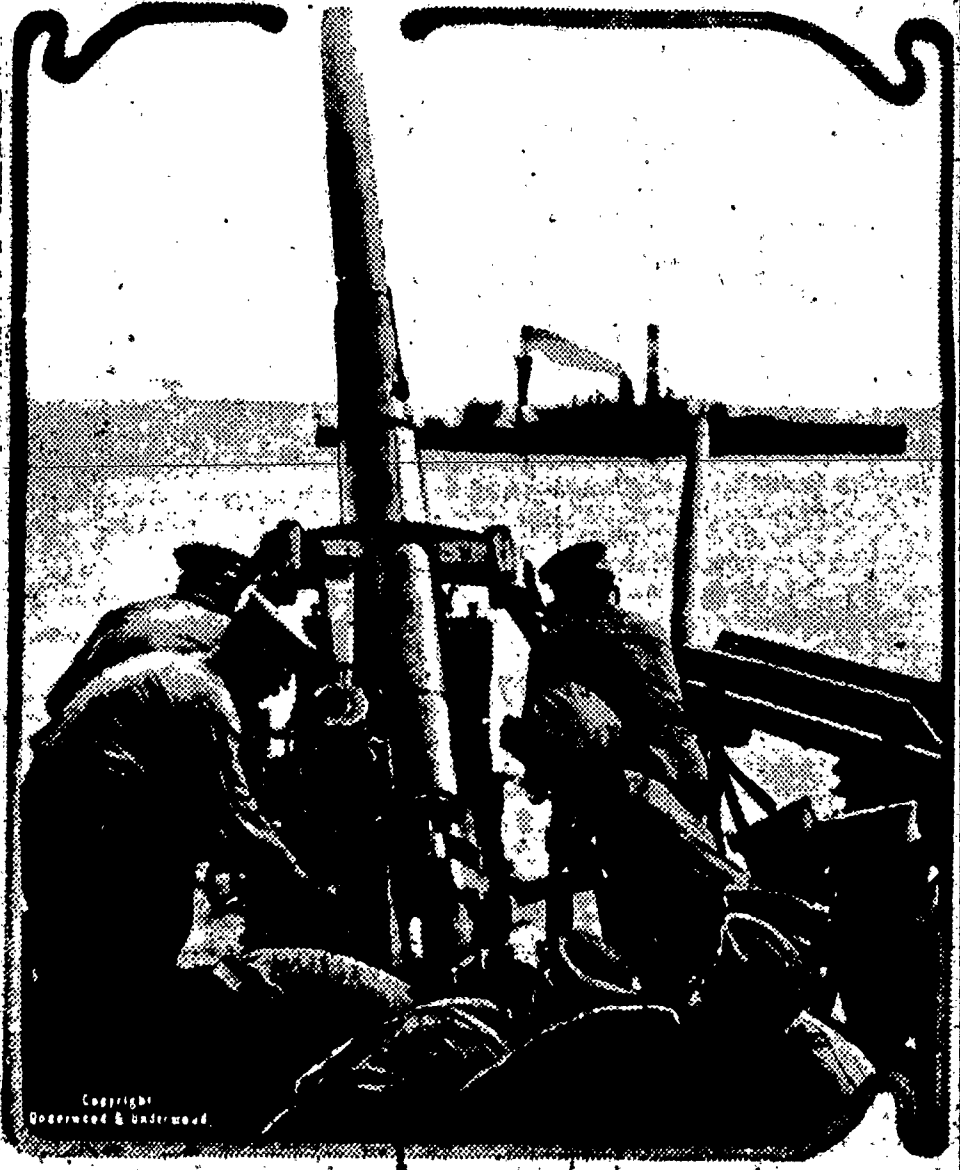


Atlantic Fleet Proceeding to Guantanamo Bay for Winter Maneuvers



Marines Manning One of the Powerful Three-inch Anti-Aircraft Guns Aboard the Pennsylvania, Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Rocket to Go Up 200 Miles

Device to test highest air regions near completion; may shoot as far as the moon.

