

Lexington Plans Two Celebrations

Founding of City and Visit of Lafayette.

Lexington, Ky.—This historic old city, famous as the home of Henry Clay, the great pacificator; seat of Transylvania college, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Allegheny mountains; capital of the far-famed blue grass region and hub of the horse world, is preparing to celebrate on an elaborate scale the sesquicentennial of its founding and the hundredth anniversary of the visit here in 1825 of the Marquis de Lafayette, French hero of the American Revolution.

It is proposed to stage as one of the outstanding features of the program an elaborate historical pageant depicting many scenes of pioneer life in connection with the early settlement of the city and the major events which have illuminated the interesting history during the century and a half of its existence.

Another feature will commemorate the visit of General Lafayette here 100 years ago, on which occasion he was tendered a public reception at old Transylvania and was wined and dined by the little blue grass society. Officials of Transylvania college are interesting themselves in this feature of the program and in this connection it is proposed to invite the French ambassador at Washington with members of his suite.

It is also planned to bring here some speaker of national prominence to deliver an eulogy on the life, character and achievements of Lafayette in connection with American independence.

Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Kentucky historian, who supervised last year the pageant in connection with the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harrodsburg, the first settlement in Kentucky, has offered her services to assist in preparing the pageant for the Lexington celebration and it is proposed that many of the descendants of the early pioneer families, who took part in the stirring incidents of the early settlement of Lexington and the blue grass country participate in the program.

Reunion of Boone Family.

Still another feature which is being considered in connection with the celebration is the proposed reunion of the Boone family, descendants and kindred of Daniel Boone, Kentucky pioneer and mighty Indian hunter. Members of the Boone family have offered to change its proposed reunion in Philadelphia to Lexington if invited to do so.

A representative of this family has written to officials here stating that 5,000 invitations would be sent to the various connections of the Boone family for the reunion and that a large majority of them would undoubtedly come to Lexington for the event.

The plans of the promoters of the celebration also contemplate bringing here for the occasion Frank Warren Coburn of Lexington, Mass., and Charlemagne Tower of New York to speak at the celebration. Mr. Coburn is an authority on the history of the battle of Lexington; and this city, having been named for the Massachusetts town, in which that first battle of the revolution was fought, it is regarded as eminently appropriate that Mr. Coburn be on the program.

Mr. Tower is probably the greatest living authority on the life and achievements of Lafayette, and an address from him would be very timely in the opinion of Chairman Wilson.

Date Set First Week in June.

The proposed celebration is to be staged the first week in June, as it was

Largest and Smallest Lamp Bulbs on View

Washington.—What are believed to be the largest and smallest electric light bulbs ever made have arrived here for exhibition at the Smithsonian institution from the Edison Electric Company of New Jersey.

The messenger who brought the bulbs had to engage a section on the train to provide space for the packing case which contained the 40,000-watt giant. The tiny "grain of wheat" bulb, as it is called, being about that size, he carried, carefully wrapped in tissue paper and a sealed envelope, in his pocket.

In that month, 150 years ago, that the hardy pioneers who settled Lexington received the first news of the initial battle in the little Massachusetts village which opened the struggle for American independence. These pioneers were camped about what has since been known as Maxwell spring in the southern section of the city, near where the new \$200,000 stadium of the University of Kentucky now stands.

The promoters of the celebration, due to this fact, are considering holding the pageant, which is to feature the celebration, in this new stadium, which overlooks historic Maxwell spring, and which has a seating capacity of more than 10,000.

While this suggestion has not yet been acted on, it is quite likely that the general committee in the next few days will visit the stadium and the nearby spring, from which the pioneer settlers drank and where they received the patriotic inspiration which prompted them to give their camp the name of Lexington, with the view of staging the main feature of the celebration there.

