Hebrew University in Palestine Is Dedicated

General view of the ceremonies marking the dedication of the first Hebrew university in Palestine. The grand rabbi of Palestine, Dr. Abraham Isaac Kook, is pictured delivering the principal address.

Hoover Likes Chicago's Schoolboy Patrol

The "schoolboy patrol" in vogue in Chicago, the operation of which is shown in the photograph, is so successful in saving the lives of children in traffic-crowded streets that Secretary Hoover urges its adoption by public school superintendents all over the country.

Azizia Is World's Hottest Place

Inland Town of Italian Tripoli Holds Record.

Washington.—"Azizia bristles with 'z's'; so does 'sizzling,' and there you have the story of this inland town of Italian Tripoli in one word," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"That Azizia fully deserves the adjective is apparent, continues the bulletin, "from the fact that it has just shouldered our own Death valley from first place as the world's hottest place. A sheltered thermometer at Greenland ranch in Death valley, on July 10, 1913, reached 134.1 degrees Fahrenheit, which stood as the world's variflable record until the Azizia temperature—136.4 degrees—recently announced, was observed last summer.

Was Military Headquarters.

"Azizia is little more than a desert village—the north African equivalent for our 'wide places in the road'—but it is strategically located about 25 miles inland from Tripoli City and the Mediterranean. It figured importantly in the guerrilla warfare between the Italians on one side and the Turks and Arabs on the other, that went on from 1911 until recently. When the Italians landed in Tripoli and the Turks fled from that city, Azizia, in spite of its insignificance, was made the Turkish headquarters. It consisted of the Kasr building—a sort of administrative stronghold—and several rows of low, narrow, mud-walled barracks. But there was also an unseen side to Azizia—numerous underground dwellings of the extremely poor inhabitants of the country. Sloping tunnels led to a depth of 8 or 10 feet under the surface, and through very small openings into chambers hollowed from the conglomerate rock of the region.

"Azizia and the country in which it lies have two totally different aspects, that following the rainy season of winter, and that during the much longer dry season. After the rains large regions are covered with grass which supports flocks of sheep and numerous camels. In summer most of the country seems a hopeless desert of golden sand, gray scrub, rocks and heat.

Pleasant Refuge in Reach.

"The Italians, who now have Tripoli pretty well under control, have built a railway from Tripoli City through Azizia and on into the Jebel, 15 or 20 miles to the south. The Jebel is usually considered a mountain range, but in reality it is the cliff-like escarpment of the Sahara plateau broken into gigantic steps, which has all the appearance of a mountain range from the low ground to the north. The lower levels of the Jebel are bare and sun-baked, but higher up is the pleasant green of olive groves. The level parts of still higher steps are carpeted with luxuriant grass during a considerable part of the year.

"The top of the Jebel lies about 2,000 feet above sea level. On its crest just south of Azizia, and on a long-used pass, is the town of Gharian, a place of importance in Roman times. Near by are the ruins of Roman villas. If Azizia increases in importance because of the railway Gharian may become its Simla, to whose cooler and greener upper levels those who must live in the desert towns may flee during the sizzling summer heat."

Seeks Freedom Because He Asked No Pity of Court

Washington.—The unusual request of a federal prisoner at the Leavenworth penitentiary for his release on the ground that he had not sought a commutation of his sentence to be hanged to one of life imprisonment has come to the attention of the Department of Justice. Vuco Perovich was convicted in 1905 in Alaska for murder and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Yank Squirrels Thrive in English Forests

London.—Gray squirrels, imported from the United States some years ago, have made themselves perfectly at home in this climate, and, like the English sparrows sent to the United States from the British isles several generations back, have begun to scatter about the country.

The first squirrels of this variety were given their freedom in Regent's park, London, and already they have been found in forests as far as 25 miles north of the British capital. The squirrels have made friends in the parks here among the visitors, and take food from the hands of children. The saucy little fellows have become very popular indeed.

South Has Fine Old Silverware

Collection Second Only to That of New York.

Charleston, S. C.—A collection of rare old silverware, comprising a number of priceless family heirlooms, has been engaging the attention of Charlestonians who are said to be interested normally in matters antique, especially when connected with their historic city.

Notable among the articles in the collection, lent by a number of the old families, is a silver coffee urn said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. The urn, which is dated 1653, is now in the possession of the Pinckney family.

A handsome tankard of 1672, found among the ruins of John's island after the Civil war, is another object of interest. It bears the coat of arms of the Wilson family. There is a Durham cow, purchased in London as a cream pitcher in 1691 and kept among the possessions of its owners for more than 200 years.

The collection contains a porringer of 1758, the work of Paul Revere, a renowned silversmith of his time, in addition to a butter boat, a tea caddy on which is embossed the figure of King Charles, and a trophy cup, the base of which is formed by three horses' heads.

