

Gen. Mitchell Looks Over His Indian Hunt Trophies



Brig. Gen. William M. Mitchell, assistant chief of the United States army air service, with Mrs. Mitchell and W. L. Brown, taxidermist, inspecting some of the trophies and skins of the general's recent hunt in India. The collection is said to be one of the finest in the country and includes the skins of ten tigers, five leopards, two hyenas, several deer and bear and sundry others. The skins are at the national museum in the capital where they will be mounted.

Kilimanjaro, the Everest of Africa

Is Much Higher Than Blanc or Whitney.

Washington, D. C.—Kilimanjaro mountain of Tanganyika territory, which has been the object of a recent expedition, is one of the most notable "violent contrasts" in Africa, sometimes termed the continent of "violent contrasts."

"Although Africa spreads itself to both temperate zones," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society, "by whim of geography its only notable snow peaks are under the sun's most direct glare and, of its 'high spots' near the Equator, Kilimanjaro is chief."

"Kilimanjaro was unknown to the world a century ago, and unsealed until 1889, but now a railway from Mombasa approaches its flanks. In its way it affords Africa claim to the greatest mountain on the face of the earth. Everest, at 29,002 altitude is almost 10,000 feet higher than Kilimanjaro; there are even peaks having similar volcanic origin rising higher in South and Central America, but all of those great ones rise on the backs of their neighbors. Kilimanjaro stands alone in the heat-scorched wind-swept plain. Without even the company of a mountain ridge it rises solitary from a plateau at 2,500 to 4,000 feet to the snow-capped majesty of 19,819 feet.

Overshadows Blanc and Whitney.
"Europe is proud of its Alps and Pyrenees and the United States considers the Rockies mighty mountains, yet Kilimanjaro is nearly a mile higher than Mt. Whitney, America's tallest peak. It is almost 4,000 feet higher than Mt. Blanc, Europe's leading summit. Kilimanjaro has for company on the equator Mt. Kenya, just over the border, giving its name to Kenya colony and 'the Mountains of the Moon,' officially Ruwenzori, in Uganda, feeding the White Nile with water for Egypt.

"Natives inhabiting the slopes of Kilimanjaro have the legend that the mountain has a silver peak. To tribes who have never seen snow, this seemed the most satisfactory explanation for the gleaming white cap. They associated it with their gods, and the first white men to explore it had great difficulty satisfying the natives that they would not drive away Rayli, the god in the form of a giant cow inhabiting the mountain's high plains.
"The mountain is a small world in itself, or more properly half a world. The snow cap is its polar cap; the high, cold ridges, without vegetation,

are like Labrador or the Alaskan steppe, but instead of harboring reindeer, they support flocks of eland. The mountain is a game preserve and the flocks thrive.

"Next comes a belt of heather similar to that of the Scotch highlands. Then the elevation drops, the region of heavy precipitation appears and with it the rain-forest, almost constantly swathed in mist. This thins to the ordinary tropical forest and then dwindles to the mountain's 'temperate zone,' where the tribesmen live. It is estimated 125,000 people now reside on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, and they are counted by some explorers among the most intelligent and progressive natives of Africa.
"The Chagga and other tribes even

employ irrigation to grow their crops of bananas, sweet potatoes and grains. Sometimes they merely divert a mountain stream, but frequently considerable engineering skill is used to bring water through tubes or channels considerable distances. The forest belt, not Kilimanjaro's glaciers, supplies most of this life-giving water. The rain-forest is a vast sponge, drinking up the rain and squeezing it out in springs.

Shun Crater and Plain.
"Below the agricultural belt is the scorched dry plain. It is almost as impossible to get the natives to venture down to the hot plain as to get them to approach the ice-capped crater.

"Elephants inhabit the thick forests of Kilimanjaro's slopes. Explorers often see their spoor on banks seemingly impossible for such huge animals to manage. One writer reports seeing marks indicating that the elephants thrust their tusks into the ground to steady themselves on a descent, and that scuffed bark showed that they wound their trunks about trees to help themselves up to higher positions."

Hostess Latest Barber Shop Job

Smooths Away Embarrassments for Women.

New York.—For the first time in history, barber shops have hostesses. These directors of hairdressing traffic suggest type of hairdressing, smooth away the embarrassment which many women feel in seeking a male barber's advice as to coiffures and assist patrons in spending their money.

