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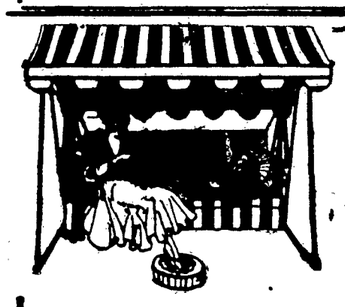

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

ECONOMIC

IF YOU would have financial doubt go,
Watch both your Income and your Outgo.
Enhance the one, and curb the other,
And you'll know ease and peace, my Brother.

(Copyright.)

GREATEST OF ALL MACHINES

Human Heart Has Capacity Which All Modern Ingenuity Has Found It Impossible to Outdo.

The pulse of the great Napoleon is said to have made only fifty beats a minute. Eighty is not an unusual number.

But, supposing the case of a heart that beats 75 times a minute, expelling ten cubic inches of blood at each "stroke," it is apparent that the little pump delivers 45 cubic inches in one hour, over 1,000,000 cubic inches in a day, or (as may be easily reckoned) about 7,000 tons of vital fluid in a twelvemonth.

In figuring this out, the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that a human heart has four compartments—two auricles and two ventricles. The auricles are merely reservoirs. The energy developed by the pump is furnished by the right and left ventricles—the right one sending impure blood to the lungs and the left one forcing the purified blood into circulation.

The left ventricle alone uses in a day enough energy to raise one ton 90 feet.

All the blood pumped by one heart engine in one year would suffice to fill a tank 61 feet long, 61 feet wide and 61 feet high. Or, if the tank were cylindrical and 50 feet in diameter, it would have to be 115 feet high in order to hold the 1,700,000 gallons pumped by a single heart in the course of a twelvemonth.

ARAB HORSE EASILY LEADER

Finest Specimens of the Race, of Which the United States Has the Best, Is Abundant Proof.

The tradition ascribing to the Arab horse extraordinary endurance is sustained by abundant evidence. As illustration, a 300-mile test was made in 1919 from Fort Ethan Allan, Vermont, to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and the first horse to finish was a pure-bred Arab mare named Ramla, which made the distance in 57 hours 26 minutes and 30 seconds; the animal placed second was Kingfisher, three-fourths Arab and one-fourth thoroughbred. The animal that finished third in the endurance test was also a pure-bred Arab mare, and the one to finish fourth was a three-fourths grade Arab, the dam of Kingfisher.

In the army tests of 1920 the Arabs again made a remarkable showing.

H. K. Bush-Brown, who presented the case for the Arab in the Journal of Heredity, offers an explanation of the extraordinary endurance of animals of this breed, based in part on the fact that the Arab has only five lumbar vertebrae (between the ribs and the pelvis), while all other families of horses have six. This difference in structure is believed to explain why the Arab, though small, can carry great weight. The anomaly illustrates the relation between structure and function.—Hearst's International.

Everyday Allusions.

A lot of people believe today that the expression "Mad as a March Hare" has something to do with the queer antics of one of the characters in Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

The truth is, that the saying is based upon popular usage of a natural history fact.

In the month of March, which is their mating and breeding time, the hares of our fields and those of England, Belgium and other countries where these rodents abound, become victims of fits which at times send them bounding like wild things through the woods and across the meadows.

To be as "Mad as a March Hare" does not mean insanity, but irrationality, a stage of mental wildness that will make people act as though they had lost a proper sense of proportion, without, however, having their mental abilities permanently impaired.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Papier Mache.

The durable substance made from wood pulp called papier mache is claimed by Germans to be the invention of one Martin, a snuff-box maker of Nuremberg, about 1740. While recent researches have confirmed the fact that he made the first papier mache snuff-boxes, they disclosed that the method itself had been taught him by a Frenchman named Lefevre.

Baskerville, the Birmingham printer, became interested in the process in 1745 and laid the foundation for what later became a great industry.

After a while the Germans again took it up and until about twenty-five years ago had a virtual monopoly of it. Then England and America attacked the problem in earnest and have since made millions out of it.

Red Honey of Brazil.

