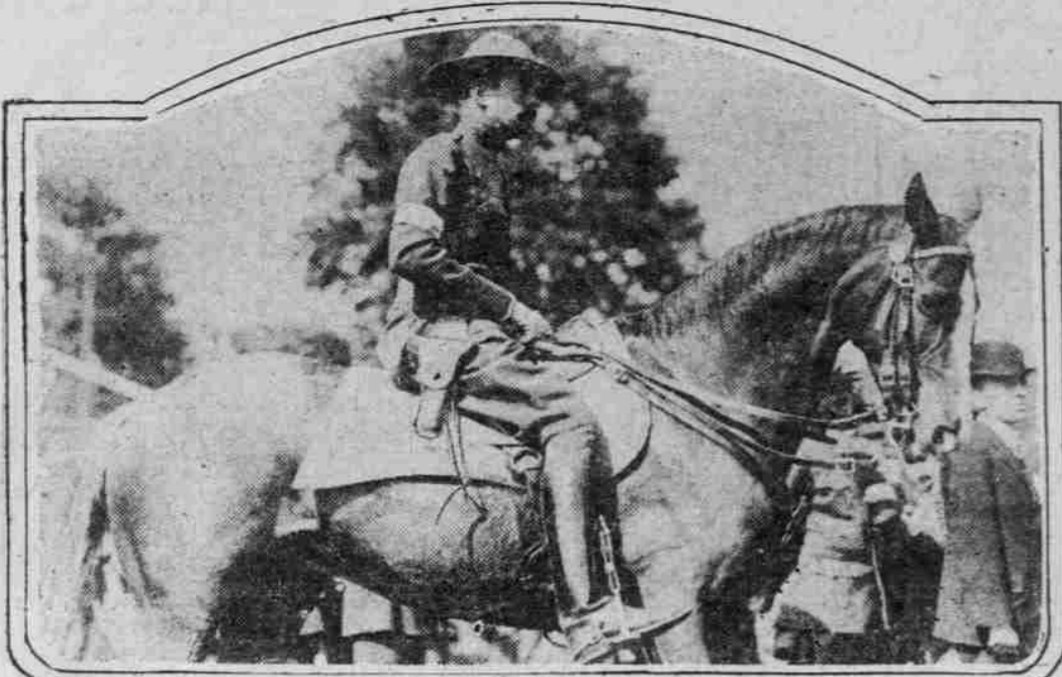


BIG EVENTS IN MANY CLIMES ARE GROUPED IN PICTURES

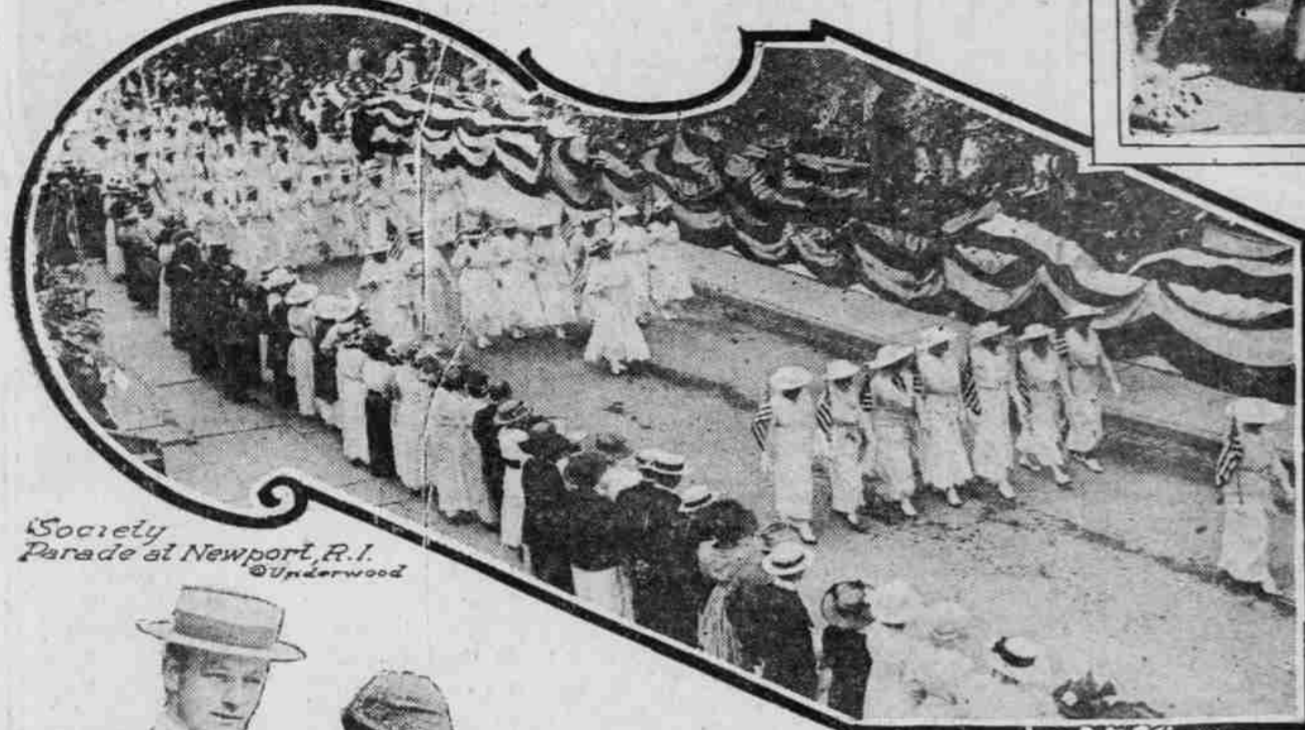
New York Police Hold Memorable Tournament—Mexican Crisis Brings Out Rich Patriots.



