

# SEA ANIMAL

## Crab and His Habits Described by Writer.

### A Terrible Glutton and Desperate Fighter—Will Battle to the Death for Home.

All the queer creatures that live in the sea, there is none stranger than the hermit crab, or the soldier crab, as he is sometimes called, says Mary Dunderidge. The second name is better than the first, for the hermit crab is neither plous nor dignified, as a hermit should be, and he does not live alone, as we shall see later. He is, on the contrary, a terrible glutton and a desperate fighter; for he lives in a world of hungry creatures, all anxious to eat and not to be eaten, and he does not intend to be eaten if he can by any means avoid it.

And in order that he shall not be eaten, it is first of all necessary that he shall get himself a house. Nature has been rather unkind to him, for while all his cousins of the crab family are clad in coats of mail, and many of his neighbors in the sea are able to fight themselves strong and berru-

ous, he has no foils with which to build and no armor except the front part of his body. So he is obliged to take refuge in a strong tower that some one else has built, and in his search for it, he does not trouble himself much about questions of right and wrong. If no one has a claim on the house that he wants, well and good; but in any case, he must have a safe place to live in, therefore he finds any one in possession of the coveted stronghold, he does not scruple, if the unfortunate tenant is weaker than himself, to pull him out and make a meal of him. If this tenant happens to be a brother hermit, there is sure to be a royal row. The pair sometimes fight to the death, and the victor may devour the vanquished. In many cases, however, it has been observed that the upshot of the fracas is simply an exchange of shells; the defeated party taking possession of the abandoned fortress of his enemy. And after all the fuss, the victor very likely finds that the new house does not suit him and he must look for another.

The hermit crab has a great fancy for the shell of the whelk; but in case of necessity he will take up with anything, even an old pipe or a bottle. When shells are plentiful, however, he is as particular as any householder looking for a flat. When he finds an apartment that appears satisfactory, he examines it very carefully, holding it off at arm's length, peering it around and poking his claws inside. Having finally decided that it will do, he comes out of his old shell and marches into the new one so quickly that it is almost impossible to see him do it. He has no mind to expose his soft body to the dangers of the sea. He hangs onto his old shell till he is sure the new one will do, and often changes his abode several times before he is satisfied.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

### More Women Enter U. S.

For ten years there has been a steady increase in the proportion of women to men among the immigrants from all parts of Europe. Last year, for the first time since immigration statistics have been kept, there were more women than men admitted to the country. The proportion is partially explained by the fact that immigrants of former years, have prospered and are now sending for their mothers, wives and daughters to join them. Despite the increasing number of women coming in there is no apparent relief for the household help problem. A trifling proportion of these women take up domestic work. Many of them enter factories. Statistics show that of the women immigrants comparatively few are trained for any kind of employment. The same condition is found among the immigrants as a whole. A large proportion of the immigrants are classified under "no occupation." There are fewer laborers coming in than at any time in twenty years.

### Use of Feldspar Growing.

The application of the many feldspar deposits of the United States is at the time increasing, owing to the extensive use of this mineral in the manufacture of pottery, enamelware, cement brick and electricware. It is also used for binding together the material of emery or carborundum wheels, as well as to some extent in the manufacture of opalescent glass and artificial teeth. It is useful in the preparation of scouring soaps and window washes, because being slightly softer than glass it is not likely, as is the quartz contained in some soaps, to abrade the surface. Feldspar employed in pottery must be secure free from iron-bearing minerals.

### Women Leads Pirates.

Recently appeared on the river banks, much to the alarm of the people, and their crews, a woman who has already taken a heavy toll from vessels. Nothing is known of the fact that she is a woman, except that she wears a woman's costume and carries a woman's hat. She is a white woman, with which she is supposed to be connected. On these mutilated columns is repeatedly found the inscription (written in Persian and in the so-called Median): "I am Cyrus the King, the Achae-

# SOME NATIONS BAN KISSING

## In Japan It is Looked Upon as the Depth of Human Degradation—Cut Them Out of Films.

Remarkable penalties are exacted in some countries from those found indulging in kissing. In Milan guilty parties are liable to a heavy fine; in certain towns in Russia before the war it was also a punishable offense; while elsewhere men cannot kiss the womenfolk on Sunday without risk of prosecution.

Recently, in Belgium, a man and his wife were fined 78 francs each for having kissed in public. This case is all the more surprising, as in Belgium and France a public kiss between spouses on meeting or separation is recognized as a traditional salute.

In Japan kissing is looked upon as the depth of human degradation. Every kiss in film has to be cut out, and there are film censors who do almost nothing else but look out for kisses.

Perhaps the worst sufferers from the kissing habit are railway authorities, and in a number of instances kissing on the station premises is forbidden in view of the delay thus caused. Special notices to this effect were issued by the Bavarian state railways.