A method of sending apparatus to the hitherto unreached higher layers of the air, to the regions beyond the earth's atmosphere, and even as far as the moon itself, is described by Prof. Robert H. Goddard in a recent publication for the Smithsonian institution.

The new apparatus is a multiple-charge high-efficiency rocket of an entirely new design.

"The great scientific value of Prof. Goddard's experiments," says the announcement, "lies in the possibility of sending recording apparatus to extreme altitudes within the earth's atmosphere."

"The nature of the higher levels of the air has for a long time been a subject of speculation as to their chemical composition, temperature, electrical nature, density, ozone content, etc. The highest level that has ever been reached up to the present time with the recording instruments is about nineteen miles, accomplished with a free balloon.

"As the earth's atmosphere extends some 200 miles out, there is a great unknown region, knowledge of which would greatly benefit the science of meteorology.

"The balloon with its recording apparatus requires several hours to ascend to its highest altitude, drifts horizontally for a considerable period of time, and may come down at a great distance from its starting point. Its recovery by the sender depends on the chance of its descent being noticed and on the willingness of the finder to return it.

"Thus it may be days or weeks before the record taken is made available. On the other hand, the new rocket apparatus would go straight up and come straight down, the whole operation probably consuming less than half an hour. Thus daily observations at any desired altitude for use in weather prediction could be easily taken."

World's Diamond Crop Worth Billions

Statistical Expert Estimates Value of Gems at Approximately \$13,906,642,000

If all the diamonds mined in history and existing today as cut and polished gems were gathered from the ends of the earth, they would form a pile about as large as a wagon load of coal dumped on the sidewalk, says a Chicago statistical expert.

The pile would contain 46,355,474 carats and the gems would weigh ten and one-half tons. If the pile were in the form of a cone, it would have a base diameter of eight feet and a height of five feet. Reckoning the diamonds at \$300 a carat, it would have a value of \$13,906,642,000. It would contain 710 1-3 gallons worth \$5,539,023 a gallon; or 76 1-3 bushels valued at \$51,570,729 a bushel. All the world's diamonds could be packed in an ordinary clothes closet or a kitchen pantry.

This estimate is based on an approximation of the total output of rough diamonds in the world's entire history. India, it is estimated, has produced, all told, 50,000,000 carats; Brazil, 15,000,000; South Africa, 170,574,000; Borneo, 1,000,000; British Guiana, 50,000; Australia, 150,000; China, 2,000; Siberia, 500; United States, 500. This is a total rough output of 236,777,374 carats, or 55 3-5 tons avoirdupois.

Only about fifty per cent of rough diamonds are cut into gems and lose about sixty per cent of their weight in being cut and polished. Diamonds are practically indestructible and the first diamond ever mined may possibly still be in existence. But the estimate allows for the loss of at least 1,000,000 carats by flood, fire, shipwreck and other disasters. These reductions and losses leave the total of cut and polished diamonds at 46,355,474 carats.

The estimate of \$300 a carat is the minimum price at which diamonds can be bought today. The popular demand for diamonds was never so great and they have become the gem of the working people as well as the wealthy classes. They are worth three times as much now as before the war and sell at from \$300 to \$1,000 a carat.

Our Growing Sweet Tooth

Public Paying Highest Price for Sugar Since Days Following Civil War

The public is paying the highest price asked in this country for sugar since the days following the Civil war. There are reports from that time of sugar selling as high as 50 cents a pound, and that, of course, for an article much inferior in grade to what some persons have been paying 24 cents a pound for within recent weeks. But there is this notable difference: In Civil war times the high price of sugar caused a noticeable diminution in its use; now, with the price fourfold what most persons consider to be normal, we are using five times as much sugar for each person as we were in the year after the Civil war.

That year, the per capita use of sugar was 18 pounds. In the decade from 1860 to 1875 the price materially improved, and in response the use of sugar doubled to 35 pounds a person. From 1876 to 1885 it had increased to 42 pounds. In the decade from 1886 to 1895 the price of sugar went as low, probably, as at any time in our history, and for the excellently refined article. Then we were using it at the rate of 57 pounds a person each year. Steadily the use of it increased in the following decade, despite a somewhat rising price, to 67 pounds.

