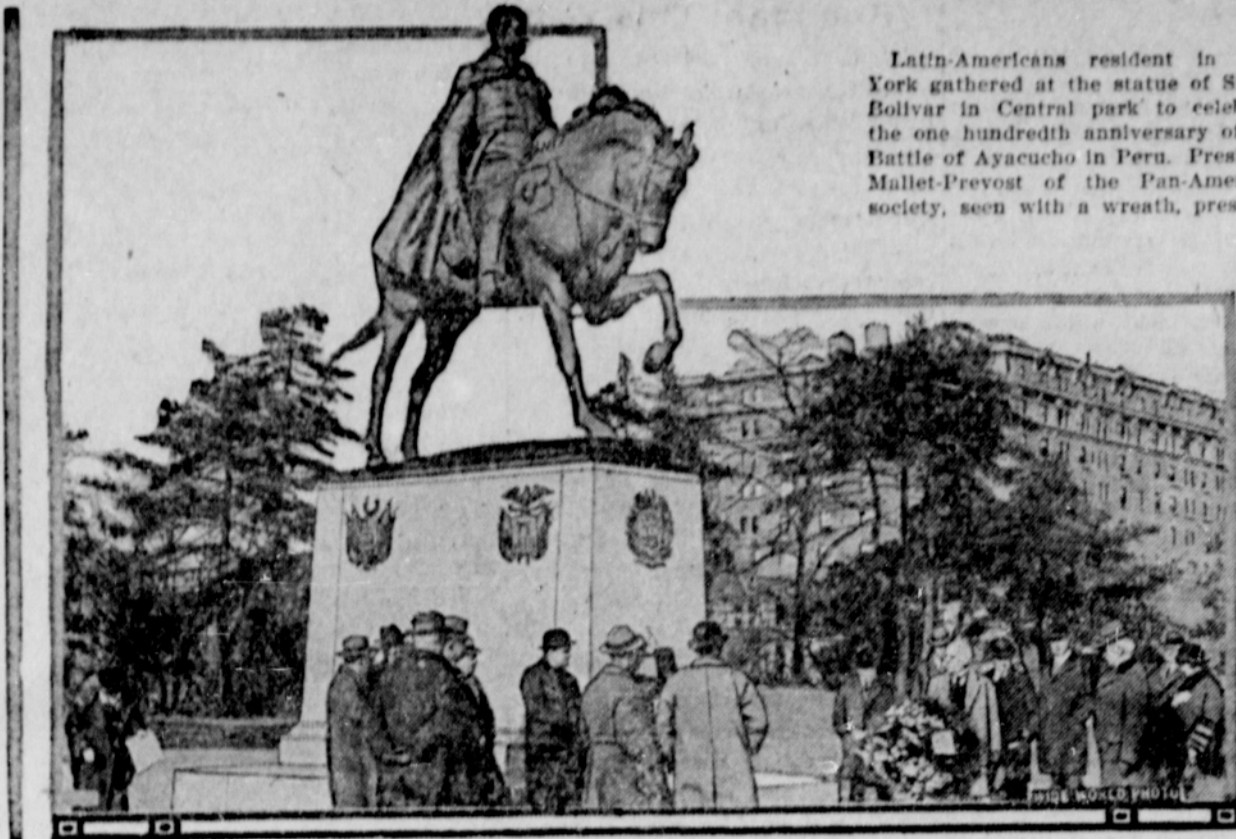


Celebrating Ayacucho Centennial in New York



Latin-Americans resident in New York gathered at the statue of Simon Bolivar in Central park to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho in Peru. President Mallet-Prevost of the Pan-American society, seen with a wreath, presided.

Famous Old Cattle Show Ended by Motor Traffic



This picture was taken recently during the judging of fat horned cattle in High street, London, and the scene never will be repeated. Motor traffic has so increased that it was decided this historic cattle show should henceforth be held in some quieter place.

Federal Prisoners Show an Increase

Report Gives 602 More in Last Year Than in 1923.