The penny platform tickets were introduced on railways in England during the war to prevent kissing on the platform and consequent delay.

How did kissing originate? The Bible is full of kissing of the widest range, from the treacherous kiss of Judas to Jacob's tender salute of Rachel at the well. The early Romans sealed all their nuptials with kisses, and kisses were a popular observance among the early Christians until, in 397, such salutes between the sexes were forbidden.

If we are to credit the Scandinavian tradition, kissing was a pleasurable habit introduced into England by Rowena, the beautiful Saxon. Kisses have helped in no small degree to mold history. In 1794 the beautiful duchess of Gordon founded and named the Gordon Highlanders, one of the most noted of Highland regiments, by kissing.—Baltimore Sun.

# USE NEWSPAPERS FOR WALLS

## Two Thousand Tons Shipped From Europe in Year—Helps Keep Vermin From Houses.

The Chinese, it is thought, are the greatest of all consumers of old newspapers. The official returns of the customhouse at Newchang show that that port alone, during the year for which figures are available, received approximately 2,000 tons of old European newspapers valued at \$75,000.

It is not at first easy to imagine to what use so much obsolete news can be put. It is, however, ascertained that the middle class Chinese prefer newspaper to native wall paper as a covering for their walls. It has a greater power of resistance and affords a more effective barrier to the invasions of the vermin that infest Chinese houses, often driving out the insects.

Moreover, the Chinese exports at cutting out of newspapers wallcoats which they wear next to the skin. These paper wallcoats are said to be the best possible protection against a sudden "cold snap." In view of these admirable uses to which European newspapers may be put, it is not surprising to learn that the imports constantly show increase in weight. It should be added, however, that the value of the import has declined. This fact is explained by the rapid development of the native newspaper press that has occurred during the last few years.

### Franks of Climate Shown.

Through underground observation stations, scientists have recently completed a series of experiments that indicate Mt. Desert Island, a few miles off the coast of Maine, has a higher average temperature and greater evaporation than Long Island, more than 200 miles to the south. The recording instruments consist of thermometers that register maximum and minimum temperatures and specially designed bottles, filled with distilled water and fitted with porous stoppers that protrude above the ground. When the sun strikes them, the liquid is drawn from the glass containers in the same manner that moisture is extracted from the earth. Measurements of the water are taken at intervals and the differences noted give the amount of evaporation. On this island, trees, flowers, and plants that are characteristic of the lands of ice and the more southern climes thrive, while birds of the Arctic and the southland make it their common home during the spring and summer months.—Popular Mechanics.

### The Tomb of Cyrus.

In a remarkable ruin, in a tolerable state of preservation, at Pasargadae in ancient Babylonia, is the tomb of Cyrus. It has been called "a house upon a pedestal," and consists of a pyramidal base constructed of huge blocks of white marble, surmounted by a house of the same material, covered with a sloping stone roof. The interior consists of a small chamber, ten feet long, seven feet wide and eight feet high, entered by a low and narrow door; there was deposited, in a golden coffin, the body of the great conqueror. It is supposed that a row of 24 columns (some of whose broken shafts still remain) enclosed the sacred spot. On these mutilated columns is repeatedly found the inscription (written in Persian and in the so-called Median): "I am Cyrus the King, the Achae-

# BUSSES ROUT CARS

## Motor Coaches Driving Out Trolley in Some Towns.

Good Roads Throughout the Country May Threaten the Electric Car's Existence.

A town in Vermont has now abandoned its trolley line and is to substitute busses. It is announced that when the change goes into effect the fare will be raised from 8 cents to 10. If the street railway company had put up the price no one would have stood for it, we presume. A street-car fare is one thing, a bus fare another. Such is our unanalytical psychology.

Few opportunities are offered for getting more for your money than a ride on a street car, no matter what the rate charged. Yet trolley companies here and there are being driven to the wall or out of business because people "kick" at a legitimate fare, while they are willing to pay more for perhaps inferior, at least irregular service.

Picture the busses in this Vermont town getting proprietor, clerks and patrons down to the store on Main street on the morning after heavy snowfall. They will be good snow busters if they do it, for they won't have any plowed-out trolley tracks to run in. This promises to be an interesting experiment on this account. Where busses heretofore have been tried either they have not operated where they had to contend with heavy snow or they have run in the tracks of the street railways.

The motor bus is multiplying in New York and in this state would probably have sent the Connecticut company's rails and cars to the junkman had not the public utilities commission intervened.