DIVORCED AT 13



Above is shown Mrs. Margaret B. Durbin of Akron, Ohio, who probably is the youngest divorcee in the world. Her husband, Charles Durbin, twenty-five, brought suit against her, charging extreme cruelty, gross neglect and fraudulent contract. The girl bride, only thirteen, says she doesn't know what all the charges mean, but asserts she never treated her husband cruelly, and can't understand his charges of neglect. The girl-wife's family lives in Bristol, Tenn., where Durbin was formerly a roomer. He charges the girl and her family with fraudulently representing her as being sixteen years old at the time of their marriage several months ago.

Sparrow Menace

Tonopah, Nev.—Sparrows, millions of them, are appearing in the Carson valley and doing considerable damage eating up the chicken feed on the farms and clearing the stubble fields of grain where the hogs are ranged.

U. S. to Build Prison for Criminal Women

Provide for Work in Fields Nearly All Year.

Washington.—For the first time in the United States there is to be a federal prison for women—that is, if congress approves the report of a committee composed of attorney general, secretary of the interior and secretary of labor, and makes an appropriation for it. It is to be known as the Federal Industrial Institute for Women—the designation "prison" being in growing disfavor.

About twenty sites were offered, but Alderson, W. Va., was the final selection and a report to this effect was made to congress.

Alderson appears to have many advantages over other sites submitted, not the least perhaps being that the citizens of this and other villages in Monroe, Greenbrier and adjoining counties subscribed \$30,000 to pay for approximately 200 acres of land to be offered free to the government. A quotation of \$45,000 has been made for an additional 300 acres. At that the government would be getting 500 acres of suitable land at a much lower figure than any of the other localities offer.

Alderson is on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, which facilitates the transportation of inmates; it is on the Greenbrier river, which insures an adequate supply of pure water for all purposes and also on the Atlantic and Pacific highway, which connects with the Midland trail, the main highway from Washington to the Middle West and the South.

Women to Do Farm Work.

The altitude is 1,500 feet and the climate and soil conditions are such that it would be possible for the women to work the ground during most of the year. This is a distinct advantage, since it has been proved that outdoor work and exercise are two of the greatest factors in rehabilitating the woman prisoner.

The 1,600 or so inhabitants of Alderson seem to be of a high moral and religious character. Persons who went to investigate said that there appeared to be no extensive use of alcohol. The town is far enough away from any large city to minimize the possibility of smuggling into the institution and to eliminate to a great extent the possibility of escape.

Another point in its favor is that it is fairly near the estimated center of federal female criminal population, which is said to be within a radius of a hundred miles of Ironton, Ohio. The fact that the center of federal female criminal population is in the East is somewhat misleading. It may be explained partly by the fact that the District of Columbia is largely responsible for this. The district has only federal courts and accordingly any offense against the law must be tried in these courts and the sentenced law-breaker automatically becomes a federal prisoner. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the federal female criminal population of the nation is in the District of Columbia. This, however, does not of necessity mean that Washington is a more dangerous or wicked place to live than any other.

Not only Alderson but West Virginia as a whole has been tremendously interested in having this industrial institution for women located within its bounds. The governor appointed a commission to help get the location and raise funds to purchase the site.

Women Now Sent to Jails.

At the present time women who are offenders against the federal laws must be sent to state or county institutions—boarded out, as it were. And it is said that these jails or prisons are so crowded that often a new inmate cannot be received until one is dismissed. This often results in a prisoner getting a suspended sentence

Burial Place of "Bird Woman" Found

Washington.—A century-old question was cleared up with the announcement by the bureau of Indian affairs that the final burial place of the Shoshone Indian "bird woman" is located at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

This decision was reached by the bureau after an inquiry lasting about three months. It was prompted by a controversy among American historians as well as Indian tribes as to whether the "bird woman," who attained fame as a guide of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805, was actually buried in the grave at Fort Washakie marked with a tablet in her memory.

for the excellent reason that there is no place for the judge to send her.

Persons making a study of prison conditions say that one or two years in a county jail has a bad effect upon a woman. A federal institution for woman delinquents is a very real and immediate necessity.

