

Members of the Exiled Royal Family of Hungary



Picture of the exiled royal family home, Lequillo, Spain. Left to right are—Prince Otto, Adelheid, Robert Felix, Carl Ludwig, Rudolph, Elizabeth Charlotte and Charlotte. The latter was born after her father's death.

Model of an Ideal Playground for Children



Miss Katherine Lenroot, daughter of the senator from Wisconsin and assistant chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor, shown with miniature model of a five-acre playground for children. The ideal playground was constructed for the bureau.

Constitution of France Holds On

Few Changes Have Been Made in Fifty Years.

Paris.—France celebrated very modestly a few weeks ago the fiftieth anniversary of the present French constitution. M. Painlevé made an eloquent little speech in the chamber of deputies, and all parties joined in honoring a constitution which has worked so well for France and has practically escaped change since its promulgation. That is the strange thing about the constitution of 1870. France has upset many governments and shown great fickleness in substituting one political regime for another. In the last two decades four important amendments have been grafted on the American Constitution, a document held in exceptional popular reverence. But in France the constitution has been altered but twice in a half century, and that in very minor details.

In an article in *Le Petit Parisien* Senator Louis Dausset explained the other day the reasons of the constitution's success and disclosed its unexpected sources of strength. It was born of the times and the situation and has fitted their needs. He said: "The French Republic had been proclaimed by the people of Paris on September 4, 1870. But the monarchist and Conservative majority in the national assembly multiplied obstacles to prevent a definite vote on the republican constitution which it was its mission to establish. One day it even struck out of a committee report the words 'government of the republic,' the vote being 359 to 335.

"It was left to the most modest but most tenacious of the representatives, M. Henri Wallon, 'Père Wallon,' to hammer in an acknowledgment of the republic. On January 30, 1875, he was fortunate enough to secure the adoption, by a majority of one, of the famous text, in which the form of the government was officially determined in the article providing for the election of a 'President of the republic.'"

"On February 25 following, the republic was proclaimed by 425 votes to 254. That was fifty years ago. "The new constitution seemed very moderate and restrained to the reformers of that day. They thought that they had constructed only a temporary edifice. For fear of falling at their noble task, Henri Wallon and his friends had put forward with the minutest care the least controversial proposals and the most normal political solution and had clothed them in prudent language. In their own eyes they were merely launching the republic. A historian could compare it to 'a little Cinderella gliding about among the parties.' It took on at first the character of a conservative regime,

Excavators Unearth Prehistoric Arsenal

Rochester, England.—Prof. Ernest Albert Hooton of Harvard university is among the archeologists who are investigating the accidental discovery of what seems to be a prehistoric factory for tools and weapons. Some 4,000 stone implements have been unearthed, and the experts are of opinion that about 50,000 years ago the place was a considerable arsenal as things went then.

which the inveterate monarchists and the advanced republicans both hoped to alter to conform to their ideas and interests. But all attempts at revision were to be futile.

Unmodified for Forty Years. "After two slight modifications in 1879 and 1884—one relating to the transfer of the chamber and the seat of government to Paris, the other abolishing the nonrenewable seats in the senate—the republic's political charter remained unmodified for forty years. It has maintained the social order intact and has favored free play of public liberties. It has resisted all attacks and is better armed than any

DISCOVER SECRETS OF FLOATING ICE IN ATLANTIC

Coast Guard to Train Officers as "Iceberg Specialists"

Washington.—The coast guard is planning to train some of its officers as specialists in the patrol work.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Smith, who has been serving as oceanographic officer of the service, is taking advantage of a year's fellowship offered him by the American-Scandinavian foundation, on the recommendation of Harvard scientists, and is studying the question of icebergs and their contributing causes and drift at Bergen, Norway.

Commander Smith has been a pioneer in the ice-patrol work, serving on coast-guard vessels in the iceberg lanes and during the winter months working up data at coast-guard headquarters and conducting research at Harvard university.

From a mission of following icebergs and warning craft of their whereabouts the duties of the ice pa-

FLOOR LEADER



Congressman John Quinn Tilson of Connecticut, newly chosen floor leader of the house of representatives, who was ordered to active duty as a colonel in the ordnance department of the army. He will serve on the general staff in Washington.

other regime in Europe to repel the Communists' assault. Were not the French people, under its aegis, able to emerge victorious from the most terrible of wars? Are there not claims to the nation's gratitude?

"But its liberal character has made it popular with the immense majority of Frenchmen. It derives in their eyes its greatest strength and solidest guaranty of perpetuity from the fact that it has lasted more than twice as long as any other political regime in France since 1789—almost the life of two generations."

Doctor Has Busy Voyage Prescribing by Radio

Plymouth, England.—Dr. Erskine Gray of the Cunard liner *Antonia* was kept busy on the last voyage of the *Antonia* from New York to Plymouth with calls for medical assistance from other vessels.

Four times daily for five days he prescribed by radio for a sailor who had been badly injured on the steamer *Bosworth*, hundreds of miles away. Then the American steamer *Anton* reported its captain seriously ill. Doctor Gray diagnosed the case as one of pneumonia, and for three days prescribed treatment, which proved successful. Several other cases of minor nature, from ships many leagues distant from the *Antonia*, also were treated by radio.

Smokers Get Warning Against Forest Fires

Sacramento.—Every time they "light up" in the future, smokers of certain brands of cigars and tobacco distributed in California will be reminded of the danger of forest fires through the careless handling of matches and lighted cigars and cigars. At the request of forestry officials representing both the state and federal governments, several of the largest tobacco companies of the country have agreed to pack with their products intended for distribution in California a printed notice warning smokers against the danger of forest fires.

