

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Experiment Being Tried at United States Ports of Entry.

Becoming Liners Boarded in the Bay and the Mornis of Women Passengers Looked After—How It Works.

The experiment of having women employed by Uncle Sam board the incoming liners to look after the morals of the women passengers in the first and second cabins was tried for the first time at New York the other day.

When the ladder had been run from the cutter's deckhouse to the port of Ivernia the incline was slight. Miss Harrison picked up her skirt a little and was the first to venture across.

Before the Ivernia's passengers all landed at the dock the inspectors had succeeded in stopping a flirtation between a young woman and a young man passenger before it got beyond the harmless stage.

Helen A. Taylor, Sarah Harrison, and Mathilde Wichmann were the women who went down the bay. All are unmarried.

ORIENTAL CURIOS SOLD.

Peculiar and Rare Objects from Japan and China Find Ready Buyers at New York.

The sale of ancient Japanese and Chinese temple and palace wood carvings at New York city the other day brought about \$9,000. The highest price paid was \$500 for a lacquer Buddha of pine, an elaborate carving of peonies in green, yellow and red.

HENS WORKING FOR CHURCH.

All the Eggs Which They Lay on Sunday Are Sold for Benefit of the Organization.

The Rev. A. E. Cooper, pastor of the Lutheran church at Maplehill, Lycoming county, four months ago induced the members of the Aid Society of the church to dedicate to the church all eggs laid on Sunday by hens owned by members of the society.

LOSES GRIP ON CHINA'S TRADE.

England's Supervision of Maritime Customs Declared to Have Expired.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Morning Post, says it is stated in the best informed circles there that the undertaking given by China to Great Britain in 1898 that the successor of Sir Robert Hart, director of the imperial maritime customs, would be British while British trade predominated in China, is no longer operative.

German Poets Form a Trust.

The lyrical poet of Germany, numbering 70, having compared notes on the subject of the remuneration of poetry, concluded that they were insufficiently paid. They have resolved to take common action, and have formed a special trust, agreeing not to accept less than ten cents a line.

FINDS A SAVAGE RACE.

A Degraded and Curious Tribe Discovered on the Island of Fernando Po.

Lieut. Boyd Alexander, who has just returned to London from the island of Fernando Po, the Spanish island in the Bight of Biafra, western Africa, gives an interesting description of the curious inhabitants of the hitherto unexplored interior of the island.

The natives are mostly quite naked, except for a curious straw bonnet. They paint their bodies with colored mud, are unspeakably filthy, for they never wash, but occasionally use a knife to scrape off the surface dirt, and create artificial deformities by tightly wrapping their limbs.

The Fernando Po natives are exceedingly timid and when sighted by the whites bolted into the depths of the jungle, where they set up fearful wails. At certain hours each day the villages are quite deserted, everyone, including the children, going off on a carouse.

MRS. ROOSEVELT UNDISTURBED

First Lady of the Land Is Unmoved by Criticism of Texas Women on Handkerchief Gift.

The news that the women at Dallas, Tex., are angry because Mrs. Roosevelt sent them a ten-cent cotton handkerchief in response to their request for a gift which they might sell at a public entertainment for the benefit of the local kindergarten has apparently made little impression at the white house.

There is reason to believe that the Dallas women are not alone in their disappointment over the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has not responded to their appeals by something at least as valuable as a gold spoon or a diamond necklace.

Yet the president's salary is only \$50,000 a year, and his expenses are quite heavy. It is said that the appeals made to him and Mrs. Roosevelt for donations to charitable and other objects amount to a good many thousand dollars every year, if not every month.

HAD TO RIDE IN HEARSE.

The Growsome Conveyance Used When the Other Vehicle Broke Down.

Following a banquet at Orangeville, Pa., the other evening, a party consisting of five married couples, prominent in Bloomsburg society, were treated to a growsome ride as the result of an accident.

When a few miles upon their homeward journey, and during a heavy downpour of rain, their conveyance broke down, spilling out the occupants and compelling them to wait an hour in the rain while the driver scoured the surrounding country in search of a covered wagon.

The driver finally returned with a hearse, borrowed from a local undertaker, and, although the women strongly protested against using a carriage of this description, they were finally convinced that it was the best thing obtainable at the time, and continued their journey, arriving at an early hour in the morning.