Washington.—The number of federal prisoners continues to increase at a rapid rate, according to figures compiled by the superintendent of prisons which are incorporated in the annual report of Harlan F. Stone, attorney general of the United States, recently made public. On June 30, 1924, 7,667 prisoners were confined in the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; McNeil Island, Wash.; the National Training School for Boys, the National Training School for Girls and state institutions other than county jails. On June 30, 1923, there were 7,065 prisoners in these institutions. This is an increase of 602 over 1923. Of the 7,667 confined on June 30, 1924, there were 6,225 in the United States penitentiaries, 292 in the state and territorial penitentiaries, 270 in state reformatories and training schools, 198 in the National Training School for Boys, 154 in St. Elizabeth's hospital and 528 in miscellaneous institutions, such as workhouses and houses of correction.

"The maintenance cost during the year was \$1,532,763.41 for 6,225 prisoners confined in the United States penitentiaries, as against \$1,478,602.13 for the 5,736 prisoners confined in the same institutions during the fiscal year 1923," says the report.

"There were released on parole 906, compared with 829 in 1923. Of this number, 697 were released from the federal penitentiaries, compared with 638 in 1923. The paroles of 47 prisoners were terminated for violation of the conditions of their parole, compared with 43 in 1923.

New Prisons Under Way.

"Paroled prisoners earned for themselves in the year \$941,004.92. These figures do not include the value of crops, etc., produced by those who were engaged in farming for themselves, or board and lodging received. In the previous year the money earnings of paroled prisoners amounted to \$750,050.41. The number of prisoners paroled this year is 80 more than last year."

Regarding what has been done to fill the need for new prisons, the report says:

"The most urgent need was for an adequate and appropriate institution for the incarceration of female offenders against the laws of the United States. The federal government never has had any institution of its own in which to incarcerate female prisoners. It always has been necessary to rely upon the good will of the states to secure accommodations for this class of prisoners. Few, if any, however, had sufficient and desirable accommodations. This situation was met by the passage on June 7, 1924, of a bill which embodies the best thought of practical penologists. The law provides for the establishment of an industrial reformatory rather than a penitentiary. The women will be segregated into classes, according to age and past criminal record. The discipline will be correctional and designed to prevent the inmates from becoming hardened criminals.

"Hardly less urgent was the need for an institution for the incarceration of the young man who had committed his first offense. It has been necessary to incarcerate these young offenders with old and hardened criminals. A bill was introduced in congress providing for the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders between the ages of seventeen and thirty years. It passed the house and it is hoped that it will pass the senate and soon become a law.

"When these two institutions are completed the government for the first time in its history will be equipped for the care of its prisoners in its own institutions along modern lines such

the duck mill, established at the Atlanta penitentiary some years ago. Recognizing this, congress provided for the establishment of a shoe factory at the Leavenworth penitentiary, the product of which will be entirely used by different government agencies. Nothing made in this factory will be sold in the open market. As is done at the duck mill at Atlanta, the prisoners at Leavenworth employed in the shoe factory will be paid a nominal wage.

"Approximately 1,200 acres of additional land have been secured for the Leavenworth and McNeil Island penitentiaries. Besides providing healthful outdoor employment for a number of men, the cost to the government of the maintenance of the prisoners in these institutions will be materially reduced. At the Atlanta penitentiary some 350 acres of river-bottom land that was practically useless because of its being flooded at certain seasons is being reclaimed through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture."

With His Noted Father's Portrait



Ulysses S. Grant II, on a recent visit to Seattle, Wash., was a visitor aboard the American liner President Grant, which plies between the United States and the Orient, and expressed great interest in his father's portrait which hangs in a place of honor aboard the big steamer. Mr. Grant lives in San Diego, Cal.

STUDY OF WARSHIP HULL HELP TO BUILDERS

Valuable Data Obtained for Designing New Craft.

Washington.—With a six or seven-year period ahead before the United States may lay down its first replacement battleship under the Washington naval treaty, navy experts will have ample time to make the utmost use of data obtained from experiments on the hull of what was to have been the superdreadnaught Washington and on other scrapped vessels in preparing designs for new ships.

They are expected to achieve a decided advance in warship construction as a result of their prolonged studies on this subject.