Cornelius Vanderbilt, NY Millionaire now With NY Nat Guard in Texas as Inspector. — Bain News



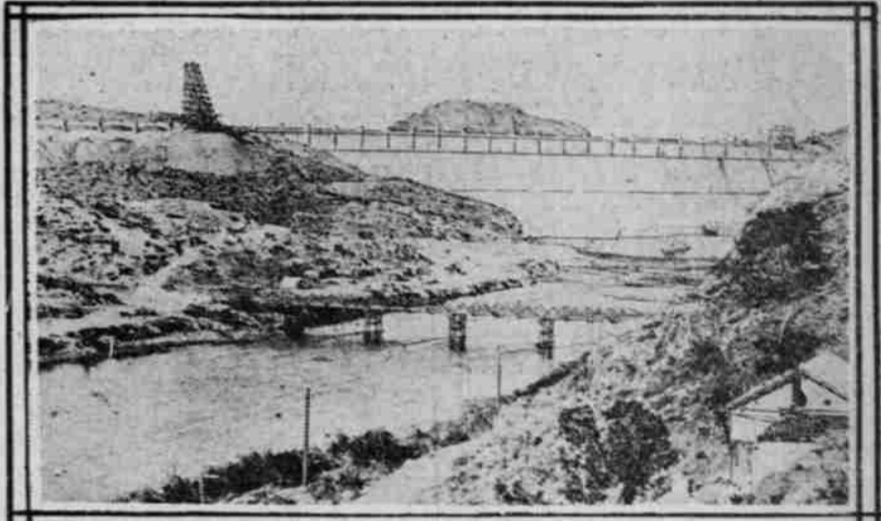
Troopers of 10th Cavalry After Their Arrival in El Paso After Release by Mexicans. — Underwood



Society Parade at Newport, R.I. — Underwood



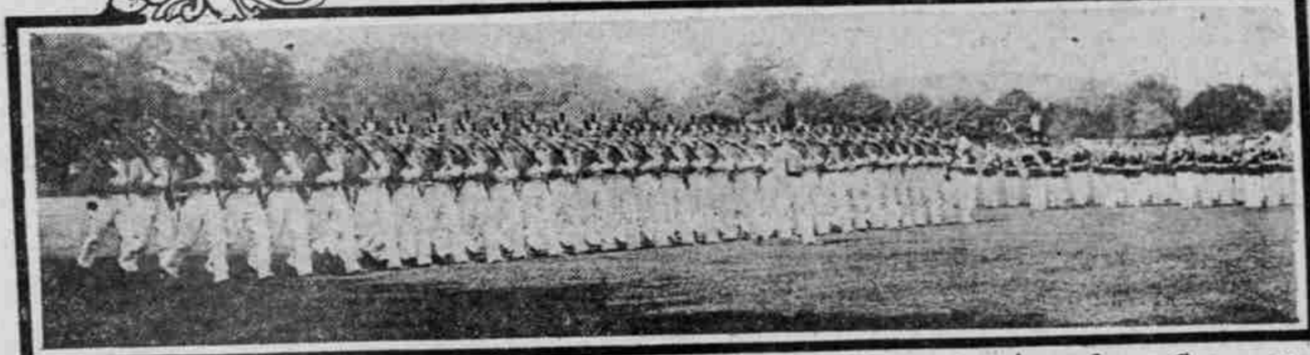
New York Police Show Chariot Race. — Bain News



Elephant Butte Dam Forming Worlds Largest Storage Reservoir. — Bain News



R.C. Andrews and Wife and Edmund Heller En Route to China for Museum of Natural History. — Bain News



West Point Parade During Commencement Week Beginning June 6. — Bain News



"Flaming Hand," Bit of Meteor Which Baffles Scientist. — H.B. Smith. — Underwood



Improvised Well Built by American Troops in Mexico. — Underwood

NEW YORK, July 15.—(Special.)—The police of New York held their annual tournament at Sheephead Bay recently and made a display of their prowess in police work and athletics. There are some champion athletes on the New York police force. A feature was the "chariot race." There were also motorcycle races, wrestling bouts, a sham battle and various exhibitions of police work.

