

UNCLE RANNIE

By AGNES GRAHAM BROGAN

His old man went along the village street, walking slowly with the help of his thick cane. His coat was shabby neat, and in his free hand he carried a worn valise. Before Uncle Rannie's house the stranger paused to wipe the dew of exhaustion from his wrinkled brow. Uncle Rannie sat in his porch this early spring day and smoked his pipe of peace with all the world. Uncle Rannie, rocking to and fro, beamed satisfaction with things as they were; his kindly gaze fell upon the stranger before him.

IS THERE WARMTH IN SMOKE?

Matter Over Which There Seems to Be Possibility for Considerable Difference of Opinion.

It sounds rather unreasonable and, anyway, we would rather be colder and see the smoke. We refer to the fancied discovery by a suburban New Yorker that coal smoke makes the city warmer. He writes: "Several towns on the south side of Long Island have noticed a greater discrepancy in the weather this winter than ever before. Instead of varying three or four or five degrees from the New York city temperature, it is noted that there is a variation of ten or fifteen degrees. That is, it is warmer in New York by that much. Is it possible that the use of soft coal, with smoke hanging like a blanket over the city, has a tendency to make it less cold?"

NO AVAILABLE WOOD SUPPLY

Investigation Shows That United States Cannot Rely on Foreign Imports of Lumber.

A unique and exhaustive compilation of the forest resources of the world has been completed by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This reveals among other things, that so far as our great structural and all-purpose woods—the soft woods—are concerned we must become self-sufficient or go without. If all the available Siberian timber were put at the disposal of the United States, the yearly export would hardly supply one-fourth of our annual timber needs. There is an immense reservoir of hardwoods in the tropics which can be used for limited and special purposes and secured at unobtainable prices. But the struggle for the world's supply of soft woods will become more and more intense, and those nations will fare best that judiciously use their suitable waste lands for growing coniferous woods. This study shatters the dream of those who rely on importing the timber we need when our own is gone.

Standards of Measure.

For most of us the knowledge that a meter is 39.37 inches longer than a yard is quite sufficient. We must know as much as that because the metric system of measure is so widely employed that one constantly finds it necessary to turn meters into feet or yards. But the refinements of modern science demand a far higher degree of accuracy in measurement than is perhaps ever dreamed of in the ordinary walks of life. The pains taken to obtain precise standards of measure are almost beyond belief for one who is not familiar with scientific methods. Every one knows that so-called "standard" bars, on which the exact length of the yard and the meter are marked, are in the possession of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries; but every one does not know with what care these standards have been compared and with what patience they have been meticulously measured again and again. —Washington Star.

Should Grow Timber.

The national lumber shipment in 1920 was about 2,000,000,000 board feet, and the average land for each carried 480 miles. According to the best estimate of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, the freight bill on lumber for that year was \$28,000,000. A fraction of this sum, say the forest service, wisely invested each year in forest protection and reforestation would grow timber where it is needed, reduce the nation's freight bill, cheapen lumber, and release vast amounts of railroad equipment and labor for unavoidable transport. Coal and iron cannot be grown, but timber can be.

Invisible.

A peculiar machine is exhibited in America by Peter Davey of England. It's called the "oscilloscope." An electric sewing machine is run at top speed. Light rays from the oscilloscope make the fast-moving needle seem perfectly motionless. Switch the light off and the needle is seen darting up and down.

Light vibrations thus deceive the eye. Makes you wonder about the forces and "things" around us that are invisible because our five senses are not sensitive to their vibrations. The sixth sense (hey, hey, power) may be the ability to "feel" these vibrations.

Peanut Crop Worth While.

The value of the peanut crop in 1922 is estimated at \$29,222,000 by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 the value was estimated at \$23,007,000 and in 1920 at \$44,254,000.

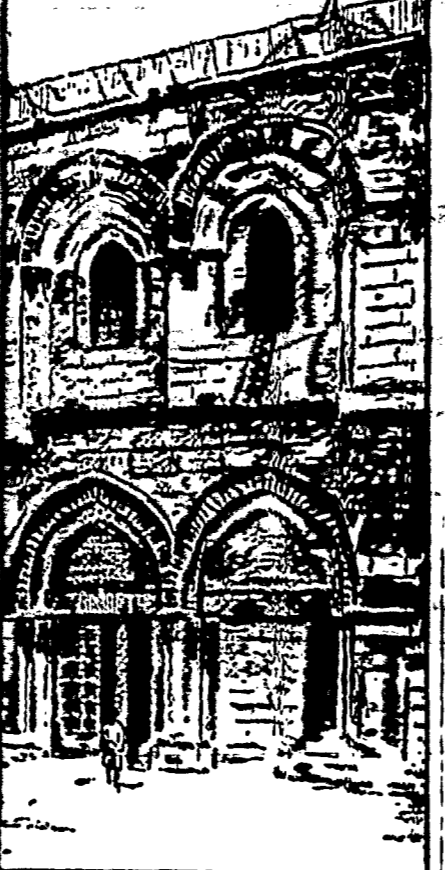
LIFE BEYOND DEATH

Easter's Revelation Has Opened New Vistas.