In Brazil lives a wasp which produces red honey, which is described as poisonous. Also in Brazil there is a stingless bee whose honey is sour if obtained from certain flowers, and of good quality if obtained from what perhaps we might call sanitary blossoms.

Honey is the oldest sweet eaten by man, and bee-raising and honey gathering is one of the old industries of the world. Honey was eaten in Europe for centuries before sugar was sold by apothecaries or herbalists as a medicine and as a thing to make other medicines less unpalatable.

MANY INDUSTRIES TIED TO TOBACCO

Prohibition of Weed Would Mean Big Financial Loss to Allied Trades.

WHO USES THE MATCH?

The Smoker Mainly—Also Responsible for Spending Hundreds of Millions Annually for Licorice, Sugar, Coal, Cigar Boxes, Tin Foil, Etc.

By GARRET SMITH

"Got a match?"

How many times a day is that question asked in these United States? How many more times is the question unnecessary because most pockets are kept well supplied with the useful little article? Anyhow, inasmuch as it is estimated that there are 30,000,000 tobacco users in the country, we would guess that the answer to that question would run into the hundreds of millions.

For if it weren't for the smokers in these days of electric lights how many matches would be used? A pretty small proportion of the number of these "sticks of blazes" produced in the country every year. Abolish tobacco and the match business would be shot to pieces.

But the match business is only one of a dozen or more allied industries which derive large revenues directly or indirectly from the tobacco trade and would suffer heavily if national prohibition of tobacco were to go into effect as some of our reformers would have it. The annual sales of tobacco products, based on retail prices, is estimated at $1,937,000,000. Of the cost of producing and selling this quantity of cigars, cigarettes and other forms of the weed, some hundreds of million dollars are paid out for other things than the raw tobacco and labor of making it up.

$25,000,000 a Year for Boxes.

For example, the tobacco trade consumes each year 45,000,000 pounds of licorice, 50,000,000 pounds of sugar, both used in flavoring tobacco, and 650,000 tons of coal. It is estimated that the value of wooden cigar boxes used is $25,000,000 a year, quite an item to the lumber business and to manufacturers of the boxes.

In making these boxes 550,000 pounds of nails are employed. Other large items used in making and preparing tobacco for sale are tin and lead foil, paper for bags and cigarette wrappers, cloth for tobacco bags, labels, coupons, etc., involving the printing trade extensively.

Then building contractors and manufacturers of machinery are largely interested. Investments in plants and machinery employed in manufacturing tobacco are estimated at $102,000,000. Replacement, up-keep and interest on the investment make no small sum annually.

And let realty men note there are approximately 325,000 tobacco farms in the country, with a total estimated valuation of $160,000,000. Of further interest to real estate men is the fact that there are 700,000 retail establishments selling tobacco, involving a total rental and up-keep impossible to estimate, besides the large amount of office space occupied by administrative branches of the general business.

The insurance men, too, have their share of the pickings. The tobacco business pays out annually $7,000,000 in premiums in the United States.

And there are the railroads who reap revenue from 2,210,000 tons of tobacco products every year.

As for the advertising business, here again it is impossible to form any estimate of the enormous annual outlay.

The prohibition of tobacco would also knock a good-sized hole in the receipts of the United States government. The internal revenue receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year 1920 amounted to $295,809,355.44. Customs duties provided an additional $25,000,000 in round figures, making the total revenue return to the government $320,000,000.

Influence on Popular Sentiment

It is this interlocking of the tobacco business with so many other interests and the vast amount of financial loss that would be involved in the abolition of tobacco that is one of the most serious aspects of the proposal to prohibit the sale of tobacco, a proposal, however, which has little support by public sentiment if the newspaper editors of the country are correct in their estimate of that sentiment.

In a poll of the editors made recently by the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, through the Press Service Company of New York City, 95 per cent of the 7,847 editors who replied expressed the opinion that the people of their communities were opposed to any law against tobacco. As these editors represent some 80,000,000 readers the results form a pretty general test of national opinion.

In their remarks accompanying their replies many of the editors expressed it as their opinion that the opposition of their communities to the abolition of tobacco was based to some extent at least on the damage such a change would do to the business interests of the community. This was particularly true in the tobacco growing states and centers where there were large tobacco plants.

