MURDOCK LIKES RED HAIR.

Representative Says It Is Far Better Than None at All.

Washington.—It is better to have red hair, with its sunset-like effect, than a bald pate suggestive of "September Morn" is the opinion of Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive leader of the house. The red hair of the representative, which has been the butt of many a joke in the house and elsewhere, was ably defended by him as he ran his hands through what remains of it. Red hair, he contended, is the sign that the possessor has great force of character and an indomitable will.

When Mr. Murdock appeared before the delegates to the eighth international congress of students at a smoker in the University club, Claud M. Bennett, toastmaster, twitted him about his hair. Mr. Bennett introduced Mr. Murdock as "the red haired Progressive from the untamed state of Kansas."

Photo by American Press Association.

REPRESENTATIVE MURDOCK.

"I admit being in a state of red headedness," answered Mr. Murdock, "but must submit an argument which I believe to be unanswerable—that red hair is inestimably better than no hair at all."

SAYS POOR SCALES CAUSE BIG LOSSES

Would Have Government Take Over Weighing.

Washington.—Declaring that freight shippers all over the country are suffering an enormous loss because of the fact that only 10 per cent of the track scales used by railroads are accurately tested and that only one-fourth of the scales are inspected in any way at all, Representative Willis of Ohio introduced a bill into the house to require a complete change in this respect.

The bill, based on a long and exhaustive examination of the subject by the interstate commerce commission, requires that the American Railway association be authorized to designate the standard scale to be used, together with standards for pits, weights and all devices pertaining to the track scales. The railroads would then have until 1915 to get the proper equipment. After that violations of the act would result in heavy fines.

Representative Willis is a member of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house and has been in touch with the interstate commerce commission's inquiry into the question involved in his bill. The expert of the commission, with whom Representative Willis has been consulting is Attorney Marchand of the commission.

A CRIMINAL AT SIX.

Wisconsin Youngster a Burglar and Highway Robber.

Racine, Wis.—Richard Tuclovisky, six, was committed to the State Industrial School For Boys by Judge William Smiedling in the Municipal court, there to remain until he is twenty-one.

Richard, despite his six years, has caused the police more trouble than any ten grownups, his foolishness ranging from plain burglary to highway robbery, in which he used an unloaded revolver. Twenty times has Richard's name been entered on the police blotter for crimes that would have placed older boys behind prison bars.

Threatening other children with a knife induced summary action. The commitment is of the youngest subject in the state's annals of criminology.

WATCH STOPS AS HE DIES.

Timepiece Marks the Minute of Its Owner's Death.

Milwaukee, Wis.—When Gustav Maresch, thirty, a machinist employed by the Columbia Construction company, dropped dead from heart failure on a Muskego avenue car on Eleventh avenue, his watch, which he had carried for seven years and which he boasted never lost a second, suddenly stopped.

Maresch, according to reports made by the street car crew and the police, fell from his seat in the car at 6:34 a. m. The large silver watch taken from the body at the morgue showed that it had stopped at that moment.

WATER PRESSURE

Tremendous Force Exerted at the Bottom of the Sea.

AIR THERE COULD NOT RISE.

It Would Be Compressed to Such a Degree of Density by the Enormous Weight That the Water Would Float Upon It—Limits of Diving Depths.

From ordinary considerations it would seem that there is no limit to the depths to which a diver or a submarine boat might go. Such, however, is not the case. What prevents diving to great depths is the enormously increasing pressure of water. No diver without a suit can go over 150 feet, because the pressure on the body is then about five tons to the square foot on his body. Eardrums would be staved in, and other fearful difficulties would result.

To remedy this the diving suit was invented, but there is a limit also to its depth. At a depth of one mile the pressure due to the water alone is 165 tons to the square foot. Even if a diving suit was devised to withstand this enormous pressure trouble would be found in getting a pipe line that long and withstanding the pressure that would not break of its own weight.

In the case of a submarine boat it is slightly different. Here only the strength of the boat is the necessary thing. But to be strong the walls have to be thickened, and this adds to the weight, consequently adding to the load to be pulled through the water, and so at last the limit of the engine propelling the boat is reached. If a larger engine is procured it itself weighs more, larger quarters are needed for it, etc. So there is a well defined limit to a marine boat's diving.

Let us take the extreme depth of the sea so far found, that of five miles, and find the pressure to the square foot on the bottom. As water is comparatively incompressible, a cubic foot of it weighs practically the same on the surface as at the bottom of the sea. In the case of fresh water this is sixty-two and a half pounds. Salt water weighs slightly more. So all one has to do to find the pressure due to the water at any depth is to multiply the depth in feet by sixty-two and a half, and the answer is apparent at once in pounds.

At a depth of five miles, the number of feet being 26,400, we have that number of cubic feet to multiply by sixty-two and a half. The answer is 1,650,000 pounds, or 825 tons, to the square foot pressure. No known hollow vessel can withstand this.

While on the subject of increasing water pressure a number of interesting observations can be made in connection with air compressibility. Air is very compressible, the volume decreasing as the pressure increases. If a bottle is tightly corked it will contain air at ordinary pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and that is the pressure it exerts. Then tie a weight to the bottle and let it down in the sea by means of a string. On bringing it to the top again it will be found that the stopper has been forced into the bottle by the water pressure. If the bottle is filled with water and stoppered and let down no such thing takes place, showing that water is not compressible to any great extent.