Seaweeds of Millions of Years Ago Resemble Algae Now Growing in the Sea

That many of the algae or seaweeds of the Middle Cambrian epoch of geologic time, some 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 years ago, closely resemble the algae growing in the sea at the present time, is a statement made by Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In describing fossil remains of these ancient sea plants discovered by him in the Middle Cambrian rocks of the Canadian Rocky mountains.

In the remote time when these plants were deposited on the muddy sea bottom the rock formations that are now thousands of feet above sea level, formed the shore-line of a Middle Cambrian sea.

The fossil remains from which these primitive plants were identified occur as shiny black films on the surface of the hard, dark siliceous shale. "The mucous or gelatinous mass of the plant has been replaced by a shiny black siliceous film containing iron pyrite in varying proportions. It is evident that the original organic and inorganic matter was removed by solution and replaced by the black film, the convexity and relief of the plant being lost in the process and by subsequent compression.

To Dry Shoes.

To dry shoes quickly stuff them with paper and put near fire; in a short while the shoes will be ready to wear again; also stuff new shoes, while not in use, to keep their shape.

Buckets From Bamboo.

An eight or ten-foot section of the bamboo tree takes the place of a bucket for carrying water in the Hawaiian islands.

THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS

(In an artificial pond.)
 Proud, languid lily of the sacred Nile,
 'Tis strange to see thee on our western wave,
 Far from those sandy shores, that mile on mile,
 Papyrus-plumed, stretch silent as the grave.

O'er dark, mysterious pool and sheltered bay,
 And round deep dreaming islets thy leaves expand,
 Where Alexandrian barges plow their way,
 Full freighted, to the ancient Theban land.

On Karnak's lofty columns thou were seen,
 And spacious Luxor's temple-palace walls,
 Each royal Pharaoh's emerald queen
 Chose thee to deck her glittering banquet halls.

Yet thou art blossoming on this fair lake
 As regally, amidst these common things,
 As on the shores where Nile's soft ripples break,
 As in the halls of old Egyptian kings.

Thy grace charms, day by day, men's curious eyes,
 But he whose outer senses thought hath probed,
 Looking at thee, sees stately temples rise
 About him, and the long lines of priests,
 White-robed,

That chant strange music as they slowly pace
 Dim-columned aisles; hears, trembling,
 overhead,
 Echoes that lose themselves in that vast
 Of Egypt's solemn ritual for the dead.

Aye, deeper thoughts than these, though undefined,
 Wake in the quickened soul at sight of
 For this majestic orient faith enshrined
 Man's yearning hope for immortality.

And thou wert Egypt's symbol of the power,
 That under all decaying form lies hid;
 The old world worshipped thee, O Lotus flower,
 Then carved its sphinx and reared its pyramids.
 —Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton.

Mothers' Cook Book

There is only one way to get ready for immortality: add that is to love this life and live it bravely and faithfully and cheerfully as we can.—Henry Van Dyke.

Seasonable Dishes.
 Now that eggs should be more plentiful we may use them in light breads occasionally.

Easter Buns.
 Take one and one-half cupsful of sweet milk scalded and cooled; add one yeast cake, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, with flour to knead lightly. Let rise, then shape into buns, rise again and bake.

Brown Bread.
 Take three cupsful of graham flour, two cupsful of white flour, one cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two cupsful of scalded and cooled milk, two cupsful of water, one yeast cake dissolved in a little of the water; add a teaspoonful of soda; beat well and put into tins at night; cover airtight and bake one hour in the morning. Makes two loaves.

Savory Paraphs.
 Boil parships until tender in salted water; drain and peel; cut in two lengthwise; surround each with a coating of sausage meat; roll in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper; add a little water and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. Garnish with parsley.

Nugget Cake.
 Cream one-half cupful of shortening; add two cupsful of brown sugar. Sift two cupsful of pastry flour with one-half teaspoonful each of salt, soda, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. To one cupful of sour milk add the sugar and fat, add the flour; one cupful each of chopped raisins and nuts, and two squares of melted chocolate. Bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven.

