

Eagle Scouts Received by President Coolidge



As a starter for Boy Scout week, President Coolidge received at the White House a group of Eagle Scouts wearing all the decorations belonging to their high rank, and they were a proud bunch of lads. The reception came on the fifteenth anniversary of the establishing of the Eagles.

Seville Is Foster Mother of America

Spanish City to Be Scene of Great Exposition.

Washington.—Seville, Spain, is to be the scene of an Ibero-American exposition in 1927. The United States has been invited to participate.

"Seville might be called the foster mother of the New World," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Seville was one of the favorite residence cities of Ferdinand and Isabella, and there Columbus discussed with them his epoch-making voyage to the West. When he sailed it was from Palos, a few miles from the mouth of the Guadalquivir on the lower reaches of which Seville lies; and in late voyages he sailed from or returned to San Lucar, a sort of outlying port of Seville, where the Guadalquivir meets the sea.

"As soon as the exploitation of the New World began in earnest it was Seville that played the major role. There most of the expeditions were arranged, sailing either from the river port itself or from San Lucar. To control the New World trade, the Spanish sovereigns gave Seville a monopoly, and into this city poured the treasure that the galleons brought across the sea, and from it flowed the products of the homeland. It became the richest port in Spain and remained so for about two centuries, when, due to the silting of the Guadalquivir, Cadiz surpassed it.

Castilian and Moorish Mixture.
"To most readers of history and geography one of the fascinating features of Spain is its mixture of Castilian and Moorish factors. Nowhere are the results of this union of the two diverse civilizations seen to better advantage today than in Seville, the metropolis of the South, 'the Pearl of Andalusia.' Though Granada's Alhambra probably surpasses Seville's Alcázar, there is at most only a minor kiff of architectural excellence and beauty between these two great masterpieces of the Moorish palace builders; and in other architectural features Seville is fairly saturated in a Moorish atmosphere. The patio, the contribution of the Moors, reaches its greatest development in Seville; there is hardly a dwelling of any consequence not provided with its open courtyard. Moorish windows and doors, Moorish pillars and the bright, colorful tilework in

which Moorish artisans excelled, are encountered on every side.

"Under the Moors Seville was a sort of Utopia of luxury. Beautiful palaces were built; the streets were paved and lighted; dwellings were artificially heated in winter, and the more luxurious residents cooled their houses in summer with air piped from flower gardens that it might be scented, as well. The libraries of the city drew scholars from all Europe; chemists worked in its halls of learning, and from the tall Giralda tower astronomers of no mean ability studied the stars. Music, art and literature flourished.

"No wonder a city with such traditions produced in later years a Velasquez, a Murillo and a Cervantes, or harbored such adventurous travelers as Columbus, Magellan and the Pizarros.

"Seville—or properly, 'Sevilla,' for the English language has taken liberties with the city's name—has returned to its rank of importance in southern Spain and is today a flourishing port as well as a great city.

Crooked Alleys and Broad Avenues.
"The older part of Seville bears a strong impress of its Moorish past: close-set white houses, overhanging balconies, glimpses of orange-shaded patios and splashing fountains; narrow streets that double and twist and seem to lead nowhere. Those with a modicum of romance and curiosity in their makeup will love to poke about in old Seville, treading, perhaps, in the steps of Pedro the Cruel, who, armed with his trusty rapier, played by night in this western Baghdad a role like that of Haroun al Raschid. For those who prize the modern methods of city building there are the broad, airy thoroughfares of the newer parts of Seville, and the shady gardens and parks along the banks of the muddy Guadalquivir.

"Seville's latitude is that of Richmond, Virginia, but its climate is semi-

Farmers Organize to Combat Wolves

Kingston, Ont.—Farmers in the northern section of Frontenac county have declared war against wolves, which are marauding the vicinity in unusual numbers, and with exceptional boldness, this winter. Wolf-killing clubs have been organized in several of the townships and have bagged pelts galore. At Robertsville the bodies of 12 deer slain by wolves have been found. One of the members of Frontenac county council brought to this city a pelt measuring six feet in length, taken from a wolf shot by a farmer within six feet of his own door.

tropical. Palms flourish and roses and oranges bloom the year round. The winters, springs and autumns are delightful, but in summer the temperature is uncomfortably hot during much of the day. The ardent summer sun does not bother the seasoned Sevillean, however. He has developed to perfection the art of living in such a climate. From shortly before midday for four or five hours Seville takes its siesta, leaving the street practically deserted. By five o'clock the city is alive again and from then on one may watch the ebb and flow of smart life in the narrow Calle d. Sierpes (street of the Serpents), where clubs, cafes and the better shops are concentrated.

"The center of interest to a tourist in Seville, both physically and historically, is the beautiful and graceful Giralda, watch tower of the centuries as famous in its way as the Campanile of Venice. Rising more than 300 feet it tops everything in Seville. The lower two-thirds of the structure was built about 1200 A. D. by the Moors to serve as a call tower for their mosque, and the upper portion was added in the same style by Spanish builders in 1508.

