

## Masons' Tribute to Ball Brothers



This unusual tablet, designed and modeled by Jerome Brush of New York, is a memorial tribute to the Masonic Temple association of Muncie, Ind., to the five Ball brothers, donors of the Masonic auditorium there and noted for other benefactions to the community.

## Krupps Making Artificial Teeth

### Scientific Instruments Have Replaced Gun Products.

Essen, Germany.—Quantity production three years ago of battleship turrets and rapid-fire guns was a feature of the work here of the firm of Friedrich Krupp, once the symbol throughout the world of armament manufacture; today this organization is making artificial teeth and surgical instruments.

Swords, or their more hideous modern successors, the "Big Bertha" cannon, have literally been beaten into plowshares. The Krupps now turn out agricultural machinery, railway engines, automobile trucks, merchant ships, steel bridges, and a thousand and one smaller things.

Artificial teeth and surgical instruments are but two of the many minor articles manufactured in what was once the most formidable armament plant in the world.

Use Same Staff.

A striking feature of the transformation is the fact that the change has come about without change of technical engineers or skilled workers.

In fact, one reason for turning into such activities as watch and clock making, moving picture manufacturing, and the construction of delicate mechanisms for optical and microscopical instruments, was the consideration that a large staff of skilled workers and engineers used to be engaged in perfecting the delicate mechanisms of rapid-firing guns and the like.

These men, after the war, were compelled to turn from inventing and constructing engines of death to devising machinery for the advancement of civilization. Thus new types of turbine engines are being evolved, Diesel motors are being improved upon, better processes of making steel are being experimented with.

A word as to the magnitude of the Krupp plant at Essen: The area covered by the various buildings is almost 300 acres. The private railway which connects the various sections with each other travels nearly five miles from one end of the plant to the other.

The largest of the buildings, that devoted to locomotive construction, covers an area of 800,000 square feet and has a frontage of 1,640 feet. The four hydraulic presses for compressing blocks of steel exert a pressure of 4,000 tons each. Some of the smelters employed for bringing high-grade steel to the melting point, have a capacity up to 90 tons each.

The plant is equipped to employ 115,000 men. That was the figure reached during the peak of war-time

### Find Ancient Cemetery in Greek Excavations

Washington.—Important excavations in a prehistoric cemetery are about to be undertaken in Greece under auspices of the American School of Classical Study at Athens, according to information received by Prof. Edward Capp of Princeton university.

Work now being done at Corinth within the area of an old theater has resulted in several interesting finds. The operations at Corinth are regarded as the most important started by American archeologists in Greece and were made possible by gift from Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Dr. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton.

Several pieces of statuary have been unearthed, as well as much pottery. Dr. Shear, who is in charge at Corinth, has also discovered the conduits leading to the source of the ancient water supply which brought water from Aroerinth to the Fountain of Glaucus, named after the wife of Jason the Argonaut, who was murdered by Medea.

The prehistoric cemetery which has been discovered will be the scene of new excavations. This work is made possible by a gift from the estate of Joseph C. Hopkin, of Boston, and is in charge of the assistant director of the American school, Dr. C. W. Blegen.

## British Cross-Word Now Task for Savants

Oxford, England.—The crossword puzzle craze reached its zenith last month and is now on the wane, according to Oxford librarians. In Oxford, as elsewhere, it more than doubled the sales of dictionaries, and the demands made upon reference libraries were so great that one librarian threatened to shut up shop altogether.

The explanation given for the failure of popular interest is that the later puzzles have become so difficult, through the increased experience of their creators, that no ordinary mortal can conveniently solve them.

Men who during the war had little difficulty in deciphering the secret and confidential codes of both the enemy and the allies have organized "pools of intellect" and settled down seriously to the solution of all possible cross-words.

tended for Brazil. Ship construction is at a low ebb, as the world generally is overstocked with ships.

### England's Giant Steel Airship to Carry 100

London.—England's giant airship the R-101, which is to ply between this country and India, is to be constructed of stainless steel, and is to have two separate decks and accommodations for 100 passengers.

Passengers and crew on the R-101 may smoke pipes, cigars or cigarettes during voyages, as the engines will not use gasoline as fuel, but a heavy gas oil instead, and by this system virtually all danger of fire while in the air will be eliminated. The sleeping quarters will consist of two-bed cabins, similar to steamship berths.

