

## Indian Nationalists Hear the Mahatma Gandhi



The Mahatma Gandhi, nationalist leader of the Indian masses, presiding at the Thirty-ninth Indian National congress at Belgium before 10,000 delegates and many visitors.

## Capital of Europe's Winter Playground

### Nice Is Meeting Place for Pleasure Seekers.

Washington.—Local weather conditions in Europe seldom get into American news. Recently, however, millions of Americans read with interest over their breakfast coffee that it had rained at Nice. Why a rain made cable news is explained in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographical society.

"The unusual downpour had come day after day during carnival week—the red-letter period of pleasure in the gay 'winter capital of the world,'" says the bulletin, "spilling tens of thousand of dollars' worth of bunting and no one knows how many millions of francs' worth of gayety.

#### Cayety at Carnival.

"Nice is often caviled at as too boisterous, too crowded, and too noisy," the bulletin goes on, "but it continues despite all that to be the capital of Europe's winter playground, the Riviera. Cannes draws to its villas and hotels those of quieter tastes. Mentone lures its invalids, while all the other scores of resorts along this sun-bathed Mediterranean coast draw to themselves appropriate groups of those in search of pleasure, rest, or health. But Nice is the meeting place for all as well as the place of temporary residence for thousands who find this bustling city and well-equipped resort, rolled into one, exactly to their liking.

"Nice's gayety rises in crescendo to the carnival which takes place just before the beginning of Lent each spring. This more or less historic celebration, a type for numerous festivals around the world, began as a modest fiesta many years ago. It became an organized celebration in 1871 and has drawn increasing crowds since. It must be admitted, too, that it has grown in rowdiness. There are quiet-loving souls who leave Nice for the carnival just as there are those who flock there for it. The celebration centers about the battle of flowers in the Promenade des Anglais. There are parades that feature the ludicrous as well as the beautiful, and the inevitable dominoes, masques, street songs, street dances, horns and confetti.

"There is a considerable English colony at Nice. It dates back many years as one might surmise when he learns that the Promenade des Anglais has borne its name since 1821. Some of the earliest of the seekers of winter sunshine from the British Isles were in the modest Riviera town that year when an unusual cold snap ruined the orange crop. They clubbed together and gave the unemployed natives work by building a road along the seashore—the Promenade des Anglais. A wag has said that this roadway was built by the unemployed and has been used by the unemployed ever since. The chief boulevard and shopping street in Nice is the Avenue de la Victoire. With its smart shops and smartly dressed shoppers, it is a typical Parisian boulevard in miniature.

"New Nice, with its wide streets and bright buildings, has grown over a large area, almost obscuring quaint old Nice. One finds the old town in

seemingly compressed quarter across a little torrent from the newer city, between the stream and a blufflike promontory. Castle hill, which was the acropolis of the earliest settlement. On one side of the stream are narrow, crooked streets, houses centuries old and here and there ruined palaces. It is a medieval-looking place, but is inhabited by thoroughly modern mechanics, tram drivers and other less opulent inhabitants of the city. On the other side of the stream lies the new city with its avenues and promenades, theaters and casinos, sweeping uphill inland to a one of hotels, palaces and villas.

"Although many criticize Nice for its modernity and its too rapid growth, all agree that its setting on a spacious, sparkling bay enfolded by green and lavender hills, is superb. To see the city and its surroundings in their best one should ride over the famous Grande Corniche road. From Nice it climbs to a high shelf (the name means 'great cornice or shelf') on the inland hills overlooking the entire region both seaward and off to the snow-capped Alps. Napoleon built the road between 1805 and 1812 to facilitate military expeditions toward Italy. Now it is given over almost entirely to pleasure traffic. Over it during the season whiz char-a-bancs and motor busses and private cars. After warm weather brings an end to the season this road of incomparable views is almost deserted."