Among the more dignified pieces are a chalice of St. Thomas' parish of 1740, a silver piece presented to one of the early bishops of the Episcopal church in South Carolina, an urn of 1762, upon which the national ode is inscribed, and handsome candlesticks belonging to an old family of the state.

There is also a punch ladle with an English coin fashioned in the bottom.

An authority on silverware declared after viewing the collection, that Charleston has the handsomest group of antique pieces in the United States with the exception of New York city.

Nevada Pueblo Seat of Ancient Indian Culture

St. Thomas, Nev.—Dr. M. R. Harrington, archeologist in charge of research work in "the buried city of Nevada," says the theory that the place was built by ancestors of Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona is being substantiated increasingly as the work of excavation goes on.

The city, which had been named Pueblo Grande de Nevada, consists of a series of ruins of ancient habitations scattered over an area of five or six miles in length and a mile in width along the north bank of the Muddy river, in the Moapa valley.

"The conviction grows," explained Doctor Harrington, "that Pueblo Grande is one of the places where Pueblo culture had its birth—the culture of the people, who at a later date built hundreds of towns which we find in ruins in New Mexico and Arizona.

"The inhabitants of Pueblo Grande de Nevada were rather shorter than modern Americans. The tallest skeleton thus far found was of a person who could not have been more than five feet eight inches high. The average was between five feet and five feet six inches.

"The greatest age ascribed to the ruins is 2,000 years."

Bought for Our Embassy to Belgium

This building, recently acquired by the United States for its embassy in Brussels, was occupied by the present king of Belgium when he was crown prince. During the German occupation it was the residence of Von Bissing, military governor.

Demand More National Holidays

Would Make America Lead in Days of Rest.

Washington.—From several quarters come an increasing number of suggestions that new public holidays be added to the already fairly long list. Wilson followers, Hamilton admirers, friends of Roosevelt and many others, actuated by motives of hero-worship, have advocated that one day of each year be set aside to commemorate the memory of three American leaders.

If all these intended subjects were thus honored America would lead as a nation of holidays. Considering its age it already leads. For such countries as England, France, Italy and Germany are much older and have many more heroes to honor, many more excuses for a day of rest. Yet England has but eight, France but twelve and Italy ten. In France no holidays are officially dedicated to honor heroes.

In a strict sense of the word, the United States has no national legal holidays. Thanksgiving might be counted one exception to this rule, as the President's proclamation virtually makes it so. In a legal sense, however, only the District of Columbia is duty-bound to observe it.

By Common Consent.

The same procedure holds in regard to all of the so-called national holidays. By common consent, certain of them are set aside by all of the state legislatures and observed. If the legislatures care to stray from the flock, that is their privilege.

Since legal and public holidays are to all practical purposes inseparable, no endeavor is made in the tabulation of holidays by states which follows, to distinguish among them: Alabama, 14; Arizona, 13; Arkansas, 14; California, 14; Colorado, 13; District of Columbia, 7; Connecticut, 11; Delaware, 11; Florida, 14; Georgia, 10; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 11; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 9; Kansas, 11; Kentucky, 11; Massachusetts, 13; Louisiana, 11; Maine, 12; Maryland, 13; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 11; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 13; Montana, 13; Nebraska, 13; Nevada, 12; New Hampshire, 11; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 9; New York, 12 (inclusive of Spring and Fall primary, not legal); North Carolina, 13; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 11; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 12; Pennsylvania, 12; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 11; Texas, 13; Utah, 12; Vermont, 12; Virginia, 11; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 11.

From this total, one may draw an average of twelve national holidays for the country at large. What the northern, eastern and western states consider a national holiday is not always considered so by the South. Washington's birthday is everywhere observed, but by many Southern states the birthday of Lincoln is absent from the holiday calendar. Instead, Lee's birthday on January 19 is honored, and that of Jefferson Davis on June 3. Shrove Tuesday is more generally designated as a holiday by the legislatures of the South than the North. Jefferson's birthday on April 13 is already on many of the Southern calendars, though as yet on none of those in Northern states.

No Disagreement.

Independence day, Washington's birthday, Labor day, Columbus day, Decoration day, the Armistice, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's—on these there seems to be no disagreement among the states.

In the request for more days on which to honor our national heroes, other countries read an interesting phase of American character. We do so much rushing about over here, are invariably geared at such a high speed that foreigners may well conclude we need more holidays than they do. England is easy-going throughout the year, so only needs eight. Italy can worry along with ten official holidays, though of course, the realm is honeycombed with local fete-days, mostly of a religious nature, and overnight political celebrations. France and Germany, with many more events in history to commemorate, have many more excuses for resting than has the United States, which finds 12 in the year sufficient.