Out of the 20 proffered sites Alderson had only two real competitors—Delphi, Ind., and Markleton, Pa. While Delphi appeared anxious to have the proposed penal institution it did not offer any free ground. In fact, the price of the proposed site was set at from \$125 to \$175 an acre. Also, while it was nearer the geographical center of the United States than either Alderson or Markleton, it was considerably west of the center of federal female criminal population.

Sites were offered in Maryland, Virginia, Colorado, Texas, Arizona and in fact in almost all sections of the country. These were discarded for various reasons. Some were too small; one was composed entirely of woodland, and women are physically unable to clear timber. Others were too difficult of access, and one in the Southwest was so situated that it would have been necessary for the institution to purchase its water supply.

Alderson seemed to the committee to be the logical location. Whether congress agrees remains to be seen.

CLEMENCY IS ASKED



This is Edna Bond, the little mountain girl of West Virginia, in whose behalf President Coolidge will be appealed to. The President is the only person who can open the gates and allow Edna to walk out into the sunlight of freedom. She is now in the Stark county workhouse because a whisky still was found a half mile from her mountain cabin. She is serving the longest sentence ever known in the history of the world for bootlegging—seven years—and a fine of \$5,000 which if she were forced to work it out at the rate of 60 cents a day would keep her in prison for 35 years.

Public Schools Sending Fewer Girls to Vassar

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Ten years have wrought changes in the characteristics of Vassar college students, charts prepared by the college office show.

In 1910, a total of 58 per cent of the students prepared for Vassar in public high schools and only 42 per cent in private schools. By 1920, the public schools were furnishing 35 per cent.

Registration lists in 1916 were closed two and a half years before entrance. Students entering in the classes of 1925 were registered four and a half years in advance.

Quite as extreme changes were found in subjects required for entrance. In 1865, entering students were examined only in algebra, Latin and French. In 1920, five subjects were required, and twelve were on the alternative or elective lists.

Night Air Service Will Be Regular

Post Office Department to Start It June 1.

Washington, D. C.—Sunset-to-dawn mail service between New York and Chicago, which is being projected by the Post Office department to start by June 1, finds the postal service in an old role—that of sponsoring night communication.

In the early days of the railway service, postal demands brought about night trains. Trainmen were horrified that the postal officials should urge such a risky thing as running trains at night. Now the eight-cent stamp demands night air service in order that mail deposited in New York at the end of one day may be in Chicago at the beginning of another.

It may be that night air service in the future will be as common as the night sleeping cars of today.

The Fast Night Mail.

Details of the first night air service placed in operation by the Post Office department from Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyo., are described in the following

communication to the National Geographic society. These methods of lighting and control are similar to the facilities which will be extended between New York and Chicago.

Last July the Post Office department began to carry mail over the entire route from coast to coast in planes. In preparation for this project eight intercoastal relay flights were made a year ago, and letters bearing a San Francisco postmark of 6 a. m. August 24 were canceled at the New York post office the following day.

"It was during these flights that the great white airway along the night route from Chicago to Cheyenne was tested and night flying shown to be practical. For this achievement the air mail service was awarded the Collier trophy for the second successive year.

"The electrical engineer provided five stations with aerial beacons aptly nicknamed 'midnight suns of the air mail.' Each beacon is a high-intensity arc searchlight, mounted on a 50-foot tower, and it revolves three times a minute.

"Set at an angle of one degree, the 500,000,000 candlepower beam of each of these land lighthouses sweeps the sky just above the horizon and has been sighted, on clear nights, at 130 miles. At 100 miles, where it is plainly visible, the diameter of its beam is about two miles.

Special Paint Used.

"At 34 emergency landing fields along the night airway, large guiding lights have been installed, and there are smaller light guides every three miles, making a continuous light lane over the 900-mile route.

"Numerous mechanical difficulties had to be solved before night flying was practicable. Searchlights are affixed to the wings; the glares of the exhaust must be hidden from the pilot's eyes; and special paint is used on the propeller blades so they will not reflect light.

