yielding sand, but simply double back and tie one of the fore-legs of the animal, so that it can lie down or rise up, but cannot move from the spot.

ANNIE LAURIE REAL PERSON

American Girl of Same "Ikk" Given Facts of Origin of Popular Scotch Song.

More than once has the question as to whether Annie Laurie, the subject of the ever-popular and ever-green song bearing her name as title, was a real person or mere fiction.

A letter has come to hand that was written by Miss M. E. Riddle, daughter of the late Judge Riddle, for many years a circuit court justice in the section, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. The Riddles were of Laurie ilk, as Scotch folk say, and they had gone to some considerable pains to get the story of the song straight, as there had been considerable contention about it. Here it is: "Jean Riddle (the name later spelled Riddle) was married to Sir Robert Laurie, the first baronet of Maxwellton. One of their daughters was Annie Laurie, celebrated in Scotch song.

"Annie Laurie was famed for her beauty and cleverness, and was a social favorite in all the country round about. So it was not at all surprising that she captivated a Mr. Douglas of England, a man of culture and of letters, who composed the song bearing her name.

"But seeing that the course of true love does not run smoothly, she married a Mr. Gurgesson, leaving Mr. Douglas to his hunting and his verses. "To this day many pilgrims go to Maxwellton, drawn thither by the much-loved song, 'Annie Laurie.' Many also visit Craigloroch, where she spent her married-life-in-comfort."

WARY OLD BIRD IS TRUTH

Fact Worth Remembering When One Is Tempted to Criticize Errors Seen in Newspapers.

"Where do you get the absurd stuff you print?" is a favorite query for newspaper men. In the view of these cynical newspaper men, the errors of their time misapprehensions, misjudgments and generally misreading life as it is led.

There is just one answer to be made to these queries, and that is: "Newspapers get such of their facts as are ascertained from the human beings who for one reason or another stand ready to relate facts concerning newspapers, truth-telling newspapers, spread a very large part of the errors, correcting these misapprehensions, turning them to their sources, and putting at the truth. A certain proportion of error gets by—not as great a proportion as can be heard in any other neighborhood gossip, for it is the concern of newspapers—of honest men—that is—to allow for errors and correct them, whereas it is the concern of those other purveyors of news, gossip, to create errors whenever they get more interesting than the truth.

The next time you find an error in your favorite newspaper, try an experiment. Try to capture one small fact yourself, in your own home neighborhood. You will quickly discover just how wary a bird the truth is and how unpopular.—New York Tribune.

Japanese Arts and Letters.

The Yamato association has been formed by distinguished Japanese citizens for the purpose of making Japan's achievements in arts and letters better known to the western world. Its promoters believe that Japanese civilization is not correctly understood by the vast majority of Occidental people. Her naval, military and scientific advancement is recognized, but the West has yet to comprehend the significance of her achievements in the humanities. The Japan Magazine, commenting upon the new organization, says: "Many foreigners are disposed to look upon Japan as merely a military nation, whereas her most important asset is the genius of her unique civilization and character. If people could get a glimpse of the soul of Japan, they would have quite a different opinion of her. She can beat her had from Japanese art and literature, which in many ways are equal to those of the West. Even those Occidentals who try to appreciate Japanese art prefer the least representative art of the nation. And as for Japanese literature, it is practically unknown among western people."

The association will publish works on Japanese history, literature and art and make translations into European languages of the best works of Japanese writers, ancient and modern; in addition its endeavor will be to promote the improvement of the national music and drama.

Glass Industry in America.

Glass was first manufactured in America by the people of Jamestown, Va., during the year 1615. Commenting on this fact, John Smith lamented that "the labor of the colony has been misdirected in the manufacture of ashes, soap, glass and tar, in which they could by no means compete with Sweden or Russia." The inhabitants of Jamestown did not agree with this view, however, and soon afterwards commenced the erection of a glass works, the completion of which was interrupted by the Indian massacre of 1622. The first glass factory in North America to attempt the industry on an ambitious scale was built in 1763 at Temple, N. H., by Robert Hewes of Boston. The workmen, 23 in number, were German deserters from the British army. The carelessness of a workman caused the destruction of the plant by fire in 1768. In 1808 a glass factory was established in Boston, and since that time the industry has been



Miss Frances Jordan, selected for the war department poster.