Will Visit "Head Squeezers" Tribe

People Have Never Been Seen by White Men.

London.—Efforts to solve the mystery of the "human head squeezers," a tribe of which almost nothing is known and which lives in the wilds of the mountains between the main Amazon basin and the northern Andes, is to be one of the aims of an exploring expedition to South America to be made next summer by Dr. William M. McGovern, one of England's most daring anthropologists.

Doctor McGovern, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., visited Lhasa, the forbidden city of Tibet, disguised as a Buddhist monk, last year, and has headed numerous other expeditions in various parts of the world in the interest of anthropological research work.

Possess Fabulous Riches. The "human head squeezers," who have a way of reducing the heads of their victims to the size of a person's fist, according to Doctor McGovern, also are supposed to be the possessors of gold and diamond mines in their native haunts just to the north of the Amazon jungles.

The Londoner plans to spend seven to ten months in their midst, studying their habits and customs. No white man has ever solved the process of how heads are reduced in size without so much as disfiguring any of the victim's features, and in the interest of science Doctor McGovern hopes to be able to overcome this riddle in the course of his explorations of this tribe and its haunts.

Doctor McGovern plans to leave London in May, and in the trip across the Andes will cover parts of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru where no white man, so far as known, has ever before set foot.

Will Carry Wireless. Doctor McGovern will carry a wireless receiving set, cameras and other apparatus necessary for expeditions of this kind. He proposes to make observations and drawings which will be of future use to scientists throughout the world.

"I shall be particularly interested in anthropological research work in the Amazon basin, where interesting remains, such as great rock temples, of prehistoric tribes, are supposed to exist, but to this day have never been

Works for 15 Years on an Inlaid Table

Washington, Pa.—After working for fifteen years on an inlaid table, R. B. Campbell, a local carpenter foreman, has at last completed what he believes to be the finest and most unusual table of its kind in this country. The top of the table is 32 by 36 inches and contains 10,082 pieces of wood of various sizes, colors and varieties. No two are alike, and Campbell says no two came from the same kind of tree.

All varieties of wood found in the United States, Canada and Mexico are represented in the table, and hundreds of specimens from all the countries of South America, Australia, Asia, Africa and Europe.

The middle block of the table measures 1 1/4 square inches and contains 400 small pieces of wood.

Star Many Times Brighter Than Sun

S Doradus Most Luminous Object in Universe.

Cambridge, Mass.—A star 600,000 times as bright as the sun and more than 185,000,000 miles in diameter has been classified by the Harvard university observatory, according to a bulletin just issued by Director Harlow Shapley. This star, which is known in the catalogues as S Doradus, is the most luminous now known—possibly the brightest object in the entire universe.

S Doradus is located in the large Magellanic cloud in the constellation Dorado near the south pole of the heavens and is visible only to observers south of the equator. It is a variable star, ranging in apparent magnitude from 8.2 to 9.4 an increase or decrease of slightly more than three times in brightness, and is invisible to the naked eye, although visible in telescopes of small aperture.

Beats Sun 600,000 Times. Its faintness to an observer on the earth is due to its enormous distance—more than 100,000 light years—and

the investigations of Harvard observatory have determined that its true brightness or mean absolute magnitude, is minus 8.9, or 14.5 magnitudes brighter than the sun. This means that if it were located where the sun is, it would shine with 600,000 times the sun's brightness.

Photographs of S Doradus on a series of Harvard observatory plates, extending from 1880 to 1924, have been measured, and as a result of these studies Director Shapley has classified the star as "a supergiant variable." Though probably not so large in linear diameter as some of the giant red stars, such as Betelgeuse and Antares, recently measured through the interferometer at Mt. Wilson, S Doradus is much brighter and hotter than the giant red stars and is intrinsically the most brilliant star yet classified in the universe.

Losses Trillions of Tons a Second. According to the latest theories of stellar evolution a star or sun loses mass in the act of giving off radiation. Director Shapley calculates that S Doradus radiates energy at such a terrific rate that it loses two and one-half trillion tons of mass a second. This rate may have been exceeded temporarily by one or two of the novae, or "blaze stars," that have flamed up in the sky only to fade away again.

As faint traces of nebulosity appear around S Doradus in long-time exposures, it is assumed to be a true member of the Magellanic cloud or star cluster in which it appears. This remarkable cluster was first observed by the navigator Andrea Corsali in 1516 and was named in honor of Magellan, the explorer.

Some of Japan's Fire Victims



Some of the homeless in the great Susaki fire in Tokyo, Japan, camping out with all of their possessions they managed to salvage from the conflagration.

Woman Is Prominent Engineer



Above is pictured Miss Annette Ashbury of Fulham, England, who is the first woman to be elected a member of the Society of Engineers. She is manager of a works.

Army Improves Carriage of Wounded by Plane

Washington.—Four new specially designed army ambulance airplanes soon will be placed in commission, if tests now in progress prove satisfactory.

One of the selected models has been received at McCook field, Dayton, Ohio, and is being put through its paces.

The new plane is capable of flying 100 miles an hour and has accommodations for two patients, the pilot and a flight surgeon. While the army jealously guards structural secrets of its other aircraft, it makes available to other nations information regarding ambulance airplanes. England, France, Czechoslovakia and Sweden have in turn supplied the American government with information regarding medical aeronautics.