According to the present plans of the builders, who are working in conjunction with the air ministry, the keel of the ship will be laid down in July. The R-101 is to be 720 feet in length and 140 feet in diameter, and is expected to begin flights in 1926.

### Woman Butcher

Berlin.—The first woman in Berlin to pass the examination required for journeymen butchers secured a grade of "excellent" from the Master of the "excellent" from the Master of Butchers' association. She is Margareta Cohn, daughter of a local meat market owner. The examination consisted of skinning, carving and quartering a heifer.

## Indian's Income Is \$1,000 a Day

### Willie Alexander Is Close to "Richest Indian" Title.

Cromwell, Okla.—Willie Alexander, 210-pound Creek Indian of Bixby, will give some other redskins of the Five Civilized Tribes a close race before the end of the year in a contest for the title of "richest Indian." Willie's income from his 80-acre allotment in the Cromwell field is now \$1,000 a day. The Mid-Continent Production corporation has completed four wells on the tract that are producing 4,000 barrels a day. Of this the Indian receives an eighth. Sixteen wells may be drilled before the oil is exhausted. Willie is classed as an incompetent, and has a guardian who attends to his business matters.

The Alexander family is one of the luckiest of all families of the Creek tribe. Four brothers are receiving oil royalties from their allotments. The allotments of Sealy, Alex and Roley are in Okmulgee county, and were leased to the Cosden Oil and Refining company, which the Mid-Continent Petroleum corporation succeeded. Willie's allotment was chosen in the Seminole Indian nation. The others are in the Creek nation.

### Girl Bitten by Snake Is Over It in Just One Hour

New York.—Miss Nellie Louis Condon, secretary of the Reptile Study Society of America, was bitten on the right index finger by a large copperhead snake during a hunt by thirty-five members of the society in Rattlesnake den in the Ramapo mountains near Suffren, N. Y. She was treated by the first aid methods and later an antivenom serum was injected into her side repeatedly. Within an hour she apparently had fully recovered.

### Uncle Sam Burning Up Roofs



The United States bureau of standards at Washington is literally burning up roofs in order to test the fire-resistant qualities of building materials. The photograph shows a small fire in progress as a means of noting what happens when sparks from a chimney fall upon the roof of your home.

## Sets Standard of Radio Wave Length



This picture will interest radio fans. The basic standard of radio frequency or wave length. Dr. J. H. Dellinger is shown with the bureau of standards instrument to which all radio stations are adjusted.

## Sun Spots Give Line on Weather

### Predictions Can Be Made Days Ahead, Says Savant.

Washington.—A new wonder of weather forecast which carries modern science, in a measure, back to the methods of the astrologists of old, was explained to the National Academy of Science by Dr. C. G. Abbot, head of the Astro-Physical observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, and H. H. Clayton of Canton, Mass.

This latest of science makes it possible, it is claimed, for men accurately to foretell weather conditions from three to twenty-five days in advance by studying the sun. Experiments carried on for more than a year under the direction of the Smithsonian institution have enabled scientists to make accurate weather forecasts for New York city three days in advance and to predict temperatures with approximate exactness for periods of from 15 to 25 days ahead.

### Outstrip Langley's Dreams.

These achievements far outstrip the dreams of the late Prof. Samuel P. Langley, one of the fathers of the flying machine, who, during his connection with the Smithsonian institution, urged the study of solar radiation as it "might lead to the possibility of the prediction of the good seasons and the bad." For years scientists have been studying sun spots which, it has been found, appear in great numbers in cycles of 11 years. These spots break the surface of the sun and a great deal more heat comes out—something like stirring up the coals in a furnace fire. When the spots are toward the earth, we receive the maximum heat.

The principal part of the Smithsonian achievement consisted of the invention of instruments for taking ac-

curate measurements of solar radiation.

Two sun observatories were established, largely through the personal gift of John A. Roebling of New Jersey, at Montezuma, near Calama, Chile, and on Mount Harqua Hale, Ariz. A. both places daily observations are made of sun spots and measurements taken of solar radiation. These are telegraphed daily to the Smithsonian institution.