PLANS A PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Salvation Army to Erect a Building in Boston Similar to the London Model.

Boston is to have a "people's palace" similar to the one in London, to be built by the Salvation Army on Washington street. The scheme is sponsored by Col. William Evans, who now has a large force of workers out raising funds by subscription.

Col. Evans outlines the scheme as follows: "The people's palace must be in a way modeled after the Y. M. C. A., yet must be far more than that, and it must also be of greater service to humanity than the workmen's hotel, for it must cater to more of their needs. In fact, it will be designed to provide mental, physical and spiritual comfort."

Automobiles as Dirt Carts.

The municipal council of Paris has appointed a commission to report on a type of automobile for carrying away the dirt gathered by washing and sweeping the thoroughfares. The innovation promises to curtail the field of professional ragpickers and scavengers, who look with malevolent eye on improvements. Paul Meyer, the doyen of the ragpickers, speaking of the sanitary dangers of his business, remarked that the greater danger was that of the rich, who were always talking of wonderful machines to do "our work for us."

Building Language.

Why not "manywhere"? "Shouldn't the people who own the language," asks the Chicago Tribune, be allowed to add to it anyhow and anywhere they choose?

MUSIC IN A FACTORY.

Tobacco Plant Uses Piano to Keep Employes in Good Spirits.

Former Rule of Strict Silence Gives Way to the New and Popular Innovation and Better and More Work is Done.

A piano is now a part of the regular complement of machinery used in a tobacco plant at Louisville, Ky., and the "department of music" is officially recognized in all the establishments.

Where formerly a strict rule of silence was enforced, the strains of music, varying from "rag time" to hymns, are heard, and the hundreds of employes, men, women and children, sing as they work. As a result trouble between the workers is rare and the companies find their employes do their work with better grace and fully accomplish more than they did before the rule enforcing silence was abolished.

The piano in the plant is but a step further in the plan of the two companies to make life more pleasant for those who labor in the big factories and it is stated that if the experiment proves a success instruments may be placed in other establishments operated by the concern.

The plan of introducing music into the factories here was first suggested to General Manager R. K. Smith, of the Continental Tobacco company in this city, by a foreman in the steamer at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, the largest establishment of its kind in the country. The foreman probably got his cue from the habits of roustabouts on the Ohio river packets who mingle their songs with their work, and the experiment was a success from the start.

FORMIDABLE SHIPS PLANNED.

The British Admiralty Is Ambitious to Eclipse America in Armament.

According to an official statement in the newspapers in London the superiority of armament which the American navy has admittedly held for ten years will be surpassed by battleships the construction of which is about to be begun by Great Britain. It is stated that the admiralty's programme for 1933 has been completed, and that it includes a new type of battleship, designed by Mr. Watts, director of naval construction, which will exceed and excel those in existence both in size and power.

Probably three of these vessels will be laid down. The displacement of each will be 18,000 tons, which is nearly 2,000 tons more than the largest battleship in existence. Each will carry four 12-inch and eight 6-inch guns, all in turrets, besides ten six-inch rapid-fire guns. The speed will be 33 knots.

Practically the whole hull will be armored. The principal feature by which it is claimed these vessels will eclipse American warships is the provision for 12 heavy armor-piercing guns, themselves well protected by armor. In addition to the battleships, six cruisers of 13,000 tons each will be built. These will have a speed of 22 knots. They will carry six 9.2-inch guns and a number of smaller ones.

TO AID POOR TO BUY HOMES.

Philanthropic Society in England Has a Novel Plan to Help Industrious Persons.

An important social movement is on foot and it is headed by Lord Rothschild, associated with Robert Perks, the philanthropist. The endeavor will be to solve the industrial problem in all the large towns of England. One thousand houses are to be bought or erected, which will be sold on the installment plan to artisans. While buying the purchaser pays ordinary rent, but he is compelled to deal at certain shops, where the difference between the trade and retail figures is credited to him and placed toward the purchase money of his house. It is hoped that by this means the poor will be able to live better, pay their way, and finally own their own homes. Operations are about to be commenced experimentally in London, Birmingham and Nottingham.

MAD OVER THE CAKEWALK.

All Paris Has Gone Wild on the Latest American Importation Despite Opposition.

Paris has gone mad over the cawkewalk. At the last opera ball the great attraction of the evening was the latest American importation and the managers assert that it proved the strongest drawing card they have had in many years. There is not a music hall in Paris that does not announce a cawkewalk upon its bills.