"From the Giralda one sees the bright, clean city of Seville spread out in every direction."

CUSTOMS OF BYGONE AGE ARE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Letters Show Etiquette of Seventeenth Century.

Liverpool.—Letters and other documents dealing with manners and customs of daily life in the Seventeenth century which came to light recently tend to show that it was customary in those days for "persons of quality" to have sets of their own spoons, knives and forks which they took with them when invited out.

These papers are of particular interest just at this time to collectors of antiques in connection with an addition made recently to the British museum. This was the earliest hall-marked table fork known, engraved with the crest of Manners & Montagu, 1632. About the same time a silver spoon of identical hall-mark and crest was taken to Haddon hall.

Books on etiquette and table manners were far from being the prerogative of the Victorian age. It is revealed, as in 1663 there was published in London a book entitled "The Accomplished Lady's Rich Closet of Rarities," in which the following rules are laid down:

"A gentleman being at table abroad or at home must observe to keep the body straight, and lean not by any means upon her elbows—nor by ravenous gesture discover a voracious appetite. Talk not when you have meate in your mouth; and do not smacke like a pig—or eat speene-meat so hot that tears stand in your eyes.

"It is very uncourtly to drink so large a draught that your breath is almost gone, and you are forced to blow strongly to recover yourself. Throwing down your liquor as into a

funnel is an action fitter for a juggler than a gentleman.

"In carving at your own table distribute the best pieces first, and it will appear very decent and comely to use a fork; so touch no meat without it." Reference to the fork was of particular interest to the museum authorities, for those present-day indispensable instruments had not then been long introduced. It appears.

Forks were first imported from Italy, and their use in England at the time was considered pedantic and laughable. One writer of the time speaks of a silver fork as "being used of late by some of our spruce gallants," which did not tend to make the fork popular at all among certain sets.

Parasite Killing Fish in Pond at Washington

Seattle.—A parasite, new to the United States, has killed thirty-five fish of the tench variety, in a pond at the University of Washington, according to Professor John Guberlet of the institution's zoology department, who was studying the organism here. "The parasite causes a film to form over the victim's body and the fish dies within two weeks. The tench has been the only variety attacked at present," said Professor Guberlet.

No Help for Deer

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Efforts of man to relieve the plight of thousands of deer starving in the Kaibab national forest have met with failure. George McCormick, veteran cattleman, conceded the futility of an attempt to drive a herd across the inaccessible chasm of the Grand canyon of the Colorado river.

Polish Corridor to Danzig Is Hard

Few Travelers Know About Passport Regulations.

Marlenburg, East Prussia.—The Polish corridor has probably been the promoter of more profanity than any other creation of the Versailles treaty. It separates East Prussia entirely from the rest of Germany, being a narrow strip of territory which connects Poland with the Baltic sea.

Therefore all railway travel to Russia and the new Baltic states, as well as East Prussia, must pass over this corridor, and nobody can enter Danzig from the west by land without touching Polish soil.

While Polish visas are required for all persons who wish to enter Danzig by rail from the west, few travelers going from Berlin or other cities in the west know of this regulation.

Danzig is a free city. No Danzig visa is necessary to enter that city. Consequently tourists assume that a trip from Hamburg or Berlin to Danzig does not involve any border difficulties.

Then Comes Disillusionment.

But there is great disillusionment when they reach the Polish corridor. All passengers destined for Danzig who have no Polish visa are locked into cars which are sealed while the trains stop in Danzig and are not unlocked until the train reaches German soil again in this city.

Consequently, Marlenburg has become a popular refuge for travelers who have no Polish chop on their passports. This city has become the chief station on an underground railway leading into Danzig, and on an average 60 motor cars daily leave Marlenburg for Danzig, taking a highway which does not touch Polish territory between Marlenburg and Danzig.

This traffic in amazed passengers who are scarcely able to understand what the mystery is all about is in no

sense illegal. It is merely a clever subterfuge which enables persons desirous of entering Danzig to dodge the irregular-shaped corridor created by the Versailles conference in such a manner as to enable Poland to control important railway junctions.

Avoid Controls by Side Roads.
A motor car or carriage taking the highway south from Danzig to Marlenburg, a distance of less than 30 miles, must pass through six different control stations. By taking side roads farther to the east than the main road, and crossing the Vistula river on a primitive ferry, it is possible to avoid all these controls and enter the free city of Danzig without question.

Marlenburg hotels are always crowded with persons who are trying to get into Danzig. Every train from the west side of the corridor brings many surprised passengers who thought they were on their way to Danzig, but were not allowed to stop in the city. Day and night motor cars are running to Danzig.

The Polish corridor control can be avoided by boat, and in summer the Germans who come from west Prussia to Zoppot, the celebrated seashore resort near Danzig, generally travel by sea. Many visitors also go to Danzig by air, thus dodging the corridor.