This development was inaugurated by a department store which for years maintained its place of business on Sixth avenue and was somewhat removed from the Fifth avenue trade. Now the concern has a Fifth avenue shop and has hired hostesses for its barber shop to make patrons feel at home in the new surroundings.

Duties of the Hostesses.
Strange it is, but true, that many of the newer comers to this country find more difficulty in spending their money than in getting it. New York is full of newly rich people of foreign birth. With increasing prosperity the women of these families have found that the old standards of attractiveness which appealed to the men in other countries are obsolete here and they are determined to live up to improved conditions. Hence the bob, the barber and the hostess.

The hostesses of the present-day shops are counted on to help them. Most of the hostesses employed by the smart shops today are of certain age. But all are shining examples of preservation. Young women are not sought, but a woman of fifty who still has attractive hair, although it may be white, a fresh skin and a figure can usually obtain such a position. Her chances are enhanced if she speaks one or more foreign languages. For the cashiers of the women's barber shops cash more checks signed with "his mark" than any institution except dealers in foreign exchange.

"In the men's shop a barber who will not talk is at a premium; but in the women's hairdressing establishment a barber who cannot talk interestingly has but a brief time between himself and separation from the payroll.

Other Shops Adopt Plan.
The so-called exclusive shops for women's clothing just off Fifth avenue also have taken the hostess to their payrolls. To earn the weekly salary check it is necessary for these women not only to wear clothes well but to talk them well. One shop is so exclusive that it sells nothing for cash. Before one may buy a sample of its products, it is necessary to establish an account for \$1,500.

For many years this shop has never sold a model for less than \$250 but recently it has established a department on an upper floor where those who do not feel equal to purchases at that rate occasionally can buy a dress as low as \$90. That, however, is the irreducible minimum, as the hostess will tell you.

Yank Forbids Samoans to Use Lordly Title

Apa, Samoa.—The title of "tulmanu'a" of the Manua district of American Samoa has been prohibited by the governor, Capt. Edward S. Kellogg, United States navy.

Manuans who claim the right to bestow the title are aggrieved.

The governor explained he would not allow the title to be held for the reason that it was equivalent to a kingship, and under the American government there could be no king.

A large number of Samoan titles are designated as "tul." The word is Tongan, introduced into the Samoan language. A dictionary of the Samoan language defines it as "high chief" or "king." But the Samoan word for king is "tupu."

A tulmanu'a does not exercise any political power, but his person is considered sacred and he commands the highest respect.

Fort Ringgold An Interesting Post

Important Outpost in Line of Indian Defense.

San Antonio, Texas.—Nestling in the foothills of Starr county, lying snugly against the banks of the somber and treacherous Rio Grande, rubbing shoulders with the quaint and typically Mexican town, Rio Grande City, just midway between Brownsville and Laredo, is located one of the most dignified and stately of army posts—Fort Ringgold, Texas. Captain R. W. Rogers, who prepared the history of this post for the United States Army Recruiting News, says that while having enjoyed a varied but quiet career, it nevertheless is considered a very strategic border post. Fort Ringgold was established when the Rio Grande was navigable, boats bringing the first detachment of men to Davis Landing which later was called Ringgold Barracks. In those early days the nearest railroad was at Laredo something more than 100 miles away, while now she boasts a railroad at San Fordece, only 20 miles away.

Camargo, Mex., six miles south of Fort Ringgold, was founded March 5, 1749, by Jose de Escandon. The first survey and map was made for the king of Spain in 1765. It shows a line running north 8,624 varas (33 1-3 inches) from the cross, the central point of operations in Camargo. This line then ran northeast including the Fort Ringgold reservation. With the withdrawal of Texas from Mexico and its admission to the United States, the original title changed over to the state. In the early 40's, H. Clay Davis, a restless young wanderer, drifted to that section of the country and purchased a large tract of land. He soon established a prosperous ranch and settled down to make his fortune.

Capt. J. H. La Motte, First United States Infantry, took a small detachment of soldiers up the Rio Grande to Davis Landing, arriving on October 26, 1848. Not until 1853 was the first lease made. A tract 400 yards square, surrounded by a brush fence, containing 33 acres was surveyed. The lease was signed by H. Clay Davis, owner of the land, and W. W. Chatman, representing the United States.