Society itself has the prevailing mania and in even the most exclusive salons one hears the all-pervading question: "Can you do the cawkewalk?" or, as the French say it: "Kakavakay couz?" No cotillon this winter has been considered complete without a cawkewalk feature and it is a frequent sight to see some marquis and haughty duchess pigeon winging down the ancestral halls that have for centuries echoed only to the stately music of the minuet.

Woe of Rag-Time Artist.

The fact that the writer of the song, "All Coons Look Alike to Me," has gone into bankruptcy would seem to be a warning, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, to those who still believe that the rag-time melody finds a permanent place in the affections of a music-loving people.

MAY CEDE TO UNCLE SAM.

New York State Likely to Give Up a Portion of Erie Canal to the Government.

The question of the possibility of practically ceding a small portion of the Erie canal to the United States government for ship canal purposes, in spite of the prohibition of the state constitution, is answered in the affirmative by Attorney General Cuneen in an opinion forwarded from Albany to Maj. Thomas W. Symons, head of the United States engineering corps for the Buffalo district.

The question arose in connection with the plan of constructing a deep ship canal from the headwaters of Niagara river to the navigable parts farther downstream. The letter clears away many obstacles that appeared to be insurmountable, and assures the saving of both money and time. Attorney General Cuneen says: "Your favor of January 28 explaining steps that have been taken for benefit of the general government for the construction of a canal around the rapids of Niagara river between the headwaters and Black Rock harbor . . . has been received and carefully considered."

"I think that that part of the Erie canal which is within the boundaries of the proposed Black Rock canal could be abandoned by the canal board of the state and the land ceded to the general government. This cession should be so drawn, however, as to amply safeguard the right of the state to receive water from the canal to be constructed by the national government at Black Rock to supply the Erie canal and also to secure the right of teams drawing canal boats to pass along the bank of the proposed canal."

"I have talked this matter over with the members of the canal board and others here, and they concur in the views hereinbefore expressed."

OLD PRISON RELICS.

Throngs of Morbid People Visit Newgate Prison, Which Is Now Being Torn Down.

Not since the days of public executions have the curious thronged so densely about the fast disappearing walls of old Newgate prison as they did the other day, when several relics of the grewsome past came under the hammer of the auctioneer. A great number of people, at a shilling a head, among whom were some Americans, had the privilege of exploring the dilapidated building before the sale began.

An object of special interest to sight-seers was the great bell, which tolled the death knell of hundreds of the condemned. This relic was purchased for Tussaud's chamber of horrors.

The auctioneer stirred up some interest by an appeal to Dickens' worshippers. "Now, gentlemen," he cried, "surely you remember Barnaby Rudge. Here's the cupboard to which Dennis, the hangman, went for the keys." An old oak, iron-faced wardrobe's key and cupboard went together for \$70.

HOSPITAL FOR BABIES.

Harvard University to Have Institution to Care for Fifty Tiny Patients.

A hospital just for babies, with cribs, lots of air and sunshine, and a baby incubator where babies can be grown like so many chickens, is the latest proposed addition to Harvard's already large collection of institutions at Cambridge.

The building is to cost \$126,000, of which sum \$76,000 already has been given, and the remaining \$50,000 is expected soon. The hospital is in memory of Thomas Morgan Rotch, Jr., of Boston, a member of the class of 1901, and is given by his classmates.

The new hospital is to be built in connection with the proposed new Harvard medical school near the Fenway. When finished it will be capable of accommodating 50 patients.

No baby over two years will be cared for. In fact, some babies are expected to be so young as to require the assistance of an incubator to insure their safety into the world.

UNIFORM WAS NOT GORGEOUS.

The Statements Concerning the Costume of Ambassador McCormick Are Denied.

The statement that the United States ambassador, R. S. McCormick, has appeared at St. Petersburg in a gorgeous uniform is like a large percentage of the stories that appear in American papers concerning Russian affairs—untrue. Mr. McCormick will appear on official occasions in the style of dress prescribed by the rules of the court to which he is accredited, and which is by far the most modest worn by any official of his rank. The information that the ambassador's attire was a "dream of white and gold" was sent from here to apply to the dress of Mrs. McCormick worn at a ball at the winter palace, and not to that of the ambassador.