"In addition to the obvious commercial value of speeding up business letters, it has been estimated by a bank official, and, of course, the amount is purely an estimate, that \$100,000 has been saved in a single month on the interest on notes which otherwise would have been in mail sacks for two business days between New York and Chicago."

Pigmy Mice of Africa Small as Bumblebee

London.—The smallest animals at the London zoo are a family of pigmy mice which arrived recently from Gambia, in western Africa. They are smaller than bumblebees and a pair could easily set up housekeeping in an ordinary safety match box. While the pigmies were being shipped to London 15 of them escaped through a hole smaller than might be made by a state pencil, and none of them was ever seen again.

Youngest Lawyer in Arkansas



Miss Zonola M. Longstreth, daughter of United States Commissioner Longstreth of Little Rock, Ark., a former major in the regular army, is only nineteen years old, but she has passed the Supreme court examinations and is the youngest lawyer in the state. Under the Arkansas law she cannot practice until she is twenty-one, but she has asked for a special permit, which will allow her to practice before she is of age.

ECUADOR NOW THRIVING ON BOOM IN THE CACAO TRADE

Increase in Use of Chocolate Brings Prosperity.

New York.—Ecuador is making a complete commercial comeback, the foreign trade council reports, wholly because of the popularity in the United States of chocolate-covered ice cream confections.

The sudden vogue here for ice cream served in a chocolate jacket, the council says, placed chocolate overnight at a new premium the world over. This re-established the demand for Ecuador's staple agricultural product, cacao, from which the highest grade bitter chocolate comes, and lifted that country out of financial depression.

The chocolate boom, the council says, proved lucky for the United States, as well as Ecuador, for it restored to the former one of its good customers of five years ago.

Commerce between countries being a simple matter of give and take, Ecuador is now spending its chocolate money freely here again, notably for our player pianos.

That Ecuador "plays" when, as and if the United States "eats," does not constitute a comparison of tastes in

Historic Tavern to Be Made Into Apartments

Lynn, Mass.—"Ye Olde Berry Tavern" in Danvers, one of the few remaining colonial taverns and the place where Benedict Arnold stopped when he passed through Massachusetts on his march to Quebec, will soon be converted into an apartment house.

The place has not paid for years. The eighteenth amendment was too much for the success of the colonial landmark as a tavern. The ancient structure will be moved back 60 feet from its location on the Old Boston Post road before alterations are begun.

the two countries, the council adds, so much as it reveals anew that foreign trade, after all, is pretty human.

Confectioners in the United States prefer the Ecuador grade of bitter chocolate both for its flavor and because it takes a lot of sugar, and thus enables them to market their sugar at the higher price of candy, according to the council.

Ecuador's principal competitor is the Congo, but the African cacao is called milder and is said to run second with the candy trade.

When the World war shut off deep-sea transportation, the Congo's output was blockaded, to the advantage of Ecuador, but it meanwhile piled up in such volume that when ocean communication was opened again after the war it came in a flood and broke the market. Ecuador found its own cacao selling at a loss or not at all, and trade there was brought to a temporary standstill.

In 1920, before the break came, Ecuador was selling its products in the United States at an annual rate of \$12,244,000, and bought American products of a value of \$14,480,000. The mutual effect of the slump was shown in figures for 1921, when Ecuador's exports to the United States fell about 75 per cent to only \$3,541,000, and its imports dropped more than 67 per cent to \$5,260,000.

To Fight Aphids

Walla Walla, Wash.—Fruit inspectors have left for the Tucannon valley to get an automobile load of ladybugs. These bugs will be liberated later in orchards of this vicinity to combat aphids. This is the annual trip for the inspectors. The bugs will be kept in cold storage until aphids gets active. The Upper Tucannon is a favorite hibernating place for ladybugs.

"Pete" Was a Good Witness



"Pete," the pet retriever of William J. Giddons of West Newton, Mass., "testified" in the Superior court in Cambridge, where his master charged a watchman with tying a flaming torch to "Pete's" tail. "Pete," a valuable retriever, gave an eloquent "woof woof" when his master asked him to take the stand.