But when the extent of the business involved in the allied interests of the tobacco trade is considered, as above briefly outlined, it is clear that there is hardly a section of the country that would not be affected directly or indirectly by abolishing tobacco.

THE MILLER

By MOLLIE HEATHER.

(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

When Gerry came to Aunt Phoebe's she looked the landscape o'er disappointedly. Gerry, in her own city home, was accustomed to the companionship of various cavaliers. Aunt Phoebe's resident village seemed destitute of this—in Gerry's opinion—necessary attention. Who would there be to drive her down the long inviting road? Who, to row her across the willow-bordered stream? The young women of the town appeared to be absorbedly engaged in tiresome tasks—Gerry had come to play.

"Aunt Phoebe," she asked one morning, "do you know any nice young man who might care to pleasantly while away the time of my visit?"

Aunt Phoebe stared while her niece, with a little laugh, turned to the doorway. Evidently Aunt Phoebe had no suggestion to offer concerning her own summer-time amusement, so she would have to seek it herself. The road to the mill looked inviting. Gerry happily followed that road. She had crossed, during her drive into town, the picturesque bridge over the rippling water. And she had, at the time, mentally resolved to inspect the old mill building, with its clean floors showing through the wide doorway. The mill had been in disuse for some time, but bags of grain were still sold there, and business carried on in a measure. Gerry thought that she might be able to get some good snap shots of the tiny waterfall over the cliffs. But she was all unprepared for the miller. When a young man popped his blond head out of an upper window, she found herself snapping him in the picture. It was provoking, though he was so very good looking, and his stare of pleased surprise at seeing her there would no doubt be registered too. Gerry could imagine the girls' jesting remarks when they saw the picture she had mailed them.

"Have you fallen in love with the miller of Dee?" Dot would probably ask, while the young men back home would probably joke concerning her new admirer. The snap was bound to be a good one.

"Good-by," said Gerry, with a smile to take the edge from her words, "I am much obliged and I shall not see you again."

The miller stopped to fasten his apron.

"All right," he remarked casually. "Glad to have met you. If you should care to come over here again and have the whole place to yourself come Thursdays. I always go in to the city that day."

Gerry walked on with mixed feelings. It was generous for the accommodating young man to take her rebuff this way. It was evident, however, that the rebuff had not touched him deeply; he was whistling. Gerry thought a good deal about the miller. It was silly, she told herself, and provoking—but she did. And when she had developed her snapshots she thought more about him than ever. It was the miller's wondering, pictured look, that impressed her. Almost, it seemed, that the sight of her had surprised him as one coming upon a looked-for friend. Gerry had been curiously aware of a like sensation as she had walked decilely at the young man's side. Well, if this was love at first sight, she would have none of it. Life as a village miller's wife did not at all figure in Gerry's future plan. She did go back to the mill on Thursday, to see if his cool suggestion had been entirely disinterested. It was; the young miller was nowhere to be seen. But between her Thursday visits—which became custom—Gerry met him frequently upon the village streets, or in the meeting house. There was always a mutual smile and word of recognition, but that was all; Gerry saw to it that there was no more. While she was now certain that she did not wish to marry Doctor Don, and equally certain that pompous Bill would also have his refusal, Gerry was angrily determined that she was not going to allow herself to fall in love with a miller. Why, the very echo of that lovely stream brought to her, even now, a heartache. And then—Gerry fell into that very stream. It was on Thursday and she was crossing at a shallow point on a slender board. The board keeled up treacherously, just as she was aiming her camera for a choice shot, and Gerry's white-shod heels showed for a moment above water. Then the miller fished her out. She was comfortably sure, in some way, that he would, even though it was Thursday and he expected to be in town. A white coat had been withdrawn hurriedly from the mill window as she approached. And when Gerry's wet figure was enfolded some time later in that same long white coat—and incidentally enfolded, also, in the miller's strong, confident arms, she looked at him reproachfully.

"I did not want to love you," said Gerry.

"As for that," the miller person sighed, "neither did I want to love you. What chance have I to marry with my profession still ahead and city rents so high, and this old rookery on my hands—grandfather willed the place to me and I had to come out to look it over."