Opposed to Autos for Army.

Automobiles for the French army are losing favor in the eyes of the chamber, which proposed to reduce by \$10,000 the proposed appropriation of \$20,000 for the use of automobiles in the army. Gen. Andre raised an objection, stating that he proposed the suppression of a certain number of horses when it was decided to introduce automobiles in the army. The general said that on a pinch he could dispense with the automobiles he was using and proposed the cutting off of only \$4,000. After discussion the amendment was finally adopted.

TRAFFIC ON RIVERS.

The Monongahela Does the Heaviest Business of United States.

Over Nine Million Tons Handled on That Stream—The Ohio River Comes Next with Nearly Four Million Tons of Freight.

Statistical returns of domestic trade movements on rivers and canals in the United States have been made the subject of monthly reports in the summary of internal commerce, issued by the treasury bureau of statistics for the year 1932. A large proportion of this information was gathered from the engineers in charge of river and harbor improvements under the auspices of the war department. In other cases state authorities and transportation companies have furnished data from which the results have been tabulated.

Among the streams of the United States the traffic on the Monongahela river is possibly the heaviest, owing to the prominence of the coal trade. For the 12 months ending with December, 1932, the total coal traffic passing through lock No. 3, in addition to the quantity mined in the first and second pools, was reported as amounting to 9,109,062 tons. This may be compared with the total amount of coal shipped from domestic ports in the great lakes to other domestic ports during the year 1932, amounting to 9,632,866 net tons. The total Monongahela freight movement in both directions, reached a grand total of 9,686,656 tons in 1932.

The point of largest recorded traffic on the Ohio, after leaving Pittsburgh, is that of Davis Island dam, a short distance below Pittsburgh. The total tonnage passing this point during 1932, as reported by the engineer in charge, was 3,573,552 tons. The month of the largest business was July, when 1,127,990 tons were shipped. Another point at which traffic on the Ohio is gauged is at Louisville, Ky. For the 12 months ending with December, 1932, the traffic through the canal amounted to 1,224,422 tons, and that over the falls of the Ohio to 769,551 tons, making a grand total of 1,993,973 tons.

The tonnage moved through the New York state canals is reported by the state superintendent of public works as amounting to 3,179,562 tons in 1932.

The above traffic movements may be contrasted with those of the Sault Ste. Marie canals, through which a freight tonnage of 3,561,146 net tons passed in the season of 1932; and also with the Portage lake ship canals of Michigan, on which 3,000,000 net tons passed in the same season. The tonnage movement through the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, as reported by the operating company, has been given for only the last four months of 1932, as 205,722 net tons, with a vessel movement of 13,222 vessels.

VACATION SCHOOL PLANNED.

Prussians Have Scheme for Promoting the Strenuous Life Among School Boys.

Several committees in the Scheidhausen district of western Prussia will buy ground and erect a large building for a vacation school for schoolboys. The boys will be turned loose in the house and over the land, of course under oversight, but with as little interference as possible.

They can imagine themselves hunters and trappers, wrecked on desert islands, pirates and bandits, or they can garden or farm, or do carpentering or smithy work, or be idle, just as they please. There will be one common meal indoors; all other meals will be taken when and where the boys wish. "Sleeping accommodation" will be provided indoors, but they may sleep where they like, provided they do nothing to endanger their health.

The neighborhood is a lively one, and the boys can climb trees, hills, walls; they can fish, swim and make dams. The accommodation is for 200 boys, and the charge for five weeks is only \$2.50 per boy.

REDWOOD VERSUS STEEL.

Tunnel to Be Lined with the Former at Niagara, Because It Will Prove More Durable.

The Niagara Falls Power company had made a bid for 3,000,000 feet of redwood timber, to be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., next July. The offer has been accepted and the deal will probably be closed within a few days. The redwood is to be used instead of steel for a great tunnel to be constructed this summer. The reason given for the preference of the California wood is that when water passes over it continuously there forms a surface of soapy and pesty nature which is proof against corrosion, whereas in the case of steel particles of sand and matter carried with great velocity from the Niagara river cut into and destroy the steel in an incredibly short space of time.

Oil Paintings for Montanas.