In the city of London there are no street car lines. Motor busses apparently serve the city and environs dependably. Success of the motor bus in this country will in the end depend on the quality of service rendered. Hereabouts the trolley seems to have certain advantages, in regularity, dependability, cost and upholding of suburban territory which it would be a calamity to lose. It was predicted thirty-five years ago, when the trolley was in its infancy, that a superior method of transportation would soon supplant it. The underground cable and various other devices have had their day and disappeared, but the trolley still stops to take its "stroll." It has been a faithful servant.

Street improvement, of course, makes the motor bus a possible competitor. Little advantage apparently inheres today in steel rails, as a well surfaced road provides for rubber-tired vehicles good enough traction. Government, state and town appropriation of hundreds of millions yearly for good roads have created a condition that may threaten the trolley's existence. If, that time, comes, there will have to be a lot of new lawmaking.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

### United States Abounds in Gems.

Practically every known gem is to be found somewhere in the United States. Diamonds are to be found in Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado and California. Montana leads in the production of sapphires and also of rubies, while others of the same family, especially the true emerald, which is often more valuable than diamonds of equal size, is found in North Carolina and New Mexico. While the largest and richest of the blue variety of topaz comes from Russia, Colorado has produced a marvelous reddish-brown stone that cannot be excelled, while the clear varieties from New England and Utah are as lovely as a diamond. Many lands have given garnets, but the finest are from Nevada's opals have become important in the commercial world. Fresh-water pearls come from the mussel and are found in the rivers of Arkansas, Indiana and Tennessee.—Detroit News.

### 17,450 Words on Postcard.

A bank cashier of Nimes, France, believes he has beaten the world's record for postal card correspondence. On the back of an ordinary postcard, he has succeeded in writing 23 lines, containing 17,450 words, equivalent to the normal amount of matter on two pages of a newspaper. The previous record, M. Prout believes, has not more than 12,500 words.

So microscopic is M. Prout's writing that few were convinced it was not a photographic reduction of a larger manuscript. Finally all doubts were set at rest when the Institute Pasteur, to which the card was sent, certified, after close examination under a microscope, that the work had actually been done with a pen.—Milwaukee Journal.

### Over the Phone.

Mr. Brown had had telephonic connection established between his office and house. "I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you." (Speaking through the telephone): My friend Smith will dine with us this evening. Now listen and hear how distinctly my reply will come back. Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness: "Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

# NEW ERA IN FLYING BEAR

## Inexpensive Transportation Form—Shadowed by Remarkable Success—Attained by Motor Gliders.

A new era in air flying, that of cheap, safe, popular airplaning, is foreshadowed by the remarkable success attained by tiny British airplanes, called motor gliders. One of these, a small monoplane fitted with a three-horse power engine, recently reached a speed of 53 miles an hour during tests near London. It climbed to 2,350 feet, and, although in the air for an hour and 20 minutes, consumed less than a gallon of gasoline.

French aviation experts also are perfecting similar "pocket-planes," intended for use by amateur aviators and sporting enthusiasts. In England a small "car with wings," capable of carrying its owner through the air at the speed of an express train with no more power than is required by a motorcycle, has reached such a practical stage that orders are being booked for it by the public.

Rising out of small fields and being wonderfully controllable in the air, these cheaply-run winged cars are to be made to alight so slowly that the risk of a crash on landing, even under adverse circumstances, will be practically eliminated. Furthermore, such machines will be so handy on the ground, and their wings will fold so neatly, that it will be possible to house them in ordinary motor garages.

It is expected that the owner of one of these machines will be able to make the trip from London to Paris and back, sweeping high over the channel and escaping all the irritations and delays of earth transport, for about \$5. A movement is now on foot to get motor-garage proprietors to set aside smooth-surfaced fields, marked clearly so they can be seen from above. In this way the drivers of little "air cars," when on weekend aerial rambles, will have points all over the country where they can descend and replenish their gasoline tanks, or make any necessary repairs or adjustments.

### Must Guard Our Pheasants.

The shots and shells of the World war are even now damaging the game birds of America, indirectly but none the less vitally. Lee S. Crandall, curator of birds of the New York Zoological park, in a report to the American Game Protective association warns that unless the few fortunate possessors of aviary pheasants cherish and increase them during the coming breeding season, all species are in danger of becoming virtually extinct. The industry of collecting and distributing wild birds and animals has been badly demoralized by the war and American breeders can no longer depend upon European importations for supply, he explained. The seed stock of many kinds of game birds and waterfowl has become dangerously reduced and even if it is possible to obtain fresh stock, the newly-imported, wild-caught birds often breed with great reluctance and years must pass before a prolific breeding strain can be developed from them.

### Center of Goldfish Industry.

What makes Philadelphia the center for breeding those rare and wonderful fish one sees in an aquarium? Experts tell me it is the center and regularly produces the largest crop of goldfish of unusual types and other strange kinds of what I may call fish. You will find the reason for this old industry in those despised ditches which crisscross the Neck.