The commencement exercises at West Point were held recently, with a review by the superintendent, followed by reception and parade. The exercises continued one week.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt was quoted recently as saying that there was no patriotism in the United States. Mrs. Vanderbilt spends most of her time in Paris, where she now is. If she had been in New York she would have had plenty of opportunity of seeing a splendid display of patriotism, extending from the clerk to the millionaire. She would have seen young Vincent Astor in the uniform of the New York Naval Militia, Cornelius Vanderbilt as Colonel and Inspector of the New York National Guard, starting for the red-hot border of Texas to do his duty by his country, and H. H. Rogers, millionaire son of the late H. H. Rogers, of Standard Oil fame, doing the work of assistant quartermaster at Camp Whitman.

Improved wells have been dug near field headquarters at the American base camp in Mexico to furnish troops with water. The United States soldier is versatile. There is no obstacle too big for him to overcome. He can get himself out of almost any predicament with only the natural resources of the country at his command. The water secured from the wells is of superior quality to the water found in the water holes and rivers.

Troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, released by Mexicans after capture at Carrizal and detention in prison, were smiling and happy on reaching the United States end of the international bridge, which connects El Paso, Tex., with Juarez, Mexico.

Jem Spillshury, United States scout and interpreter, attached to the Tenth Cavalry, was also held captive with troopers by Carrizal forces.

On their arrival on American soil each cavalryman was presented with



Prince Albert of England Pours Tea for Wounded Guests in Buckingham Palace. — Underwood

a bouquet and then received a kerosene bath and a pair of blue overalls and a jacket to match.

Workers for the Red Cross in New York have been unusually busy since the trouble with Mexico took a serious turn. A window in Upper Broadway decorated with hospital figures and appeals for assistance was part of a vigorous campaign for financial aid.

Society summering at Newport turned out en masse either to participate in or to view the Independence day parade July 4. Society leaders, matrons and debutantes walked shoulder to shoulder, dressed in white. The society women's division formed one of the largest bodies walking in the parade and were led by Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, wife of Governor Beckman, of Rhode Island. The women received a great ovation from multitudes who lined the sidewalks and places of vantage.

Among those who marched in the society division were Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York, Mrs.

John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry.

Prince Albert, second son of King George of England, poured tea for the wounded soldiers who were entertained recently by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. One thousand wounded soldiers were the guests of the King and Queen on this occasion. The wounded men were brought from hospitals and convalescing homes to the palace in motor-cycles side cars, autos and busses. King George and Queen Mary acted as host and hostess and were assisted by Princess Mary and the Royal Princes. Shortly before leaving the palace the men joined voices and raised a mighty cheer for their King and Queen. Young Prince Albert was not deterred by any of the accepted precedents, but stepped forward, took a teapot and served the guests being entertained by his royal father and mother.

Roy Chapman Andrews, of New York, and his wife are in China on an exploring expedition for the American Museum of Natural History. Edmund Heller, well-known as a

hunter of big game, is going to join Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Andrews in their expedition. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews sailed from San Francisco March 28 and Mr. Heller expected to join them in China about July 1. The object of the expedition is to study Asiatic zoology.

Elephant Butte dam, built by the Reclamation Service of the Interior Department at a cost of \$5,000,000 and completed May 13, is the most wonderful dam in America. It creates the largest storage reservoir in the world.

The "flaming hand" is an unaccountable bit of meteor which today is baffling scientists. This remarkable and gruesome object fell on the farm of Henry Prantl, of Bakerville, exactly

one month after the death of his son, Rudolph. It was construed by the superstitious ones as an omen and created no little sensation. It resembles a human hand burnt off at the wrist.

The reservoir is 45 miles long, with 217 miles of shore line and has an average depth of 65 feet. The dam is 313 feet high, 1674 feet long on top and 235 feet thick at the base. It contains 610,000 cubic yards of concrete, rubble, etc., and weighs 1,000,000 tons. The water stored will irrigate 180,000 acres of land in New Mexico, Texas and Old Mexico.