Ham Baked With Vegetables.
 Place a thick slice of ham in a casserole and around it place two large Bermuda onions, sliced, and five tomatoes, whole, if canned add water and cover. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

College Fudge Cake.
 Take two squares of chocolate; add one-half cupful of boiling water; melt and mix until smooth and glossy. Beat one egg; add one-fourth of a cupful of shortening to one cupful of brown sugar; add one-fourth of a cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one and one-fourth cupsful of flour. Beat and mix all the ingredients, then add the chocolate mixture. Bake in two layers. Use a boiled frosting for filling.

World's Debt Has Increased From \$40,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$200,000,000,000 in 1920

The world's debt has been estimated at \$200,000,000,000 compared with \$40,000,000,000 in 1914.

Paper currency throughout the world has increased 600 per cent since 1914, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 40 per cent, according to statistics. The face value of paper currency of thirty principal countries, which totaled \$7,250,000,000 in 1914, has increased to \$40,000,000,000 at the time of the armistice and to \$50,000,000,000 in December, 1919; exclusive of \$34,000,000,000 issued by the Russian soviet government.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria show an advance in note circulation from \$1,200,000,000 in 1914 to \$12,300,000,000 at the close of the war, and \$18,770,000,000 in December, 1919, the gold reserve falling from \$600,000,000 in 1914 to \$327,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 49.7 per cent in 1914 to 5.7 per cent in December, 1919.

In the eight principal countries of the allies, paper notes increased from \$1,100,000,000 in 1914 to \$2,420,000,000 in 1919, while the gold reserve increased from \$516,000,000 to \$1,450,000,000, a ratio of 44.3 in 1914 and 59.9 in 1919.

Gallery of Mirrors Named From Glasses Which Were More Precious Than Rubies

"Galerie Des Glaces," or the "Gallery of Mirrors" at the Palace of Versailles, gets its name from 17 beveled mirrors, which were more precious than rubies before glassmaking was reduced to a science. Opposite each mirror is a window, these windows overlooking the famous gardens which were scenes of royal festivities and regal pomp.

In these gardens all the sculptures of standing in France were commandeered for innumerable pieces. Piped waters spout from mouths of stilled frogs and lizards, fawns play flutes, and dragons kidnap cupids, while stately old trees give one touch of nature against this supremely artificial setting in these gardens.

The mirrors are framed by works of art and surmounted by paintings. One series of these paintings depicts in flamboyant scenes the career of Louis XIV. Originally tables and chairs in this hall were of solid silver. The ensemble was typical of the emptiness of the yoke from which France freed herself.

Man Must Be Busy—Have Hobby or Be Entertained

Man can rise only as he grows out of limiting habits. This is the highest test of worth. Habits become so much a part of the individual that it is hard to throw them off. They are the builders of character. Let alone habits determine our conduct and set the limits of our possibilities. The wholesome habits—habits of industry and balance—we want to cultivate and develop. Habits that create appetites, set limitation and resultant weakening of the powers we want to grow out of. Man must be busy. If he has surplus unengaged time he must have a hobby or be entertained. He must grow out of idleness into industry.

Highest Village.

The little village of Karok, in Kashmir, India, is believed to be the highest in the world. Its altitude is 14,966 feet.

DECIDING ON THE BREED OF FOWL

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A small flock of hens can be kept with profit by many city dwellers who have a back yard. Even as few as eight or ten hens should produce eggs enough, when used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the year, except the molting period of the fall and early winter.

Householders usually desire not only eggs for the table and for cooking, but also an occasional chicken to eat. For this reason one of the general-purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, or Orpington, is preferable to the smaller egg breeds, such as the Leghorns. Not only do the mature fowls of these breeds, because of their large size, make better table fowls than the Leghorns, but the young chickens, for the same reason make better fryers and roasters, whereas chickens of the egg breeds are suitable only for the smaller broilers.

