

GIRLS DESCEND VESUVIUS' CRATER

Novel Experience of Three Travelers in Italy.

VOLCANO ACTIVE OF LATE

Thrilled by Appearance of Inside of Crater the Girls Are Seized With Irresistible Impulse to Descend Into Crater Itself—Describes Scene as One Never to Be Forgotten—Smoke and Rocks Occasionally Belched From Mouth of Volcano.

Three English girls traveling in Italy have had the novel experience of going down into the crater of Vesuvius and then of ascending the inner cone, which of late has been violently active. One of the three, Miss F. M. Woodhouse, in the London Sphere, relates the trip as follows:

"The day on which two girl friends and myself decided to ascend Vesuvius was a gloriously warm and sunny one. A gentle breeze was blowing from the southwest, and we could see the smoke from the volcano being carried inland to the northeast. We had intended merely to do the usual climb up to the edge of the large mouth of the volcano, but when we arrived there with our guide we were so thrilled by the appearance of the inside of the crater that we were seized with an irresistible impulse to descend into the crater itself and climb the inner active cone. This latter rises about 150 feet from the level of the crater floor, and from it red-hot lava and volumes of thick smoke were issuing at intervals.

"I asked the guide if we could go down. He seemed a little doubtful about it. By dint of a little persuasion, however, matters were satisfactorily arranged. What struck me most as we stood on the edge of the crater was the extraordinary stillness of everything; no air or sound of any kind except an occasional rumble, the prelude to an emission of smoke and rocks from the inner cone. The dense fumes would fill the crater for a time and then gradually disperse. We started to descend the crater wall, walking over lava which crumbled under our feet. There was no path; we had to follow the guide as best we could, scrambling down the steep descent and getting our shoes filled with hot ashes.

At last we reached the level floor, where the going was easier, though the heat from the earth steadily increased, and we could now see the red-hot lava showing between the cracks on the surface. We were approaching the inner cone, and every now and then were enveloped in clouds of sulphurous gases which made our eyes smart and gave us a choking feeling in our throats.

"Through rifts in the clouds of smoke we could see the inner cone towering above us, from the top of which belched forth great volumes of smoke accompanied by showers of red-hot lava. It was really a terrifying spectacle, and I realized that a change in the direction of the wind might have most unpleasant consequences.

"Never shall I forget the scene which greeted my eyes as I stood upon the lip of the inner cone! Just below my feet was a dark and sinister abyss within which thick masses of yellow vapor surged and hissed. Now would come a rumbling, increasing to a roar; the heavy smoke showed signs of greater agitation, was finally blown into the air, and a shower of glowing lava, with fragments, both large and small, fell within a few yards of us. It seemed to me the guide himself was almost frightened.

"We returned in a different direction to the way we had come, crossing the floor of the main crater, with its rough surface of fantastically shaped lava, somewhat resembling a dried-up mud swamp, stained in parts by great yellow patches of sulphur. To my astonishment, on looking at one of my friends I noticed that she no longer had on the pretty rose-colored frock with which she had started, but she now wore a dirty green one; only under the collar and belt could be found traces of the original rose. My own gray frock had not suffered, but my rope-soled tennis shoes which I was wearing had become most uncomfortably hot, and I noticed that the soles themselves were smoking. It interested us greatly to read in the papers that a few weeks after our ascent Vesuvius became very active, the inner cone being partially destroyed, large quantities of rock being thrown into the air and the sky lit up for a great distance by the reflection of the volcanic fires."

TWO BORN AMID FLAMES

Came Into World in Blazing Maternity Hospital.

Two children were born to patients of La Misericorde Maternity hospital at Quebec during a fire, in which the interior of the building was destroyed.

One of the children opened its eyes and ears upon a world of flame, smoke and shouting confusion, while the other was being carried to a place of safety. The second was born a few minutes after the mother had been rescued from the flaming building to a safe place.

WHO ARE LAYING CLAIM TO \$20,000,000 LAND

Chicago's Wealthiest Families Are Called Upon to Defend Their Property Rights.

The late Cap'n Streeter, ruler of the "Deerfoot" of Lake Michigan, may turn over in his grave when the docket of the Circuit court of Cook county is called next November. At that time new claimants to land on Chicago's Gold Coast will present their contentions in court. Nearly 400 property owners, including representatives of some of the city's oldest and wealthiest families, have been summoned to defend their right to land valued at more than \$20,000,000.

Among those served with notice to appear in the case are the heirs of William H. Ogden, N. K. Fairbank, Potter Palmer, Cyrus H. McCormick, Arthur Dixon, Mary V. McCormick, Will I. Davis and Mary C. Healy.