It seems that even a parlor fish thrives best on its natural food. Fish culturists know that and so they go down to the Neck and scoop up from these stagnant water-holes and trenches the larvae which to a fish are as beefsteak and baked potatoes to an athlete.

### To Hunt Fossils in Patagonia.

A five-year hunt for fossils of extinct species of mammals which appeared ages ago, will be begun soon, when Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and three assistants will sail for Buenos Aires on the first leg of their expedition. After exploring the Argentine pampas, the party will strike southward along the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan. In places the work will be along beaches where the ledges are accessible only a few hours each day. In the extremity of Patagonia, a land of strange legends and folk-story, the party will search for fossil remains of unique and much more ancient animals, which existed in South America in the ages when it was almost as widely separated from North America as Australia is now separated from Asia. This isolation accounts for strange fossils.

### Acts to Save Animals' Teeth.

The Royal Zoological society which runs the "zoo" in Regents' park has a new curator and one of the first things he did when he assumed office was to put the apex on a diet of bananas, potatoes, oranges and bread. The trouble seemed to be a loosening of the teeth like pyorrhea. The unwilling boarders at the zoo take to the hard tack and seem to prefer it to the soft food.

# DEATHS

**EBERWEIN**—Entered into rest, Monday morning, October 15, 1923. Louise Schoeder Eberwein, at the family home, No. 154 Caroline Street. Funeral was held Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the home, No. 154 Caroline street and at 9 o'clock at St. Boniface Church. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery in the family lot.

**CONRADT**—Entered into rest, Saturday, October 13, 1923, at the residence, No. 154 Averill avenue, Mrs. Mary Ann Conradt. Funeral was held Tuesday morning, October 16, 1923, at 9 o'clock at St. Boniface Church at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**MARois**—Antonia C. Marois died Monday evening at the family home, 57 Pollard avenue, aged 63 years. The funeral was held Thursday morning, October 18, 1923, at 8:30 o'clock from the late home, No. 57 Pollard avenue and at 9 o'clock from Holy Cross Church. Interment was made in the family lot in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**MENAVERY**—Entered into rest, in this city, Thursday, October 11, 1923 at her home, No. 384 North Street, Mary Menavery, aged 69 years. The funeral took place Saturday morning Oct. 13 at 9 o'clock from Our Lady of Victory Church.

**PASKAL**—Passed away Thursday evening, October 11, 1923, at the family home, No. 871 Smith street, Frank J. Paskal, aged 69 years. Funeral took place Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the late home and at 9 o'clock at St. Anthony's Church. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**AYETTE**—Victor L. Ayyette died Wednesday morning, Oct. 10th at the Homeopathic Hospital. The body was taken to the home, No. 26 Hickory St., from where the funeral took place Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock and at 9 o'clock at the Church of Our Lady of Victory. Burial was made in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**SIPPEL**—Mrs. Josephine Sippel died Thursday, Oct. 11, at the family home, No. 782 Clinton Ave. south, aged 75 years. Funeral took place from the late home, Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock and at 9 o'clock at St. Boniface Church. Interment was made in cemetery. Rev. Hogan gave the final blessing at the grave.

**BURKE**—Mrs. Annie V. Burke died at her residence, No. 59 Lenox street, Wednesday, October 17, 1923, widow of Alexander Burke. Funeral Saturday morning, October 20, 1923, at 8:30 o'clock from the home and 9 o'clock at St. Monica's Church. Interment in family lot at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**FRANKLIN**—In this city Wednesday, October 17, 1923, at the Lee Hospital Gertrude A. Franklin, of No. 183 Lyell avenue, aged 47 years. Funeral Monday morning from her late home at 8:30 and at 9 o'clock from Lady Chapel, Cathedral.

**GRAHAM**—Mary Graham died Thursday morning in this city, aged 74 years. Funeral Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**WILLIAMS**—Entered into rest Thursday afternoon, October 18, 1923 Helen Teresa, aged 8 years. Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**ANGST**—Henry Angst died Tuesday afternoon, aged 81 years. The funeral will take place Friday morning at 9:45 o'clock from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Leh, No. 46 Harris street and 9 o'clock from St. Michaels' Church. Interment will be made in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**CAHILL**—Edward Cahill died Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospital, aged 74 years. The funeral took place Friday morning, October 19, 1923, from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Caffery, No. 35 Day place, at 8:30 and at 9 o'clock from the Immaculate Conception Church. Interment was made in the family lot at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

**MEISENZAHN**—Mrs. Mary Meisen-zahl widow of Casper Meisen-zahl, died Wednesday morning, Oct. 17, 1923, aged 71 years, at the family home, No. 736 Portland avenue. Funeral took place Friday, October 18, from the home and 9 o'clock from St. Andrews Church. Interment was made in the family lot at Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

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