CHAMPION TRAPPER



The only instance on record of an Indian achieving distinction on a reservation of another tribe is the case of Joe C. Cosley, shown here, an Onedea Indian, who is the champion trapper of the Rocky Mountain region. The Blackfeet, Kootenai, Blood and Flathead natives of the region admit the scion of the famous eastern tribe has them all beat, for he takes from \$5,000 to \$8,000 in valuable furs from his 200 miles of trap line along the border of the Glacier National park. He is called "the Panther on Snowshoes." He has a handful of medals won during the war when he fought as a sharpshooter with the Canadian army.

Dual Personality Is Lost by Girl

Child-Woman Who Puzzled Psychiatrists Cured.

Columbus, Ohio.—Bernice Beddick, remarkable Salem (Ohio) child-woman, a marvel of psychiatrists, is herself again.

The girl with the double personality, once a normal woman, with all woman's normal entity, and again a fitful child of four, playing with paper dolls, has tossed off her dual personality and is now virtually cured.

She has every chance of remaining permanently cured and the wonder of the science of psychiatry, unless in the last stages of her treatment she is tossed back into the maelstrom of that other personality by a recurrence of her trouble, a major hysteria, which could be brought about should she learn once again of her other mental lapses.

Strapped to Stretcher.
That is the opinion of Dr. W. H. Pritchard, superintendent of the Columbus State hospital, where Bernice is a patient. He led the corps of scientists who studied her case when she was first admitted, tightly strapped to a stretcher, and who have treated her during the two years of her convalescence.

Her case is one of the most remarkable in the records of psychiatric science. More than two years ago, when she was committed to the State Bureau of Juvenile Research, she was, apparently, a perfectly normal girl, but, to the wonder of medical men, but, to the wonder of medical men, she would periodically revert, without warning, to her baby state. During such reversions she called herself "Polly" and desired nothing better than to play with paper dolls. Her disposition in her lapses was cloudy. She was fitful and spiteful.

Experts at the bureau attempted to drive out the demon of frankness by

Chamois, Losing Sight, End Lives on Rocks

Berlin.—A tragic epidemic is befalling the last of Europe's most graceful animals, the Alpine chamois. They are becoming blind.

In fall and winter villagers have been amazed to see chamois stray into woods near villages and die there. The chamois is known as the most shy of animals, which, even when starving, prefers dying in peaceful surroundings to depending on villagers for food. Now it is discovered that the chamois are becoming blind and that many of them, when they realized they were near villages, deliberately smashed their heads against rocks to end their suffering.

trying to teach her that "Polly" was an undesirable personality. Apparently they did. For more than a year she was her contented self and finally was named a clerk in the bureau.

Then came another lapse. "Polly" reappeared and the treatment was proved a failure. She was first removed to the hospital at Ohio State university, but her condition grew so serious that, strapped to her cot, she was removed to the Columbus State hospital.

There her case was put under intensive study by a group of experts. They decided that complete obscurity, a complete forgetfulness of "Polly" must be accomplished before the "Polly" complex would disappear and the normal girl emerge. She has been under treatment for two years. "Polly" is a verboten word at the hospital. Bernice will never hear it again if the authorities have their way. Only her mother is allowed to see her.

Scientists Beat Path to His Door



Cyrus Haldeman, a quaint character of Venice, near Cincinnati, Ohio, who is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on astronomical matters. His regular work is to repair broken watches and clocks, but world prominent scientists and astronomers beat a path to his humble door to confer with him on mathematics and problems of astronomy. Haldeman is a charter member of the Mathematical Association of America and a member of the Royal British Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. He never attended a convention in his life nor attended college. He is seventy-five years old and a bachelor.

Denies Wife's Suit to Be Declared Legally Alive

White Plains, N. Y.—One of the most unusual actions ever brought in the Supreme court in connection with the Enoch Arden law was revealed in a decision handed down by Justice Young at White Plains, in which he denied the application of Mrs. Virginia Griffin to set aside an Enoch Arden decree of dissolution of her marriage which Edward A. Griffin had obtained against her upon the ground she was dead.

When Griffin sought the decree on June 4, 1924, he stated that he had not seen his wife in ten years and he believed her dead. On September 5 Justice Young dissolved the marriage.

On November 14, 1924, Virginia appeared and instituted proceedings to set aside the order declaring her dead. This the court refused to do.

Toss of Coin Settles British Court Dispute

London.—The annals of the staid British courts of justice furnish no parallel to an incident in the high court of chancery recently, when a question of costs was decided by the toss of a coin. The action, between relatives, had been settled, but it remained to be decided whether the successful plaintiff should receive £800 or £400 costs. A suggestion to abide by the result of tossing a penny was adopted and the plaintiff had the luck to receive the larger amount. The judge did not participate in the tossing, but made no objection to it.

EGYPT'S WORST MAN



Abel Rahman Bey Fahmy, M. P., who has been called the "worst man in Egypt" and is said to have instigated the plot that resulted in the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar. He was court-martialed and sentenced to prison for 15 years for murder, but was released after two months.