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several of the scientists ventured that it was a bit of a shooting star. The material of which it is composed is unlike other meteoric compositions seen in this part of the world. It is light in weight and has no small and resembles the hand of a human being grasping something in anguish. The thumb and little fingers are exceptionally long and there are nails on some of the fingers. The first, middle and ring fingers are drawn closely together, as though in pain. They curve slightly inward and the wrist is abnormally small. It is burnt off and shows black charred edges, which might be called charred bones with an exaggerated imagination.

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LEGAL SIDELIGHTS FOR LAWYERS AND LAYMEN

BY REYNELLE G. E. CORNISH, OF PORTLAND BAR.

NOT A CAPITALIST.—"A contract is a contract," says the average layman, and lets it go at that. But when for any reason a breach of contract occurs, the particular terms of a contract assume an importance, and whether a contract is entire or severable may make a difference to the contracting parties, as the contestants in *Oliver v. McArthur*, 145 N. Y. S. 126, soon discovered.

In this case the plaintiff was a farrier who had entered into a contract to work for eight months at \$25 per month, but with no agreement as to when the wages should be paid. He worked for only a part of the time, and then, for some reason, stopped work. When he attempted to collect his wages for the time he had worked, his employer contended that the contract was an entire one and that the wages were not due until the completion of the entire contract.

The court, however, held that the contract, since it was indefinite as to its terms, must be construed in the light of the surrounding circumstances, and that in the case of a farm hand there would be a tendency to hold a contract of the kind severable, so that wages could be collected as earned. "A farm hand," said the court, "is not

a capitalist, and usually requires money from time to time, and is fortunate if his wages have not been drawn and expended at the expiration of his term. The conduct of the parties is a very material circumstance to determine what the contract was. In fact, the contract is made up of the intention of the parties as expressed by the language used and the circumstances under which employment was made and the services rendered. Clearly, the laborer must be clothed and must have some spending money during the term.

"In this case the contract was severable, and it did not require the performance of the entire eight months of service before payments were due, but if the plaintiff had quit before the services were fully rendered, the defendant was entitled to counterclaim any damages he had sustained.

"A contract with a domestic servant to work for a year at \$4 a week does not mean and cannot be understood to mean that the servant is to receive nothing until the year is up. The servant is working because she wants the money to use. Payments from time to time must be fairly within the contemplation of the parties making a contract for farm labor."

What is an Incurable Disease?—The state of Oklahoma has a statute which provides that "the obtaining of any fee on the assurance that an incurable disease can be permanently cured" shall be ground for revoking the license of a practicing physician.

A similar statute in Colorado has recently been held unconstitutional on the ground that the term "incurable" was too indefinite and uncertain to be valid; but the Oklahoma court upheld the law, saying:

"As we regard this section of our statute, it is not aimed at any unethical practices of physicians as interpreted by the medical fraternity, but was aimed to prevent acts on the part of physicians which are universally regarded as immoral and against good conscience, not only by the medical profession, but by laymen as well, and for which under the style of obtaining money under false pretenses our criminal code has provided the penalties of the law.

"The gist of the offense of which, it is claimed, the defendant was guilty, is duping the credulous and taking money from them with an assurance that they can be permanently cured, when, in fact, their condition is incurable according to the general state of knowledge of the medical profession at that time.

A Good Name.—A bad name may hang a dog—"and a good name save a man," says the case of *People v. Buccofuri*, 132 N. Y. S. 62. In this case the defendant had killed a man in a quarrel, and his conviction hinged upon the question whether the homicide had been justified as being in self-defense.

The defendant produced evidence as to his previous reputation for peacefulness and quietness, and the court ruled that "the evidence of good reputation may in itself create a reasonable doubt where none would otherwise exist, and it is the duty of a trial court to so instruct a jury, when requested. It is not enough for the court to instruct the jury that they may take such evidence into consideration when passing upon the facts, but they must be instructed as to the effect which they may give to such evidence, if they believe it."

Two in One.—A husband and wife deposited \$2000 in a savings bank in an account that read "Payable to Mary Guilfoyle or Joseph Guilfoyle, Pay to either or the survivor of either." Four days before her death, the wife, in the absence of her husband, went to the bank, drew the money, deposited it to an account in her own name and made a will disposing of it. On her death the husband sued the bank to recover the \$2000 which was then in that institution under his wife's name. The court held that the form of the original deposit indicated an intent to create a joint ownership with final ownership in the survivor.

"As between the bank and Mary Guilfoyle, she had the right, with the possession of the book to withdraw the moneys from the account, or change of the moneys, however, from this account to another in her individual name, without the consent of her husband, could not divest her husband of his joint ownership of the property." Since the husband was the survivor, he was held entitled to the possession of the property, in spite of its transfer to the name of his wife, and the wife's attempted disposition of it, by will, was void.