Bandits Cross Border.
Immediately following the annexation of Texas to the United States bandits began to cross from Mexico, killing, looting and burning at will. In repulsing one of these invasions on the battlefields of Palo Alto, an extensive prairie nine miles north of Brownsville, Maj. David Ringgold was killed May 8, 1846. Honoring Major Ringgold, the camp at Davis Landing was called Ringgold Barracks in 1849, and more recently designated as Fort Ringgold.

In September, 1854, the second lease was made, and operated five years. During this period log huts were erected for the use of the troops. Early in 1859 the soldiers were ordered further down the river owing to the Cortina trouble. The old lease having expired during the absence of the troops, another lease was made upon their return. This one was to operate for ten years, granting the owner \$600 per year. It further provided, the government had the privilege of buying the land for \$23,000. Two years later the Civil war started and the federal troops were taken from the Ringgold barracks. Immediately after the war troops were again sent to that post, arriving in 1867. The property was held by lease until 1878, when it was purchased outright.

In 1906, a brigade post was established at San Antonio. Fort Ringgold with other border posts was dismantled and abandoned. The property was turned over to the Department of the Interior. It was laid off in a

town-site and about to be sold when border disturbances again took soldiers to Fort Ringgold. From 1911 to the present soldiers and National Guardsmen have constantly been on watch there. However, no improvement was made until 1917, when the property was again turned back to the War department. In 1918, congress appropriated \$250,000 for the improvement of the post and in the following years other appropriations have been sufficient to repair and improve the post until today it is one of the most attractive reservations on the border.

Where Lee Lived.
The most interesting building is the three-room frame cottage on the hill near the signal station. This building was used by Robert E. Lee, when he was in command there as a colonel just before the Civil war. The building is still in a perfect state of preservation.

Many prominent and notable army men have seen service at Fort Ringgold. Two or three years before the Civil war Col. Robert E. Lee and Second Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant were stationed there at the same time. It was a strange coincidence that two leaders of later opposing forces should have been in the same post at the same time. Other prominent officers who have seen service there are: Jefferson Davis, General McCullough, General Hood, Lieutenant Colonel Sedwick, General Buell, General Bee, Admiral Semmes, and, more recently, both Generals Pershing and Harbord, who served there as lieutenants. Troops which have been stationed there since the rehabilitation are, besides the National Guard: Third cavalry, Thirteenth cavalry, Twenty-eighth infantry; Second squadron, Thirteenth cavalry and at present the Second squadron of the Twelfth cavalry.

KEEPING TAB ON QUAKES



Brother Charles Ramage of the seismological station of Georgetown university fixing seismograph paper that has been prepared with soot and run through shellac. This renders the record permanent. Father Tondorf is in charge of this station, that has a reputation throughout the world.

New Chamber Discovered in the Endless Caverns

Newmarket, Va.—A new chamber, surpassing in beauty and natural wonders any hitherto discovered, has been found in the Endless caverns, reports from a party of eminent geologists now engaged in exploring the caverns say. The new chamber was entered by men who wormed their way through a small opening and descended 80 feet on a rope. It is marked by vegetable and animal life and rock formations said to be more spectacular than that of other sections of the caves which have been open for inspection for years.

Keep Photos of Famous British

2,000 Likenesses of Great Gathered for Posterity.

London.—The National Portrait gallery is compiling photographs of distinguished men and women in all fields of British life.

Already 2,000 of the great and near-great have posed for this national collection.

Very few of the faces in the collection are feminine.

It is an exceptional person, man or woman, who becomes distinguished before the age of forty. Some of the beauty of women often fades before then, so that the trustees of the National Portrait gallery have not been greatly surprised when, in several instances, after inviting a distinguished woman to have her picture made for their collection, the lady visited a photographer, but refused to approve of the result.

Photographs of more than 150 of the distinguished contemporaries, as the trustees of the gallery call those whom they invite to sit for their collection, have recently been placed on public exhibition. Most of the faces are old, but some of them, notably John Drinkwater's, the dramatist, are on the sunny side of middle age.

Only one man in the collection wears a monocle—Austen Chamberlain, the foreign secretary.

There are grizzled old shipbuilding magnates, authors, artists, musicians,

doctors of medicine and surgeons, railroad officials. There is the rugged, smiling countenance of T. P. O'Connor, father of the house of commons; Winston Churchill, with his floodgates collar and studiously careless bow tie; the archbishop of Canterbury, with a shaggy, drooping brow almost hiding one of his eyes; the lord chancellor with long wig and close-clipped mustache; Mr. Asquith and scores of other somebodies and almost-somebodies.