The Washington experiments, details of which are regarded as among the most confidential matters in the custody of the Navy department, afforded an opportunity to obtain information of an unusual character. The four ships of this class, three of which were completed and are now with the fleet, represent the most powerful defensive and offensive de-

velopment in battleship building the world will know until the two new British superdreadnaughts are launched and commissioned.

The only vessel approaching the Maryland, West Virginia and Colorado now afloat is the Japanese 16-inch-gunned, post-Jutland battleship Mitsui.

Designs for this class of ships were prepared in the Navy department while the European war was in progress, but before the United States entered the conflict.

The submarine menace had almost reached its climax in threatening allied defeat before the plans were completed, and there are many things in the hull construction of the ships which grew out of war experience of the allies as observed by American experts.

These have to do for the most part with better protection against torpedoes and mines and the experiments with the Washington hull afforded the only chance naval engineers of any nationality have had to test the methods of protection adopted on a scale that would furnish reliable data.

Traces Source of 'American Beauty'

Geography of Cosmetics Seen to Be Shifting.

Washington, D. C.—"The geography of cosmetics is shifting," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society. "Formerly the women of the United States drew upon the more sophisticated countries of Europe for the boxed and bottled substances that alter their appearance for better or for worse. Now they are coming more and more to use what might be called 'made in America cosmetics,' and the country is even exporting aids to beauty to the ends of the earth.

"The big three in the world of cosmetics are powder, rouge and cream; and of these stand-bys of the feminine toilet table the United States exports about \$2,500,000 worth annually. This probably is close to the value of the imports of these specific substances. For the greater part of the \$9,000,000 worth of 'perfumery and cosmetics' brought into the country each year is made up of perfumes and perfume materials. Many times the amount of the exports and imports of powders, creams and rouges are consumed in American boudoirs—and on American street corners—for the value of the products turned out annually by the perfumers and cosmetic manufacturers of the United States is between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

"For the best rouge the consumers of the United States must still look beyond the country's borders. The original coloring material was dried red corollas of the thistlelike safflower plant of the Near East. The plant is cultivated in France and still is the source of the bloom on millions of rosy cheeks. Much of the coloring matter of commercial rouges is carmine, the red obtained from the crushed, dried bodies of the cochineal insect, also a foreign substance.

Face Powders.

"Face powders are made of ground and bolted talc and chalk, rice powder and corn powder. Of the last named ingredient America possesses vast quantities, but unfortunately the grains of cornstarch are about three times the size of those of rice starch, and therefore do not make as high-grade face powders. Much rice is grown in the United States and home-produced as well as imported rice powder is metamorphosed into the Poudre de Riz of the cosmetic counter.

"Tremendous quantities of talc and chalk are used annually in the form of talcum powder and in combination with rice and corn powders. Low-grade powders are made from domestic talc mined in several eastern states, but for highest grade powders the manufacturers import their materials. Annual imports of talc and chalk amount to about 10,000,000 pounds from Italy and 5,000,000 pounds from France.

"Cold cream is the typical cream cosmetic and one of the oldest of the beauty aids used today. Savages started the cold cream habit millions

of years ago with rancid butter and salt.

"Face powders and rouges are largely for application to the cheeks, but no other facial feature has been permitted to escape the cosmetic specialist. There are henna and other washes for the hair, eyebrow pencils, lipsticks, lash pastes, and 'shadow' coloring for eyelids. In addition the well appointed cosmetic shop offers hand lotions, and nail polishes and enamels, and such general cosmetics as skin foods, complexion clays and sunburn removers.

"Henna is extracted from the leaves of an Egyptian plant. The coloring matter of eyebrow pencils and lash pastes may be India ink or coal-tar dyes. Most lipsticks are made of greases stiffened with beeswax and colored with carmine or safflower. The majority of the hand lotions and vanishing creams contain glycerin, of which the United States produces ample quantities. Nail polishes usually contain tin oxide and nail varnishes and enamels consist of resinous gums, mostly imported. The ingredient par excellence for 'skin foods' is cocoa butter, the fat produced as a by-product in chocolate and cocoa manufacture. The cocoa butter imported as such comes chiefly from the Netherlands and Germany.