The new claimants to Gold Coast land are Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt and Herman Krueger. According to their contentions, Cap'n Streeter did not anchor on a bleak and desert coast when he discovered his alleged "deerfoot."

Instead, he landed on Johnston's Island, a sandbar off what is now Ohio street, and found there a wooden shack in which Peter Johnston lived, cured for his fishing nets, and disposed cheerily liquor to thirsty fishermen. Johnston lived there for 30 years. It is alleged, but before he died gave a deed to his holding to the mother of Mrs. Schmidt. This deed was later lost or stolen, but Mrs. Schmidt declares she will have witnesses to prove its existence.

Sand washed up by the waves of Lake Michigan added steadily to the area of Johnston's island, while the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Dock company, finding real estate more profitable than a waterway, filled in the nearby canal and the shore adjacent until the old sandbar was connected with the mainland. Then the canal company divided Johnston's island, an island no more, into lots and sold that land also.

A total of 185 acres of land between the mouth of the river and Chicago avenue is involved in the litigation.

OFFERS CALIFORNIA RANCH TO 200 EX-SERVICE MEN



A home on a beautiful mountain ranch in California is the offer made to 200 ex-service men by Miss Ella N. Van Fossen, an employee in the United States veterans' bureau in Washington. On this ranch they must establish a tent colony and work for one another's good, and there will be no obligation to her except that of keeping the proposed tent colony in good repair. The farm is in Riverside county, California, and consists of 120 acres.

LIVE MAN IN HEARSE

Driver of the Conveyance Heard Strange Cries From Within. Visions of spooks entered the mind of a horse driver at Salem, Ore., when he heard the cries of a man apparently echoing from within the closed carrier. At the time of the strange occurrence, the driver was on his way to the country to answer a death call. The driver at first thought he was the victim of a hallucination, but as the cries continued he decided to investigate.

Leaving his seat the driver rushed to the rear of the hearse and opened the door. Out jumped a man, and explanations followed. The man said he had been assigned to make some repairs, and had been given no notice that the hearse was to leave the garage. The rear door was slammed, and the workman was temporarily imprisoned.

The roar of the engine drowned out the man's cries, and the hearse was several miles from the city before he could attract the attention of the driver.

New Longevity Tip. "Go to sleep as much as you can in the nighttime and keep yourself awake all day"—this is the recipe for longevity given by Sir Arthur Channing, one of England's venerable retired high court judges.

ALIENS INCREASE IN U. S. 4,155,576

Number of Foreigners Added to Population Since 1920.

GERMANS SHOW BIG DECREASE

Drop Over Million in Ten-year Period, While Austria Shows Increase of More Than Million—Based on Percentage Greatest Increase Was Made by Luxemborgians—Greatest Decreases Shown by Turkey—Southern Europe Shows Increase.

The number of white people of foreign origin in the United States, as disclosed in census statistics, is 30,389,953, or 4,155,576 more than in 1910.

In 1910 the number of persons of Irish blood listed as of foreign origin was 4,504,390, and the number reported in the census of 1920 was 4,136,305, or a decrease of 368,085. Persons of Scottish origin increased from 1,540,633 in 1910 to 1,731,239 in 1920, and those of English origin showed approximately the same total in both years, the number in 1910 being 2,322,442 and in 1920 2,307,112, or a decrease of less than 1 per cent.

There are about 18,000 fewer persons of Welsh origin in the country than in 1910, the number then listed being 248,947 and 230,380 in 1920. The number of persons of Canadian origin was 2,703,250 in the former year and in 1920 it was 2,629,270, or a decrease of 73,980.

In 1910 the number of persons of German origin in this country was 8,282,618, and in 1920 it was 7,259,987, a decrease of 1,022,631, or 12.3 per cent. On the other hand, there were 3,129,793 persons of Austrian origin in the country in 1920, compared with 2,001,559 in 1910, an increase of 1,128,234, or 56.4 per cent. The Hungarians, who numbered 700,227 in 1910, totaled 1,110,905 in 1920, an increase of 410,678, or 58.6 per cent.

The French increased from 222,389 in 1910 to 338,678 in 1920; the Belgians from 30,264 to 122,080, and the Netherlands from 293,574 to 362,318. The greatest of all the increases, based on percentages, was shown by the number of Luxemborgians, the total for that little grand duchy increasing from 6,945 in 1910 to 43,109 in 1920. The highest decrease percentage was supplied by Turkey in Europe. The Turks in 1910 totaled 35,314, and in 1920 only 23,943, or a decrease of 34 per cent.