One of these days, it is hoped, the national gallery will set aside a room in which to hang photographic enlargements of prominent people; after their death, of course. No canvas can now be hung in the gallery until the subject has been dead ten years or more. Sometimes when a deceased man of prominence is honored by selection for the gallery, no adequate photograph from which to make a painting can be found. Under the new system of compiling photographs of all distinguished people, this will never happen again. The compilation was begun in 1915; it will probably go on forever.

250,000 Men Received Summer Army Training

Washington.—More than 250,000 men received some degree of intensive military training under War department supervision last summer. The period of training ranged from fifteen days to three months. The bulk of the training was in the National Guard camps.

The reports show that in the twenty-nine civilian training camps held this year the attendance was the maximum which could be admitted and cared for with funds available to the War department for the purpose. The number actually at the camps, 33,983, for thirty days, was a big increase over last year, while the number of applications received amounted to 53,000.

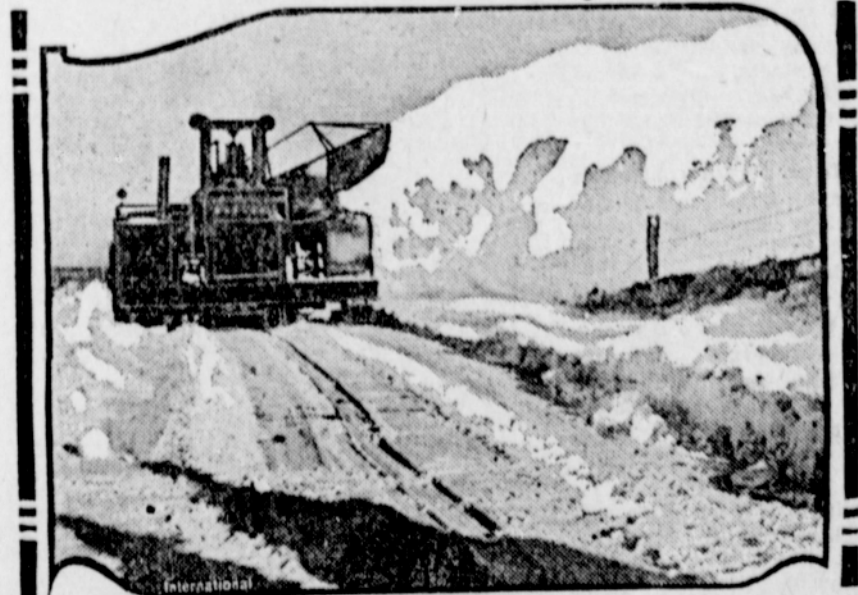
Of that number, 44,000 proved to have the physical and other qualifications necessary for admission, so that approximately 10,000 youngsters were disappointed in their hope to go through a training camp course last summer.

A phase of the organized reserve corps work during the summer to which the War department attaches particular importance is the application of unit training to these organizations. The Defense day test, on the face of official reports from all over the country, served to bring out sharply the benefit of this unit training scheme, War department officials say.

Hand-Painted Shoes Fad French Riviera Resort

Cannes, France.—Women's shoes in mah-jongg pyrogravure and hand-painted designs are becoming quite popular here and at Monte Carlo and Nice at the beginning of what promises to be a most brilliant season on the Riviera. Examples of hand-painted footwear worn at the casinos include mauve satin models ornamented with designs in gold and gray, and gray satin shoes with hand-painted roses on both the vamp and the quarter.

Snow Plow With Rotary Knives



Above is shown the snow plow, invented by Roger Edwards of Albert Lea, Minn., which can cut a 12-foot swath at the rate of eight miles an hour through snow from three to five feet deep. Such a demonstration took place through Albert Lea and Owantonna. Experts who witnessed it remarked that it could keep roads in the Northwest open all winter. The machine is propelled by a ten-ton caterpillar tractor with two sets of rotary knives operated by a 120-horse-power engine.

St. Paul Office Has Wild Caller



This hawk made an early morning call at a St. Paul (Minn.) office, remained only long enough to have his picture snapped over the stenographer's desk and then departed through the open window.