### TEUTONS REGAIN HOLD IN ITALY

#### Control of Textile Industry Again in German Hands.

Milan, Italy.—Germany, which exercised a decisive economic influence in northern Italy before the war, is rapidly regaining its ground in at least the textile industry.

It is understood the numerous spinning mills in the neighborhood of Milan are again mostly in the hands of German capital, and that a system of cheap Italian and skilled German labor on the product has been worked out by which cotton and imitation silk goods yield handsome profits.

The firms about Milan import their cotton from America and the yarn is spun by cheap Italian labor. The partly finished product is then sent to the textile concerns of middle Germany, chiefly in the neighborhood of Chemnitz, where certain processes requiring skilled labor, such as dyeing, are applied. Then the almost finished product wanders back once more to Italy, from where it is sold.

The combination of cheap Italian and skilled German labor enables the manufacturers to set up prices that can compete successfully with those of other countries.

A large part of the product goes to Yugo-Slavia. The fact that the exporting country is Italy is an especially favorable circumstance for the German owners, since Italy has a treaty with Yugo-Slavia by which her textiles enjoy advantages which are not extended to Germany.

### Biggest Ranch in World Is Owned by Woman, 93

Kingsville, Texas.—In a palace ranch house, 150 miles from her front gate, lives Mrs. Henrietta M. King, owner of the largest ranch in the world.

For three hours, by train, one rides across her ranch. And still a two-hour journey is ahead before the last fence post of her vast estate is reached.

The ranch comprises 1,250,000 acres and stretches through seven Texas counties. A grazing ground for 350,000 head of cattle, the estate is conservatively estimated as worth \$50,000,000.

This great ranch was acquired within the space of one lifetime. Quite as remarkable is Mrs. King's city—Kingsville—known in these parts as the Garden of Eden, a thriving place, where 5,500 persons live, located in the head center of this great ranch.

### Boy Drags Another From Path of Train

Suffern, N. Y.—Twelve-year-old Francis Goetschius, playing in the yard of his home at 170 Orange avenue, saw a younger boy laying a stick across the Erie railroad track for an approaching train to run over. The train was only 100 yards away. Francis shouted, but the child did not heed him. Francis hurried the fence, rushed up the embankment and dragged the younger boy off the track just as the train roared by.

The engineer, who had not seen the boy on the track until too late to apply his brakes, waved to Francis, whom he recognized as the son of Conductor A. E. Goetschius of the Erie. He told other trainmen of the boy's bravery, but Francis would not discuss his act.

### TRAIN YOUTH IN PEAK CLIMBING

#### Austrians Move to Curtail Casualties in Alps.

Vienna.—Rearred in a country whose mountain ranges rival the peaks of Switzerland, the youth of Austria, both boys and girls, are enthusiastic mountain climbers. But this is often a dangerous pastime, and each year the Alps take heavy toll of young and valuable lives.

To protect these venturesome youngsters there has been organized a mountaineering school, with facilities for 400 students.

The instruction is to embrace the practical lectures and practical training. The lectures will treat of meteorology and weather predictions, and will for their deal with the comparative value of various textures for articles of wear and equipment for mountaineering. Then first aid and transportation up and down gradients in case of accident, methods of sheltering from wind, avalanches, rain and snow, and lastly nutrition and physical endurance, will likewise receive attention.

The practical training will be equally diversified. It will demonstrate the best ways of conquering the many hindrances which place themselves in the climbers' path, methods and utility of roping and the harnessing of rocks in rescue work and ascending and descending the sheer face of precipices. Lastly come the correct handling of poles, axes and alpenstocks. A second course will deal with the uses of ski and snowshoes in Alpine tours.

### LOOKING FOR HIS GUN



In all big American cities the police are on the alert for long men concerned in the killings and bombings. One of the Chinese is here seen being searched by policemen for weapons.

## Child Brides in U. S. Are Many

### Sage Foundation Makes Survey of Marriages.

New York.—More than two-thirds of a million persons living in the United States today have been child brides—were less than sixteen years of age when they married—or have been married to girls under that age. The great majority of these—contrary to popular belief—are native white persons of native parentage. These are a few of the many startling facts revealed in an extended study of child marriages, a preliminary report on which was made public here by the Russell Sage Foundation.

