

Bolsheviks Celebrate Revolution Anniversary



Scene in Moscow during the Soviet celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution. The parade is passing through the Red square.

Warning of Gods in Volcanic Smoke

Eruptions From Popocatepetl Alarm Natives

Mexico City.—Popocatepetl, Mexico's great volcano, and known as "the smoking mountain," has begun to erupt, causing alarm to the little villages on its slopes and even to the City of Mexico, which, accustomed to see a white peak towering above the clouds, now notes a black, steady stream of smoke forming curious figures in the sky. The inhabitants of the village of Tlanacas are reported to have deserted their homes through fear.

The Indian witchmen in the village of Ameca-meca, which lies between the volcano and its twin Iztaccihuatl, the latter known as the "sleeping sister," are endeavoring to read in the figures made by the column of fire, the warning of the gods, for Ameca-meca has been destroyed four times by the god of the smoking mountain, and there is a prophecy that a savior chief is to be born of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl.

Scientific observers, however, say that continuous explosions occurring in Popocatepetl, at the rate of about a dozen a minute, do not result in disastrous eruptions. Explorers just returned from far up the slopes of the mountain say they were unable to ascend beyond the snow line.

Smoke Spreads Over 100 Miles.
The smoke arising in a huge column from the crater has spread 100 miles from its source. Powderlike ashes are falling about the mountain, indenting only sulphur deposits are burning.

One of Mexico's leading artists, Doctor Alt, is interpreting the movements of the columns of smoke and fire, which he styles "the anguish of my brother Popo." But he insists that the residents of Mexico have nothing to fear from the volcano's convulsions, and that greater dangers exist for them in their midst, such as politics, cautions and the "right to direct action."

Doctor Alt spent three years living a hermit's life on the edge of the crater, with snow and ice on one side, and fire and lava on the other. He says the mountain is one of the passions of his life.

Recently, at the first sign of trouble within the volcano, Doctor Alt was off from Mexico City with his pack, in an endeavor to see the activity of the volcano.

Indians Practice Witchcraft.
For some weeks the press of Mexico City has been occupied with the activities of Popocatepetl. The country around the slopes of the volcano, and

ONLY ONE OF HER KIND



Miss Sarah L. Lockwood of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, is the only woman professor of journalism in the world. She is a graduate of that university. After several years' experience with Missouri and Oklahoma newspapers she recently joined the faculty.

even villages some kilometers distant, have been covered with a fine yellow ash, but the old-time Indians took no notice of this, being accustomed to such a slight inconvenience, but when the recent subterranean rumblings began to become prominent, even these old warriors became frightened and now are practicing all their witchcraft in order to appease the god and so save the country from the destruction they believe is imminent.

INDIANS INCREASE 2,599 IN ONE YEAR

Report Shows Improvement in Health Conditions.

Washington.—An increase in the country's Indian population and a marked improvement in health conditions on their reservations were noted in an annual report by Indian Commissioner Burke.

Growth by 2,599 in the last year to a total of 346,902 in a population total entirely dependent on the difference between the birth and death rates, is accepted as proof that the Indians are becoming a healthier people.

Campaigns being conducted against trachoma and tuberculosis, the most prevalent Indian diseases, are yielding results, and the commissioner seeks an additional appropriation of \$130,000 to carry on the work.

A gain in school attendance also was noted, 65,484 Indians having been enrolled in various schools, representing an increase of 4,971 over 1923. In three years the number of teachers in the Indians' summer training schools has grown from 24 to 325.

Although oil and gas operations on Indian reservations were less than

Invention Enables Voiceless to Speak

Baltimore.—Experiments in which persons supplied with an artificial larynx have been enabled to speak well enough to make themselves understood have been conducted by Dr. J. E. MacKenty of New York. It was disclosed before the Baltimore Medical society.

Patients who have undergone operations for cancer of the throat and whose vocal apparatus has been removed have been enabled to breathe through holes in the neck and, with the instrument substituted for the larynx, have made themselves understood in what has been termed a "voice almost human" and audible throughout a good-sized room.

The device consists of a pad over the breathing aperture in the patient's neck, with a rubber tube leading to an instrument which stimulates the vocal cords.

Air is forced from the lungs and is set in vibration, the vibrations being carried through a short tube like a pipemast into the speaker's mouth. The result is said to be similar to speech in a monotone.

normal, the leasings reached 226,910 acres; 49,640,458 barrels were produced, and the total revenue was \$29,145,517. A tract of 160 acres on the Osage reservation in Oklahoma was leased for nearly \$2,000,000 and several others brought more than \$1,000,000 apiece. The Osages alone realized \$24,679,483 from oil and gas.

Lumber cut on all reservations aggregated 29,000,000 feet which yielded the Indians \$1,932,000.

Pima Indians in Arizona will be especially benefited by a \$5,500,000 dam to be constructed on the Gila river near San Carlos.

REMOVAL OF MARKERS FROM CEMETERY ENRAGES TOWN

Claims Historic Burial Plot and Dumps Markers.