The young man's tone was vastly troubled, his eyes were very sad. Gerry smiled.

"It wouldn't be such a bad place for us to live in in summer time," she said, "and—later, rents may go down."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mexican government [illegible] ment of the discovery [illegible] of Guerro, by German [illegible] thoritatively announced [illegible] of diamonds in a [illegible] of that southern state [illegible] known, but the remoteness [illegible] ity and the difficulty of getting out of the district, have [illegible] vented anything being done [illegible] mining the gems.

It was more than fifty years [illegible] the discovery of diamonds [illegible] made by an officer of the [illegible] army. A collection of the [illegible] was taken to the City of Mexico [illegible] after being cut they found [illegible] into the channels of commerce [illegible] to relocate the diamond field [illegible] tile and it was not until many [illegible] later that a mining prospector [illegible] upon the formation in which the [illegible] monds were found. He collected [illegible] large number of them in the rough [illegible] took them back to the capital, [illegible] they were placed on exhibition. [illegible] ing was done, however, towards the development of the field.

Not long ago the department of commerce and industry of the Mexican government sent an expedition [illegible] of Antonio Lopez, an engineer, to [illegible] locality. Mr. Lopez reported that [illegible] research had been entirely successful. Among the diamonds he brought [illegible] with him was one of enormous [illegible] the rough which he turned over to the department of commerce and industry. He made a report to the effect that diamonds in large quantities are [illegible] found and that the mining can be [illegible] at comparatively little cost.

THROUGH WITH TIGHT SHOES

Experience That Young Woman Recently Is Sufficient to Last Her a Lifetime.

A young woman was taken to [illegible] of the downtown restaurants for [illegible] ner. She wished to make a good impression, so she stopped at the [illegible] shining establishment, for her shoes polished, which shoes, by the way, were a little too small [illegible] pinched considerably.

They pinched even worse after [illegible] were seated at the table, and the young woman decided to do a daring thing. So, carefully, she managed to slip her hand down to her [illegible] loosen the shoe and slip it off her foot. Just as that performance was [illegible] the waiter arrived with the [illegible] she straightened up to pull up her stockings. She reached for her handkerchief [illegible] rors! The inside of her hand was black as could be. The shoe [illegible] had not yet dried. Worse and worse. Her friend noticed her hand.

There was nothing to do but [illegible] the situation, which she did in an amusing way. But she vows [illegible] that she will never again wear [illegible] shoes when going out to dinner.—Annapolis News.

Beards and Politics.

It is surely more than a coincidence that whiskered statesmen hold positions in many lands, writes a correspondent. Simultaneously with the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes as secretary of state in the U. S. comes the news of the appointment of Sir Joseph Cook as high commissioner for Australia, in London. Sir Joseph's beard is the pride of the antipodes. Again in South Africa the electorate rejected General Smuts, who has nothing but a mustache, for the bearded Hertzog. And Lloyd George imperturbably holds his own, with beard, while the smooth-shaven Nitti is not making out so well. In Venizelos, they say, was more popular as since his withdrawal. An Italian press insists that [illegible] makes a move Constantine is [illegible] His is the finest beard in Europe, Mr. Shaw will admit.—Montreal Herald.

Letting the Lawyers Work.

Erastus, a negro, being charged with burglary, told his defender that he had only one conviction against him, disorderly conduct. On cross-examination by the district attorney, after giving a plausible explanation, he was asked about his court record.

"Disorderly conduct, suh," he stammingly.

"Sure that was all?"

The defendant paused to think.

"Have you-all found out anything else?" he inquired.

"Elmira reformatory for burglary in 1911 and twice to Sing Sing for the same crime," replied the lawyer.

"Right, suh. I just thought you-all find that out first," said Erastus. He was acquitted.—From the Annual Report of the Aid Society.

Good Luck.

Terre Haute has [illegible] cently organized a [illegible] Several of the [illegible] waiting for their [illegible] but still he didn't [illegible] of them was [illegible] of him. He [illegible] then saw him [illegible] with a girl.

Now, he didn't [illegible] official—also [illegible] truthful, [illegible] [illegible] better [illegible]