This situation, says the report, is due in large measure to two causes. The fact that many states require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the candidates for a marriage license, and that the legal minimum marriageable age is still only twelve years for girls and fourteen years for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine and Mississippi.

The seriousness of the situation becomes even more impressive when it is known that the foundation's report classifies as child brides only those under sixteen years of age; that it does not take into account the many marriages of children over sixteen, but under eighteen, and that the total of 907,000 child brides; and husbands of child brides is increased each year by thousands of additional child marriages.

Nor have the foundation's investigators included in their estimates boys married at seventeen or younger to girls or women older than fifteen, because the number of such marriages is relatively small.

The investigators, acting under the direction of Mary E. Richmond, nationally known authority on family welfare work, visited 90 cities in 23 states. Their field work was followed by exhaustive statistical studies, library research and extended interviews and correspondence with representatives of social agencies, jurists, public officials, physiologists and other authorities on the many phases of the problem.

The study, which is still under way, covers not only the child-marriage problem, but the whole subject of the administration of marriage laws. The sections of the report dealing with child marriages, prepared by Miss Richmond with Fred S. Hall as collaborator, will be published within a few weeks and will immediately be brought to the attention of the leagues of women voters, marriage-law administrators, school authorities, state and local legislators, clergymen and social welfare agencies throughout the country.

As an illustration of the public apathy in the matter, a section of the report cites the fact that in 14 states, it is legally possible for a girl to marry at an earlier age than that at which she is permitted to become a wage-earner. The marriageable age of girls has remained an inactive issue in these states, says the report, while their educational and child welfare agencies have kept the age of leaving school and of entering industry a burning one.

"This century has often been misnamed 'the century of the child,'" says the report. "In sober truth, with a quarter of the full term behind us, it must be acknowledged that the

Twentieth century is no such thing; certainly not when conditions in a country as intelligent as the United States still make possible the marriage of children.

"Such conditions constitute only a small part of the body of evidence against exaggerated claims of advance in the matter of child welfare, but they are a part which has not yet been developed in any detail.

"In the matter of child marriages no group in any section of the United States has yet given serious attention to the social effect of existing laws and to their necessary daily adaptation in the license offices.

"It should be noted," says the introduction to the report, "that these facts concern the general public also, and parents more than any other one section of the public."

### Honor Memory of Last of Hawaii's Royal Line

Honolulu.—The birthplace of Prince Jonah Kūhū Kalanianoʻe, last titular member of the former monarchy of Hawaii, who served the territory as its delegate to congress for more than twenty years, is to be restored to the condition in which it was 50 years ago. Also it will be made a week-end and vacation spot for members of the Order of Kamehameha. It is situated at Kuwālu, Koloa, island of Kauai.

A wide stone seating place about eighty feet long, from which the kings and chiefs watched the hula dances and games in past years, remains and will be utilized by the society.

## COMBATS BLACKMAIL



Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis, heiress to the \$60,000,000 fortune of the late Henry M. Flagler, who has enlisted the aid of friends, detectives and attorneys in her attempt to combat the apparent blackmail attempt against herself and her young husband, Lawrence Lewis. The leading character is a governess who used to work for her, who was recently arrested in a southern city with diamonds, money and letters which it was said had been stolen from Mrs. Lewis.

## Yanks Find Tomb Older Than Tut's

### New Discovery Goes Back to Fourth Dynasty.

Boston.—A cable received by Dr. George A. Reisner, professor of Egyptology at Harvard and director of the Harvard university-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Egyptian exposition definitely establishes the tomb just discovered by the expedition near the Giza pyramids as being some 1,700 years older than the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen and of a period of which little has been discovered heretofore.

The cable was from Alan Rowe, chief assistant of the expedition, an Australian who has been working with Doctor Reisner for three years.