Stamford, Conn.—With the town of New Canaan up in arms against him, G. Elmer Jones of this city is facing possible complications as a result of the wholesale removal of headstones from a small cemetery in New Canaan. In the cemetery, the graves in which now appear confused beyond any identification, New Canaan's dead have been buried since early in the eighteenth century.

As an heir of one John Jones, Mr. Jones lays claim to the property on which the cemetery is located. Re-

cently he caused the ninety-three headstones to be removed, including five which marked the graves of Revolutionary or Civil war soldiers. Fifty three of the stones were set up in a lot which Mr. Jones purchased in Lake View cemetery, which is in another part of New Canaan.

The others were piled in a heap in a swamp and left there. No effort was made to disinter any of the bodies in the old cemetery, and it is said it would be impossible now to replace the headstones over the graves to which they belong. One of the stones bears the date 1736, the name on it being Anna Eels. Only one stone was left, that being so tangled in the roots of an elm tree it could not be budged.

Laborers and truckmen had the work of removing the stones completed before the townspeople realized what was going on. Incensed, they are now clamoring for action. The town of New Canaan has instructed its counsel, Homer S. Cummings, to take whatever steps are necessary.

The town contends the cemetery is public property. The Connecticut law provides a severe penalty for tampering with a tombstone or grave. At Mr. Cummings' office it was said a careful investigation was being made and that action would be instituted if the facts warranted.

At the Jones home it was said he was away. His wife declined to make any statement in his behalf. From other sources, however, it was learned Jones had consulted counsel before having the stones removed.

Chinese Dancing Rules

In China, the ballroom floors are divided into squares, each of which bears a sign of a bird, fish, or some other form of nature. Dancers must keep to their own squares and if they fail to do so are stamped with a colored disk. Three failures to keep within the square assigned results in the penalty of leaving the place.

Survey Is Made of Bird Banding

Terns Migrate From Kennebec to the Niger.

Washington.—From the banks of the Kennebec to those of the Niger—that is the journey accredited to a common tern by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is now receiving many interesting returns from the bird-banding work at one of its bird colonies in Lake Michigan last year. Among the other interesting reports growing out of this work are those pertaining to three Caspian terns, which were located in Colombia, South America. These were found just at the time when bird banding was being done at the original colony in Michigan this year, thereby proving that the young birds do not breed in their first year.

According to the agricultural experimenters two Caspian terns were reported found in Nova Scotia and many others were discovered along the routes to the latter country and South America. Those found en route, the investigators say, show what course is followed by the migrating birds between their summer and winter homes.

With the growing interest in the procedure the department has only recently published a list of instructions concerning the practical significance of bird banding, as well as some of its history. This form of identification in America dates from the time of Audubon, who about 1803 placed silver threads around the legs of a brood of phoebes and was rewarded the following season by having two of his marked birds return to nest in the same vicinity. Although bird "ringing" was attempted in Europe as early as 1710 it was almost 200 years later, in 1859, that systematic work was undertaken.

Started in 1901.
The earlier investigators, according to the recent report, marked their birds by dyeing or staining the flight or tail feathers, attaching memoranda written on parchment, or mutilating feathers, feet or bill. In this country active experimental work was begun in 1901, when aluminum bands were attached to the legs of the birds. The results were so satisfactory and stimulated so much interest that eight years later the American Bird Banding association was organized in New York city. Subsequent study has revealed that two principal lines of research must be given special attention.

First of these is the banding of fledglings and the second, the systematic trapping and banding of adults. The latter is the more significant because the older birds give the most information on bird habits.

Trapping is accomplished by various snares, one of the popular ones being the "Government" sparrow trap, a funnel-shaped device of wire and hardware cloth easily made even by the novice and very effective. Others which the department recommends are the well-known drop trap, the door of which is suspended until the unwary bird makes for the bait, when it drops down and shuts in the victim.

The department, to be able to study even more closely than heretofore the life histories of birds, urgently requests the co-operation of naturalists whose casual discoveries of wayfaring band-bearing birds might be well worth reporting. In this way the governmental investigators expect to solve the many problems which previously have baffled the ornithologist. Among these are the speed with which individuals of any species may travel on their periodic migrations, the possible vanguard formed by one flock for others and the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight.

Questions to Be Answered.
Other questions which can be answered by bird-banding operations are:

Do individuals of any species al-

ways follow the same route, and is the route the same for both spring and fall flights?

Do migrating birds make the same stop-over every year to feed?

How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding or the winter season?

What is the relation between the breeding and the wintering grounds of individuals; that is, do those birds that breed farthest north winter farthest south, thus jumping over those that occupy the intermediate zone, or do they merely replace the latter individuals as winter residents?

To what region do the birds go, particularly the young, that do not return to the vicinity of their original nests?

Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site and winter quarters in successive seasons?

For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting site?

To what extent do males of a species assist in incubation and brooding?

How far from their nests do birds forage for food, and after the young have left the nest will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station?

STARTED THE CRAZE



Arthur Wynne of Mountain Lakes, N. J., is the man behind the present cross-word puzzle craze. He started forming them for the amusement of his children; the neighbors' children joined, then the parents of the neighbors' children, and so on until the puzzles had invaded hundreds of thousands of American homes. Mr. Wynne is seen at work on a new puzzle.