Natural Science Silent in the Presence of the Great Belief and Expectation.

Easter brings completion to the sciences! All the secular sciences, contract man as far as death, and there they stop. The door of the tomb is a wall, tall, strong and insurmountable by them. Geology, geography, astronomy, chemistry, physiology, biology and its other divisions bring us on, with an always increasing preclusion, to an understanding of life's functions and activities, up to that point. There they drop us, for beyond death natural science has not learned to travel. It has no formulae to express anything on the other side of the closed door of death. And after much bruising of brain, and vain beating of hands against that obstacle, it confesses itself beaten. It has come to an impasse. It declares that because it cannot pass, that there is no passage, nothing beyond—the tomb is the end of all! Either that, or it accepts the Easter miracle—as it must, if it will be fair towards evidence, towards historical revelation and towards theology, "the queen of all the sciences"—and acknowledges that Easter's revelation crowns all human knowledge, and opens before it new, endless vistas for exploration and future progress. It would be a sorry conclusion to all science if it brought us only to an ending in the corruption, the annihilation of death. And an unsatisfactory ending!

Oldest Church in Jerusalem.



Oldest Church in Jerusalem.

thing else but life help to prove it untrue? And justness and truth are the keystones upon which natural science builds up all its theories to arrive at ultimate fact.

Science, which is perhaps the projection of the ripest and best of humanity, needs Easter.

For Science cannot avert death! Man, live to their threescore and ten, or beyond that for a few years of labor and sorrow, as they did in the Psalmist's days, before science had traveled very far along the roads of development.

But since Easter rolled away the wall from the tomb, science may now claim to bring men onto the threshold of a new and glorified life, the resurrection life. The tomb is now but an episode in lives which were always here—immortal.

Easter shows the tomb is open on the other side from us—open onto a new garden of Edenic soil life, the Paradise of God. And some day it is to open on our side also, and let those blessedly resting ones out into renewed bodily life, which cannot be bound between a birth and a death.

For one man actually, unobtainably went through the tomb into that Paradise, and came back at Easter with an everlasting, undying body! Just as the little cross looks up stiff and straight, as a populace that all the temporarily dead bodies and souls and seeds will arise in their own time.

Science teaches the imperishability of matter, and it is true logically endowed when, advancing a step, it teaches also the immortality of man.

Then there is but another step onward, to a grateful acknowledgment of the truth taught by the well attested fact of the Resurrection, that as He rose so shall all our dead also arise at the great Easter, which shall fulfill the promise of all the Springs!

It is the mission of the Church which is His Body here and now to complete the thus inspired teaching of the natural sciences, and show us that every one who really desires so to do may spend eternally along with the King and Owner, after the last Easter has opened for ever the tomb of death. —Montreal Family Herald.

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ODD NICKNAME FOR SENATOR

Oliver Morton Was Long Known Among Colleagues as the "Devil on Two Sticks."

"The Devil on Two Sticks" was a nickname given to Oliver P. Morton, American senator. For many years he was afflicted by a dangerous and probably incurable disease. He visited Paris for the best medical advice, and submitted to the most treatment. It relieved him considerably, and doubtless prolonged his life, but did not restore the paralyzed legs. He was compelled to use a walking-stick in each hand. In the ordinary course of debate in the senate for the last few years he generally read and spoke in a sitting posture, the courtesy of his brother senators admitting that position. When dealing with questions of national importance he spoke standing, supporting himself against his desk and on one of his canes, but sometimes against a standing support, consisting of an iron standard surrounded by a small wooden reading desk.

During the fierce partisan debate in the senate near the close of the Civil war, and especially while the reconstruction measures were being discussed, he was a stalwart and excessively pugna fighter on the Republican side, and earned the appellation of "The Devil on Two Sticks."

UNPLEASANT MODE OF TRAVEL

Camel Litter Probably Most Uncomfortable Conveyance That It Is Possible to Imagine.

"All of the passengers across the Syrian desert save only ourselves made the journey in camel litters, than which no more uncomfortable means of transport could possibly be devised," relates Alexander Powell in the Century Magazine.

"A litter consists of a pair of shallow wooden boxes, slung one on each side of the camel like panniers, and held in place by a network of stout cords. On each pannier are a thick mattress and a number of bolsters and cushions, on which you lie stiff, half recline, hanging on for dear life to the cord network or anything else that offers. When the camel kneels or rises, unless you have tight hold of some thing, the chances are that you will be thrown violently to the ground.

"The litters used by the women are covered with slatted sides, and look like chicken coops. These litters necessitate a very cramped position on the part of their occupants, whose legs, incased in gaudily striped stockings held up by pink or yellow garters, frequently protrude unblushingly; so the only part of her person that a Muslim woman is particular about concealing is her feet."



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