United States Helps World Keep Clean.

"Soap, the basic substance in the toilets of men and women alike, is made in vast quantities in the United States, and more than \$3,000,000 worth is exported annually. Various oils, treated with alkalis, are used in soap manufacture, including our own cottonseed oil. Coconut, olive and palm oils are the standard fatty substances employed, however. Annually the Philippines contribute \$16,000,000 worth of coconut oil, while \$50,000,000 worth of olive oil comes from Italy and Spain, and \$55,000,000 worth of palm oil is imported directly from British West

Africa and via England from other tropical countries.

"The history of soap is closely intertwined with the history of modern civilization. It is believed that the Phoenicians were the first to make soap and that they taught the art to the Gauls. The Gauls in turn taught the Romans their rather crude method of treating tallow with wood ashes. The Romans improved the method somewhat. A complete soap factory whose product was doubtless highly prized by the beauties of ancient Rome, has been found among the ruins of Pompeii. From Rome the use of soap has continually spread farther and farther. One might say that civilization has slipped around the world on a film of soap."

KEEPS ON HIKING



Henry Stewart, a vigorous lad of seventy-four years, arrived in New York the other day, having walked from San Diego, Cal., and at once started to tramp to Washington. He says he has crossed the continent on foot seven times.

Wife Resents Age; He Adopts Her

Court Approves Plan and Grants Legal Papers.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Hans C. Arentzen and Elizabeth I. Arentzen did not find the relations as husband and wife congenial—at least Elizabeth didn't—so they entered into an agreement to be divorced. Hans is old enough to be Elizabeth's grandfather, and she is not yet out of her twenties.

The conjugal state had existed several years when the young wife applied to the Circuit court last week for a decree of divorce, and Judge William H. Utz granted the petition. The Arentzens were married in Savannah, Mo., in 1921, and have lived together in St. Joseph ever since.

Arentzen, who is caretaker of a local church, has reached that stage of life when men of frugal habits prefer their pipe and a seat at the fire-side to the moving picture show or the dance hall. Mrs. Arentzen has not yet passed the age at which many women experience tender emotions at the view of the sheik of the cinema, and find the syncope of the fox trot and the two step simply irresistible.

Longed for Young Friends.

Also she found an old-fashioned man who was entirely satisfied with three meals a day and a soft bed beyond endurance. She longed for association with persons nearer her own age, with tastes conforming more closely to her own. So she told her husband.

Arentzen loved his wife and he could not bear to entirely give her up. He feared if she were left to her own way evil or misfortune might overtake her. He was willing to release her from the obligation of wife, but wanted her companionship in the home. He had accumulated some property and wished

her to have the benefit of it if she should outlive him, which he conceded to be more than probable. They laid the case before Judge William K. Amick, a former Circuit judge who is noted for his success in adjusting differences between married people, and he advised a divorce, to be followed by the adoption by Arentzen of Mrs. Arentzen as his daughter.

Judge Amick's suggestion met with the instant favor of Mr. and Mrs. Arentzen. The wife's petition for divorce was promptly granted, as the husband did not answer in court. There was no prayer for alimony and no stipulations of any kind. A few days later the divorced couple went into court with their attorney to ask that the ex-wife be made the legally adopted daughter and heir of her former husband, which was done.

Adopted as Daughter.

It was explained to the court that Arentzen still loved his former wife, but realized the disparity in their ages made it impossible for her to hold him in wifely affection. Furthermore, he needed a housekeeper and Mrs. Arentzen needed a home and a guardian. He has no near relatives and wished to make her his heir.

Mrs. Arentzen continues to keep the Arentzen home in order, her status simply being changed from wife to daughter. Neighbors say she is even more solicitous of the comfort of Mr. Arentzen as daughter than she was as wife. She is privileged to receive such company as she wishes, and it is noticeable that callers at the house are of a much younger set than they were when she was a married woman. Friends of the two say they seem happy under the new arrangement and none have been heard to disapprove of it.