Wise Youth

While the worry may kill some people, the office boy observes that most folks who need killing seem to do very little worrying.

New Monuments Are Set Aside by U. S.

Five Historic Spots Now Open to Public.

Washington.—For 35 years Liberty looking down on New York harbor must have blushed under the reverent gaze of millions of immigrants. Only in October, 1924, did she come into her own, officially—she was made a national monument by an executive order of President Coolidge. The order reads that Fort Wood, N. Y., shall be made a national monument. Fort Wood is no more and no less than the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world.

In the same order that made the Statue of Liberty what the American people thought she was, four other military reservations or parts of them were set aside as national monuments open to the public. One of these, Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla., is well known. The others, Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga., and Fort Matanzas, near St. Augustine, are less well known.

What They Commemorate.

"A massacre which probably was the most terrible committed on American soil, the only intact example of a medieval fort in North America, the site where rifled guns first spelled the doom of parapets, the scene of the Civil war's first shot and the first successful submarine attack, and the modern world's equivalent of the Colossus of Rhodes—these are the incidents memorialized by the five new national monuments," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society from its headquarters in Washington.

"History knits together the stories of Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas, the latter 15 miles to the south. Don Pedro Menendez, the adelantado or governor of Florida, founded St. Augustine in 1565 as a base from which to attack the Huguenot colony at Fort Caroline, 50 miles north. Spain claimed the Huguenots trespassed on their territory. But the Huguenots, French Protestants, who had come for religious freedom like the Pilgrims were to come 65 years later, decided to surprise the Spanish.

"Their fleet swooped down on St. Augustine but a Florida hurricane

drove the French vessels on the beach some miles south, wrecking every vessel. After a forced march Menendez captured Fort Caroline. All the defenders were killed and the women and children were carried away. Returning to St. Augustine he rushed south to meet the shipwrecked French. They surrendered unconditionally.

"Binding the arms of his prisoners Menendez started them in parties toward St. Augustine. Near the site of the new national monument, Fort Matanzas, he placed a firing squad. Florida's white sand was stained with the blood of 200 French that day. Matanzas in Spanish means 'massacre'.

"Under the protection of the walls of Fort Marion, first known as San Juan de Pinos and later as St. Mark, the Spanish introduced into America limes, lemons, citrons and China and Seville oranges.

"Discovery of coquina, a soft shell and coral stone, near St. Augustine about 1570, led to the replacement of the wooden structure with the material a visitor sees today. Old Fort Matanzas is coquina also. Thirty million dollars is the reported cost of Fort Marion. When King Ferdinand IV heard this he exclaimed: 'What! is this fort built of silver dollars?' 'Today the War department keeps both forts in repair.

A Gallant Defense.

"Fort Pulaski is located on the sea end of a sand spit dividing the mouth of the Savannah river. Built on the site of Revolutionary Fort Greene, which was destroyed by a hurricane, Fort Pulaski was taken over by Southern troops at the beginning of the Civil war. Union troops attacking Savannah brought up some of the first rifle cannon ever made and demanded the fort's surrender. The Confederate commander replied: 'I have been sent here to fight, not surrender.' Despite a gallant defense the rifle cannon pounded out a military lesson that scrapped most of the world's forts.

"Fort Moultrie, that beat off a British fleet in 1776, and Fort Sumter, the Civil war's Serajevo, are twin guards to Charleston harbor. These two forts are still in active use so Castle Pinckney, an unused fort on Shutes' Folly island, has been named a national monument for Charleston harbor. It is opposite the point where batteries first poured shot into Sumter. Union forces used Castle Pinckney in their final attack on Charleston. It was in this harbor that the first submarine, run by steam, torpedoed a ship during the Civil war, but went to the bottom with its victim. Castle Pinckney also saw one of the first attacks of an armored fleet on forts.

"Bedloe's island provides the foot-stool for Liberty. It has had a more peaceful history. France's gift of 1876 on the centenary of independence raised this 2½-acre oyster island of New Amsterdam to eternal fame. The Colossus of Rhodes in Asia Minor was one of the seven wonders of the world. Yet Liberty Enlightening the World rises to 131 feet above her pedestal, 28 feet higher than the reported height of the fallen wonder of the Near East. The American people immediately accepted Liberty with fervor and enshrined her as First Lady of American History."

Finds Bug Which Makes Vicious Mosquito Flee

Paris.—Dr. Legendre proved in a report to the French academy of sciences that disease-bearing mosquitoes can be driven from infected areas by a variety of nonvenomous insects bred systematically in his laboratories from insects brought from Belgium.

Lady Decies, Broke, Runs a Shop



Reduced to absolute penury by the loss of all her money through helping a friend, and still suffering from the wound she received during her war service in France, Gertrude Lady Decies, widow of the fourth Baron Decies, is now struggling to support herself by keeping this little shop near East Grinstead, England, where she sells penny candies to village children, dispenses tea for passing cyclists, and runs a country boarding house for dogs.