Southern Europe Sends Many. All the nations of southern Europe showed substantial increases. In 1910 there were in this country 2,088,360 persons of Italian origin, and in 1920 the number was 3,330,945, an increase of 50 per cent. The Grecian total increased from 109,095 in 1910 to 212,338 in 1920; the Spaniards from 33,134 to 77,944 and the Portuguese from 5,579 to 10,938.

The Russian total increased 52.3 per cent for the decade. In 1910 the Russian number was 2,541,687, and in 1920 the total was 3,871,123, an increase of 1,329,436. The Finlanders grew from 211,028 in 1910 to 292,270 in 1920, the Swedes from 1,264,215 to 1,577,882, and the Norwegians from 979,069 to 1,023,225. The Danes in 1910 were 400,094 in number, and in 1920 they were 467,325. The Swiss, who numbered 292,389 in 1910, have increased to 327,797 in 1920.

The number of Mexicans has almost doubled, the total in 1910 having been 382,002, and in 1920 it was 725,332, an increase of 89.3 per cent.

SNAKES UPSET CAR

They Were Killed and the Driver Escaped Without Injury.

John Sapleton, a salesman, driving from Goshen, N. J., on the Bayshore road, to Swanton, on the seashore road, through a densely wooded spot, saw two snakes apparently in deadly combat.

Thinking he could kill both snakes by running over them, he turned his car toward them. In some manner the snakes got entangled in the steering gear and before Sapleton could stop, the car had run off the road and turned turtle.

Sapleton was not injured and passing automobiles helped him right the car. The reptiles were found to be king snakes that measured nearly seven feet each in length.

Influenza Killing Indians. Trappers on the trading posts on Lake Athabasca report that the Indians are dying in large numbers, due to the influenza scourge, which has played havoc with the aborigines since last winter. The present population of Fond du Lac is said to be about 400, with many hands still in the hunting grounds. The recent death of 74 natives there, with losses from influenza at other posts, indicate, said the trappers, that the Indians in that section rapidly are being wiped out.

Halfstones Break Watermelons. Halfstones big enough to break watermelons wide open, with a fall of 12 inches deep in some places caused considerable crop damage in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. The heaviest fall was in Iredell county. Around Concord, where it beat down growing crops, a thin coating of ice was reported after daylight.

HAWAIIAN PRINCESS NOT LIKE FAIRY BOOK KIND

Daughter of Late Queen Liliuokalani, in United States to Study, Likes Flappers.

"She's a princess of the blood royal," just like the fairy books used to start out! But the Princess Liliuokalani Kawannakoa of Hawaii is not like the old fairy book princesses. She has black bobbed hair instead of golden braids, and she admits, without a blush, that she is supremely lazy and does nothing better than lying in bed late in the mornings! Oh, yes, one thing better—breakfast in bed.

Princess Lillo—her royal title is too unpronounceably long for her to bother with—is seventeen and has come from Hawaii to complete her thoroughly American education in a San Francisco convent. The daughter of Hawaii's beloved Queen Liliuokalani, she does not even speak the language of her native land, preferring English. She refuses, she says, to be queenly. She would rather be a wild flapper. "They are a type," she explains; "they defy tradition. Therefore, I am one." And as she stands, erect, slender, short-skirted, golden-skinned, radiating youth, she seems nothing less than a splendid example of American girlhood.

"Lillo" confesses she is not fond of study. History and Latin are not so bad, however. She is a thorough little sportswoman, with a happy disposition. She never pines like artistic little princesses used to do. Hear this, given quick sentences, interspersed with flashes of white teeth and black eyes underneath a true Hawaiian "bob": "About all we do in Honolulu is ride, swim, dance and play cards. I love to do all but play cards. They bore me. My chief characteristic? I guess it's laziness. I just must sleep late in the mornings, even if it means going without breakfast."

And with her philosophy of happiness this tropical little princess expects to outdo all the royal maidens of fairy book fame, when it comes to "living happily ever after."

HAS NOT SWALLOWED FOOD IN EIGHT YEARS



Little Jennie Kavanski of Rochester, N. Y., doesn't know what it means to taste and swallow a good dinner. To her Thanksgiving is but a Thursday in November, for Jennie's oesophagus has been closed since an attack of tonsillitis which she suffered at the age of three years. Since then, being unable to swallow, she has taken her nourishment through a rubber tube, which passes directly into her stomach through a slit in the abdominal walls.

Jennie is eleven years of age and, but for this misfortune, is a healthy, normal child in every respect, plump, robust and strong.

Whenever she feels hungry—which is rather more often than at usual meal times—she places the food, always liquid, in a glass pump and pumps it through the rubber tube directly into her stomach.