The general-purpose breeds are also "broody" breeds, the hens making good sitters and mothers, which is a decided advantage when it is desired to hatch and raise chickens, since the hens of the egg breeds seldom go broody and are in any event rather unreliable sitters and mothers. If, however, the production of eggs outweighs the desire for an occasional table fowl, the lighter egg breeds undoubtedly will be found better, because they lay as many eggs and do so on less feed, with the result that they produce the eggs more cheaply. It is by all means advisable to keep some pure bred or variety. When this is done, sales at a profitable price can often be made of breeding stock intended for market, as well as set hatching.

Eider Ducks Pluck the Down; Later Gathered for Export

Eider ducks breed in thousands on some of the smaller islands off the coast of Iceland. The birds are so tame that they will allow anyone to stroke their feathers or lift them from their nests. This is because they are protected for the down, which is a large item of export from Iceland. The birds pluck the down from their breasts to line their nests. When these are well lined the owner of the land takes the down from the nests. The ducks' take more down from their breasts, and again it is removed from the nests. For the third time the ducks pluck down from their breasts, and this time they are not disturbed until the eggs are hatched, then the remaining down is taken.—The Girls' World.

In Korea the marriage certificate is equally divided between husband and wife.

The forceps, or pincers, is an instrument that dates back into the times of antiquity.

Can You Spell This List of Words?—Test for Spelling

Repellent — Collectible — Incubate — Consensus — Sacilegious — Dumbfounded — Vilify. Any one who can spell ten words and still think a smart man, according to Miller of the University of Iowa, who applied the test to students who topped in the best record in the world spelling contest.

TIME TO LAUGH

"You say you don't read any more? It is a habit of the mind." "How do you know?" "The habit of the mind is to read the paper." "The paper?" "The paper is the only thing that you can read without having to read it." "What do you mean?" "I mean that you can read the paper without having to read it."

Her Father— "I'm sorry about your father's death." Her Mother— "I'm sorry about your father's death." Her Sister— "I'm sorry about your father's death." Her Brother— "I'm sorry about your father's death."

Parent (from a newspaper)— "Edith, aren't you going to school?" Edith— "Yes, mother." Parent— "I were just wondering if you were going to school."

ADVANCE TWO THEORIES OF ORIGIN

The origin of the human race is studied by a geologist called from New York. Scientist— "The theory of evolution is a theory of evolution." Scientist— "The theory of evolution is a theory of evolution." Scientist— "The theory of evolution is a theory of evolution."

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Doing something for someone else. Doing it without expecting anything in return. Always look for the best in other people. Keeping your own counsel. Never taking anything for granted. Keeping your mouth shut. Keeping your eyes open. Keeping your feet on the ground. Keeping your hands busy. Keeping your heart pure. Keeping your mind clear. Keeping your spirit strong. Keeping your soul at peace. Keeping your love for God and man. Keeping your faith in the future. Keeping your hope in the Lord. Keeping your trust in the Father. Keeping your devotion to the Son. Keeping your obedience to the Holy Spirit. Keeping your love for the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Keeping your love for your neighbor as yourself. Keeping your love for the poor and the oppressed. Keeping your love for the weak and the afflicted. Keeping your love for the stranger and the foreigner. Keeping your love for the orphan and the widow. Keeping your love for the slave and the captive. Keeping your love for the blind and the lame. Keeping your love for the deaf and the dumb. Keeping your love for the leper and the outcast. Keeping your love for the sinner and the prodigal. Keeping your love for the repentant and the penitent. Keeping your love for the humble and the lowly. Keeping your love for the meek and the mild. Keeping your love for the gentle and the kind. Keeping your love for the patient and the long-suffering. Keeping your love for the peace-loving and the non-resistant. Keeping your love for the merciful and the forgiving. Keeping your love for the gracious and the generous. Keeping your love for the kind and the courteous. Keeping your love for the honest and the upright. Keeping your love for the just and the righteous. Keeping your love for the pure and the blameless. Keeping your love for the holy and the blameless. Keeping your love for the spotless and the unblemished. Keeping your love for the innocent and the blameless. Keeping your love for the righteous and the blameless. Keeping your love for the blameless and the blameless. Keeping your love for the blameless and the blameless.