Just before ex-President Cleveland went south for a fishing trip he sat for an oil portrait, which is to be hung in the historical library in the capitol at Helena, Mont., which was admitted as a state in his administration. Freeman Thorp, of Washington, is the artist. The ex-president gave three sittings at Princeton, and the picture is completed. The artist will go next to Washington to paint the portrait of President Roosevelt for the same collection, which will include portraits of all of Montana's prominent men.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF SILVER.

Great Rush of Prospectors to a Newly-Opened Mining District in Mexico.

Sam Morris, who owns the rich Logarto mine, situated near Basuro, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, is at Austin, Tex., on a visit. He reports the discovery of a fabulously rich silver mine in the Altar district, about 30 miles southeast of Basuro.

"The discovery of an ancient abandoned mine, situated in the mountains near the town of Altar, was made a few weeks ago by Con O'Keefe, an old Arizona prospector," Mr. Morris said. "I stopped at the mine on my way to Austin, and made a careful inspection of it. It is a wonderful property. It was probably worked several centuries ago by the Aztecs or some other race of people who then inhabited the country. The system of underground workings is extensive and shows that the miners of that early day were much more expert at the business than the Spaniards, who came a century or more later on."

"When the discovery of the mine was first made by Mr. O'Keefe and the mine was originally explored by him, he found the skeletons of ten men lying in a heap in one of the tunnels. These skeletons may be the means of determining the period that the mine was worked. They have been sent to the national museum in the City of Mexico, where the measurements of the skulls, etc., will be taken in order to establish to what race they belonged. A large collection of mining tools, some of which were of tempered or hardened copper, were also found in the underground workings. These tools are unlike those found in other ancient mines of Mexico and add to the evidence that this mine is of much greater age than others that have been rediscovered."

"Mr. O'Keefe found great piles of rich silver ore stored in underground chambers and is preparing to make large shipments to the smelter. It is estimated that there is more than \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight."

"The discovery has caused much excitement among the mining men of western Mexico, and a rush of prospectors to the Altar district has taken place."

MARCONI HAS NEW IDEAS.

Working on Inventions Which Will Greatly Increase the Power of His Wireless Telegraph.

Signor Marconi, before sailing for Europe, let several persons into an important secret. He is now at work on two more marvelous inventions. He said one of them would enable wireless telegraph operators to shore to give a distant and unseen vessel not only its exact geographical location, but its exact location as respects latitude and longitude; in other words, this invention contemplates that a properly equipped steamer at sea may pick up its own latitude and longitude by wireless signals to the land, which signals will indicate distances and a little triangulation will give both the vessel and its owners, shore its exact latitude and longitude.

While the commercial world is questioning as to whether wireless messages can be conveyed between terminal points, Marconi is going right ahead in the development of innovations along this line, and hopes to make easy the sending of duplex messages on a current.

Duplex and quadruplex telegraphy are at present inoperable to the unscientific mind, but they exist to the mind instructed in electrical science that the telephone long distance wires over which one may be talking are also daily electrically vibrating with telegraph messages going over the same wire at the same time. This multiple system Mr. Marconi hopes to apply to wireless telegraphy.

MADE A REMARKABLE TRIP.

Aeronauts Travel Over Eight Hundred Miles in Europe in Thirty Hours.

Jacques Balsam, a young and rich adventurer, who once commanded a Chile gunboat, has just made a remarkable aerial journey with Abel Corot, another Frenchman. The two left St. Cloud one recent morning at 11 o'clock in the balloon St. Louis. They had plenty of food, a small bed in four pieces, a mattress and a safety stove, the invention of Balsam, which provided aeronauts with hot water. Traveling before a westerly wind, they passed rapidly toward the frontier, and at nightfall were over German territory, finally coming to earth in Hungary, 53 miles southwest of Buda-Pesth, having covered 507 miles in 30 hours.

New Engines Make Fast Time.

A speed of over 82 miles an hour for a distance of 15 miles has been attained by the Midland Railway company's new compound engines, with a load of 350 tons, says a London dispatch to the New York Tribune. A Newcastle paper which records the feat, claims that the engines in many respects are ideal ones, and a distinct advance on any locomotive built hitherto in this country.

Remarkable Meteor.

Many persons in different parts of New York city, whose view was unobstructed by high buildings, were startled the other night by a meteor which burst into a flame immediately over their heads, and sped swiftly toward the south. From a point directly over the center of the city it sped south with marvelous speed, its first white light dimming away to a fine point of flame.