Long Lost Watch Plowed Up. A gold watch, lost 25 years ago by Lewis T. Gootie while he was working in a hay field on his father's farm in Barr township, near Washington, Ind., was plowed up recently by Walter Norris, a tenant. The watch was lost while helping put up hay when he was fourteen years old.

Where duty is plain delay is both foolish and hazardous; where it is not, delay may be both wisdom and safety.—Tryon Edwards. He that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted model and limits infinite power to finite apprehension.—South.

COWBOY'S WEAPON THE RIFLE

Never Had the Popularity of the "Gun," Which Was Name Universally Given the Pistol.

In describing the weapons of the cowboy of the Western range, Philip Ashton Rollins in his book says: The rifle, when carried, was conveyed, not by the cowboy himself, but by his horse, which bore it in a quiver-shaped, open-mouthed scabbard, into which the rifle went up to its stock. This scabbard sometimes hung from the saddle horn, but more commonly was slung, but forward, in an approximately horizontal position along the near side of the animal, and passed between the two leaves of the stirrup-leather. The rifle was thus eschewed, because, being heavy, it interfered with ready saddling and unsaddling; and, being bulky, it materially detracted from the rider's comfort.

After the early '70s the rifle, regardless of its make, was usually called a "Winchester," though this particular term, because of its similarity to the name of a well-known condiment, was occasionally paraphrased into "Worcestershire." Falling these titles, the weapon was styled merely "rifle." It, except in the case of the rifles specially designed for bison shooting and called "buffalo guns," never was termed "gun," that word, save for the single exception noted, being consecrated to the pistol.

"Scatter-guns," otherwise shotguns, were occasionally produced by tinkerers; but they, unless with "sawed-off" barrels, loaded with nails or buckshot, and in the hands of express messengers, served for the westerner only as objects of derision.

OLD IDEA IN UNIVERSITIES

Student Bodies, Fraternally Linked, Had Their Beginnings in This Fifteenth Century.

University life today embodies many ancient practices in slightly modified form. College fraternities really date back to the Fifteenth century, when universities were few in number and students were attracted to them from many lands. The student body naturally gathered into groups according to nationalities, and these groups were known as "nations." Later came the organization of the student corps in German universities. In some American universities today there are national societies, as the Philippine, Chinese, Japanese and Cuban, representing the nations, and the Southern, Southwesterners, Pacific coast and others representing sections and states of the Union.

Poor students of the Fifteenth century drifted from one university to another, supporting themselves by singing, begging, stealing and, occasionally, working.

The freshmen had a rather sorry time. In the German universities they were termed "Schutzen," and were compelled to perform all sorts of menial offices for the upper class men, who were termed "Bachantens," and were often worthy of that title. From this practice developed the system of "ragging" in the English grammar schools. That practice traces back even to the academic schools of Athens. The freshmen, on admission to a university, were put through an initiation ordeal which was the origin of the present-day hazing.

Hard Cider Homilies.

Different people have different ways of giving us pain; our friends leave us—and our relatives fall to.

Eternity is almost beyond human comprehension; imagine, if you can, a period so long that it would allow a man to save enough cigar coupons to get a piano or a motorcycle.

Propinquity may account for many marriages, but it is responsible for even more divorces.

It has taken Satan thousands of years to reach his present technique; yet the latest arrivals from the earth can always show him a thing or two.

People seldom turn maxims over and look at them from the back. It is easy to believe that great oaks from little acorns grow, but it is quite as easy to believe that little acorns from great oaks grow.—Edwin H. Blanchard, in the New York Sun.

Mr. Jones.

Consider the case of Mr. Jones. He bought a watch for 50 bones. Does Mr. Jones rant, curse and swear, does Mr. Jones hit his toupee, tear, whenever in the day or night he finds that watch not running right? No, Mr. Jones, a thoughtful man, knows watch never will or can, so long as heat and cold prevail, hit time exactly on the nail. Now this identical Mr. Jones will buy—well, not for 50 bones, but for the price of a cheap cigar—the right to ride on a trolley car, a car that has to run its race within no sealed and dustproof case, but on a crowded city street where all the tides of traffic meet, and yet Mr. Jones starts a hot debate whenever that car's a minute late.—From Electric Traction.

Length of Birds' Life.

The chief of the biological bureau in the United States is able to give the ages to which some birds have lived. The following are his figures: Thrush, 15 to 25 years; swallow, 9; canary, 20; cardinal, 21; raven, 60; magpie, 21; large owl, 68; golden eagle, 40; white pelican, 41; cormorant, 23; large blue heron, 60; swan, 102; mallard, 29; other ducks, 11 to 23; oyster-catcher, 30; herring gull, 44, and wandering albatross, 45 years.

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