### Study Radiation Curves.

By studying the curves of the solar radiation, it has been found that they approximate with startling nearness the curves of temperature and barometric pressure over certain areas. In other instances, it has been found, the temperature and pressure curves travel inversely to the curves of solar radiation. It has been possible to divide the earth's surface into distinct zones in which these two opposing phenomena occur. Thus, when the

heat from the sun increases the meteorologists know that certain sections of the globe will experience warmer weather while others will be visited by drops in temperature. Doctor Abbot expressed the belief that within the next few years all weather conditions will be forecast with accuracy up to 15 days ahead.

Dr. C. F. Marvin, chief of the weather bureau, announced that while the study of solar radiation is a valuable contribution to science, the weather service has not yet accepted the Smithsonian experiments as conclusive, and doubts whether they can be put to practical use in forecasting weather from day to day.

### Six Generations Alive in Canadian Family

Saskatoon, Sask.—Saskatchewan has a family with six generations living. Mrs. Odell, ninety-three, who was married when she was sixteen, has a great-great-great-granddaughter, six months old. Every generation started with a daughter, each of whom married between the ages of sixteen and eighteen.

## Many Men Perish in Missing Ships

### Mystery Regarding Craft That Have Disappeared.

Washington.—More than 1,000 American naval men have gone down to watery graves in a score of vessels that have disappeared in the seven seas without a trace. From the brig Reprisal, lost in September, 1777, to the tug Conestoga, that disappeared in the Pacific in 1921, there is a chapter in naval history on which the Navy department is able to throw but little light.

Outstanding among the unaccounted-for craft in modern days is the naval collier Cyclops, concerning which there is a maze of fanciful theory, but no official fact.

During a wide stretch of years, from the Civil war period to nearly the World war era, naval annals are devoid of entries concerning lost ships.

### Many Lost Near West Indies.

Three have vanished since the beginning of the present century, however, in spite of the much-vaunted safety to be found in modern apparatus of communication. Many of the lost ships were last heard of in the vicinity of the West Indies.

The department has listed the fol-

lowing vessels as missing without a trace, and abandoned hope for their recovery.

Reprisal, lost September, 1777; General Gates, 1777; Saratoga, 1781; Insurgent, 1800; Pickering, 1800; Hamilton, 1913; Wasp III, 1814; Epervier, 1815; Lynx, 1821; Wildcat, 1829; Hornet, 1829; Sylph II, 1839; Sea Gull, 1839; Grampus, 1843; Jefferson, 1850; Albany I, with 210 men, 1854; Levant, II, with 210 men, 1860; tug Nina, sailed from Norfolk and never heard from, 1910; collier Cyclops, with 293 persons, comprising 15 officers, 221 men and 57 passengers, sailed March 4, 1919, from Barbadoes, West Indies, and tug Conestoga, with four officers and 52 men, from Mare Island, Calif., for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 1921.

### Search Proves Fruitless.

Naval vessels have searched the seas for tidings of these missing craft, but their fate remains a mystery.

Naval officers consider the case of the Cyclops unusually puzzling, for she was equipped with radio and apparently encountered no storms, her captain last reporting all well and fair weather. She was 542 feet long, 65 feet beam, and of 19,000 tons.

Theories exist that the Cyclops was improperly loaded and split in two; that her machinery was disabled and her radio put out of commission and that she was scuttled, and that an enemy submarine destroyed her, but official information regarding her is wholly lacking.

### Rare Flower in U. S. Botanic Garden



An unusually fine specimen of a very rare flower, commonly known as the goose or pelican flower, is now in full bloom in the United States botanic garden in Washington. Leading government officials and members of congress have been viewing the bloom at the invitation of George W. Hess, director of the garden.

### Athelstan's Whiskers Busy British Admirers

Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England.—The authorities of this city have set themselves the task of ascertaining the color and cut of the whiskers worn by old King Athelstan, who died in 925. They have looked through ancient books, studied statues and pored over archives, but up to the present time with no success. They are not discouraged, however, and the search is still going on.

A fund has been subscribed for the erection of a stained-glass portrait of King Athelstan in the town hall. It seems Athelstan drove out the Danes 1,000 years ago and the people of Malmesbury want to commemorate his act. Hence they want to know what he looked like, in order that his portrait might do him honor.

### Can't Get His Money

Davenport, Iowa.—Joe Core, who carries documents showing that a Rome bank holds \$1,000 to his credit, was booked for vagrancy by police after he continued to annoy local bank officials about his money which he claims he cannot withdraw.