If by any means some air could be placed at the bottom of a sea five miles deep it would not rise to the top, for it would be denser—that is, would weigh more to the cubic foot than water—and the water would have to float on the air; hence no man knows if the bottom of our seas is wet or not.

There is only one thing that would prevent the air from becoming this dense, and that is if it was cold enough it would liquefy. However, it is almost impossible—is, in fact, impossible—for anything at the bottom of the sea to be colder than 4 degrees C., for if it got colder the water around it would become colder and larger and consequently lighter and rise, and its place would be taken by 4 degree water, which would bring the object to that temperature. So we have no argument against the suggestion, for the temperature at or below which air liquefies is between 100 and 200 degrees below zero C.

Some people seem to think that a stone thrown into the sea can sink only to a certain depth and is there held suspended on account of the pressure of water. A body immersed in fluid is buoyed up only by the weight of the fluid displaced. We have found that water is practically incompressible, so if the stone displaces a cubic foot of water that water weighs the same, or practicaly so, at the top or at the bottom of the sea. So the stone would be buoyed up only by that constant force and would be carried down by its weight. Thus the difference in the forces would be always downward and the stone would sink to the bottom.

In fact, if the stone is at all compressible the tendency is for it to get heavier per unit volume as it goes down, for we have the same weight in a smaller space. It will be remembered that this is what happens to the air if we take it in a rubber bag under the surface of the sea. The volume gets less and less, consequently weighing more and more per unit volume and displacing less and less water and being buoyed up less and less until at last a place is reached where the air weighs more volume for volume than does the water and it will not rise.—Lawrence Hodges in Chicago Record-Herald.

A NERVY HUNTER.

He Shoots a Bear Cub Caught In a Trap.

Sacramento, Cal.—J. F. Misplay, a deputy in Superintendent George Radcliff's office in the Capitol building, returned from his vacation with a tale of how he slaughtered a magnificent big brown bear. Misplay was getting along fine with his story until one of his party told a friend how the superintendent's deputy had come across a ninety pound cub a farmer had tamed to pull logs in the woods and shot him while the bear was tied to a tree.

Misplay declares that he trapped the bear and that he had a perfect right to blow the cub's brains out while the animal was kicking in the trap.

As proof of his prowess in the wilds Misplay had some of the cub meat shipped to his friends. The "kill" was made about fifteen miles north of Cisko.

CLAIMS CHICAGO ESTATE.

Baltimore Man Believes He Is Son of Publisher Lee.

Baltimore.—Believing that he is a son of the late William H. Lee, a Chicago publisher, who died last summer, leaving a $200,000 estate, Clarence O. Lee of this city has placed his claims to a share of the property in the hands of lawyers.

Lee said his father left Baltimore about twenty-five years ago, and nothing was ever learned of his whereabouts. Two other sons are said to live in Baltimore.

Romantic incidents in the early life of William H. Lee, which were published after his death, coincide with the Baltimore claimant's recollections of his father and led to his belief in the relationship.

HE SAYS HE'S NOT DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Denies He Was Killed at Fair Oaks.

Lansing, Mich.—One of the interesting figures in the ranks of the G. A. R. is John Broad of Lansing. According to the war records, Mr. Broad did not participate in the recent reunion here at all. The war records say he is dead. He has been trying for fifty years to convince the officials at Washington that he is alive and he has not succeeded yet. "John Broad, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.," say the records, and, so far as the department is concerned, that is all there is to it.

"I'm dead yet, officially," he says, "but the boys don't mind associating with a ghost, so I guess it's all right."

OPERATION CURES CRAZED MURDERER

Slayer, Dying, Saved by Removal of Bone on Brain.

Trenton, N. J.—Through a successful operation in the New Jersey State prison here James Szikelya, a convicted murderer, who was declared insane, has been restored to full possession of his senses.

Szikelya killed a countryman during a fight with other Hungarians in a barroom at Belvidere, N. J., on Oct. 11, 1911. He received an injury to his skull and soon afterward became deranged. He was thought to be dying by the prison authorities and was about to receive the last rites of the Catholic church when the physicians decided to operate. They removed a section of bone from the base of Szikelya's skull, which had been pressing upon his brain, and he is reported to be in full control of his senses.

Dr. Samuel Sica, one of the physicians who assisted at the operation, said:

"Szikelya is now calm and peaceable. All his old violence has left him. The relief brought about by the removal of the piece of bone that was pressing on his brain has given the man a new outlook on life. He is now anxious and eager for employment in the prison shops and for the crime he committed has a normal man's abhorrence. The injury, as I understand, came about in the fight which brought him to prison for murder, but it would seem to me that the operation has changed the man entirely, making him a better man than he was before he received the injury."

CAUSE OF FOREST FIRES.

Lightning to Blame—Educational Campaign Has Changed Conditions.

Washington.—Lightning has caused most of the fires this year in national forests, according to reports to the forest service. In former years spark showering locomotives, campers, and brush burners were the chief causes of fires. The change is attributed to the educational campaign conducted among users of the forests, as well as to the improvement of the fire patrol system.

Dry and windy conditions in southern Arizona and New Mexico make fire risk there imminent.

Deaf and Dumb Congress.

Ghent, Belgium.—The first international congress of the deaf and dumb recently opened here. All the proceedings are conducted in the sign language. The principal object of the congress is the organization of an international union to promote the welfare and improve the condition of indigent deaf and dumb persons.