Dated About 3,000 B. C.

The text of the cable, as extended by Doctor Reisner, was made public as follows:

"The new tomb reported from the excavations of the Harvard-Boston expedition at Giza is the only important intact tomb yet found previous to Dynasty VI. It is to be dated to the time of King Seneferu, the first king of Dynasty IV, the predecessor of Cheops, that is, a period of 100 years up to about 3000 B. C.

"The new tomb is situated about 100 meters due east of the great pyramid of Cheops. During the final clearing of the rock surface a patch of white plaster was noted which covered masonry consisting of massive blocks laid in plaster. On removing the plas-

ter a stairway was disclosed filled with blocks of stone, also laid in plaster.

Find Alabaster Sarcophagus.

"At 8 meters down the shaft a closed recess was found in the shaft wall which consisted of a bull's head and legs, matting and pots. At 23 meters the top of the burial chamber was reached on the south side of the shaft. The bottom of the shaft was reached at 30 meters.

"On removing the top course of stone in the masonry block which closed the door of the burial chamber the chamber was seen to be about 13 feet long by 12 feet wide. Inside was an alabaster sarcophagus intact and on the coffin lay an elaborate woven gold mat with a line of incised hieroglyphics, giving the name Nebti-Seneferu, which seems to be the name of the person buried in the coffin. The name indicates that she was a lady, probably a princess.

"The posts of the sarcophagus are sheathed in gold and the floor of the chamber is covered with vessels of bronze and alabaster and a quantity of gilded wooden furniture which is in bad condition.

"This tomb is not that of either Seneferu or Cheops. It was in existence when the first pyramid at Giza, that of Cheops, was built, and the superstructure of the tomb must have been cleared away by the architects of Cheops when they built the causeway which led from the valley to the temple in front of the Cheops pyramid. The tomb is to be dated probably to the reign of Seneferu."

### RUBBER THRIVES IN PHILIPPINES

#### Para Trees Stand Force of Seasonal Typhoons.

Manila.—That Para rubber trees will flourish in the southern provinces of the island of Luzon within the typhoon belt, is the conclusion reached by A. W. Frautch, agent of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur.

"Some 40,000 Para rubber seeds were purchased by me in Singapore and brought to the Philippine Islands in 1912," said the report. "The government took a keen interest in this movement to encourage rubber growing, and I was employed several months in making a campaign in Camarines and Albay provinces to interest the people in the cultivation of the rubber tree.

"In most cases the seeds were given to caretakers of distant hemp plantations. The trees from these seeds matured, and in their turn produced seeds which dropped, germinated and produced young trees.

"I counted more than 600 large rubber trees of twenty inches or more in circumference, and found one tree which measured 39 inches in girth. I counted 108 small rubber trees under one large tree.

"The impression widely circulated that Para rubber trees will not flourish in the area where typhoons prevail is a myth. It is certain that these trees will stand any storm, as they sway in the strongest wind like bamboo.

"I am thoroughly convinced that rubber trees will thrive wherever abaca (hemp) trees are successfully grown."

### Heller Gets Help From Pygmies



Prof. Edmund Heller, big game hunter and chief of the mammal division of the Field museum, Chicago, with two of the pygmies found in the Belgian Congo. These natives are the smallest people in the world and live deep in the Ituri forests, being seldom approachable by white men. The pygmies are aiding Professor Heller in hunting specimens of the Okapi, a rare forest animal.

### Stealing of Sawmill Charged Against Six

Boulder, Colo.—Stealing a sawmill is the unique charge against six men who have been jailed in Boulder and Longmont.

The six men, alleged to have been led by Ernest Hertzke, a farmhand, are said by sheriff's officers to have purloined the lumber mill from the farm of C. W. Pace, west of Lyons.

The officers said they found various parts of the mill about the homes of the arrested men in Allenspark, Longmont and Lyons, is having been dismantled and scattered. The mill was valued at \$385.