Out of 365 days, the average American citizen now has a total of 101 for recreation. Fifty-two of these days are his Sundays, 26 of them his Saturday afternoons, The remaining number includes 12 holidays and an allowance of 11 days for his annual vacation, this figure excluding his two usual Sundays and Saturday afternoons off.

Blame on Gourmands for Torture of Birds

New York.—Thousands of song birds are tortured every year in southern France, Italy and Belgium to satisfy the appetites of gourmands, according to T. Gilbert Pearson, who returned from an international convention for the protection of birds at Luxembourg. He is head of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

"The wealthy gourmands in these countries," he said, "capture various types of song birds and utilize red-hot irons to blind them. The suffering song birds are then put in cages.

"The theory of the gourmands is that the cries of the tortured birds are poignant melodies which attract scores of other birds which are captured and later are served in pies or broiled to satisfy the appetites of these cruel people. All of the delegates agreed to attempt to frustrate these practices."

Cop Thinks Dog Is Cat; Shoots It Nine Times

Pittsburgh.—Policeman John J. Joyce is in difficulties.

Humane society officials declare he is disgracefully cruel. They are up in arms.

Authorities on firearms denounce him as a "rotten marksman" and city officiency experts declare him guilty of shameful waste of the municipality's powder and lead.

Joyce was called to the home of Fanse Sirella, 217 Renova street, Hazelwood, to kill Sirella's pet poodle. The dog had suffered a broken leg. Joyce took a stance six feet away and fired five shots into the animal. It squirmed and yelped. Four more shots ended its life.

Joyce's comrades in the police department explained that Joyce never had seen any small fancy poodles and supposed the animal was a cat.

"He gave it a bullet for each of its nine lives," they explained.

But that doesn't satisfy the Humane society folk. They have supplied the police with a book on how to kill painlessly.

Suit Over Idol Lasts Seven Years

British Tribunal Sends It Back to Indian Court

London.—A seven-year lawsuit over the guardianship of a Hindu idol was among the curious suits brought before the judicial committee of the privy council (the final Supreme Court of Appeal of the British empire) and the committee, after weighing the evidence with due regard to Indian susceptibilities and the innate love of the Oriental for lengthy and involved judgments, succeeded in "passing the buck" rather neatly.

In a word, the tribunal ordered that the suit be re-tried in India and that the idol be legally represented by "a disinterested next friend, appointed by the Indian court," who should endeavor to set forth the viewpoint of the idol itself.

Large Sums Spent.

Large sums of money have already been expended in the legal fight for the idol, which arose from the provisions of the will of a wealthy Calcutta merchant, Mutty Lall Mullick, who died 80 years ago. Mutty had created three family gods: a male god—Sri Sri Budha Shamsunderji; a female god (or consort)—Sri Sri Radbarant, and a "Salgram Sila" (or holy stone)—Sri Sri Raj Rajiswar. These he bequeathed to his adopted son, who later placed them in a shrine.

When the legatee died the family gods were placed in the charge of his three sons, each of whom was to be "Shebait," or trustee, for one year, in succession. The arrangement worked smoothly until the death of the eldest son, whose trusteeship became vested in his heir. Then the second son, Pramatha Nath Mullick, built himself a magnificent new mansion and shrine and, during his term of trusteeship, he insisted on removing the male god to a shrine in his own garden.

This action was bitterly resented by his brother and nephew, who contended that it was contrary to his grandfather's deed of dedication. The first Indian court to which the case was taken decided after a lengthy hearing that Pramatha Mullick was entitled to remove the god to his own shrine during the term of trusteeship, so long as he treated it with proper reverence and duly returned it to its original shrine at the completion of his "term of office." The court of appeal, however, reversed this judgment and laid down that the male and female gods might not be parted. They must be maintained in their original shrine.

Not satisfied, Pramatha Mullick brought the suit through various stages to London, where the final judgment of "The British Raj" was sought. A great dossier of evidence, text books and authorities on the tangled romance of Indian mythology and idol worship was placed before the judicial committee of the privy council which has just handed down its decision, in language flowery enough and sufficiently involved to delight the lawsuit-loving Hindu.

British Wisdom.

Lord Shaw, of Dunfermline, famous Scottish jurist, delivering judgment on behalf of the privy council, said that it would be better in the interests of all concerned that the members of the family should be joined and a scheme formulated to regulate the worship of the idols. He accordingly ordered that the two previous decisions be set aside and the suit referred back to the High court at Fort William, Bengal, for a new trial in which "the idol should appear by a disinterested next friend appointed by the Indian court." Each party to pay its own costs in the two actions in the Indian courts and the costs incurred before the privy council.

The decision will doubtless be hailed as incontestable proof of the wisdom and justice of the privy council by millions of Hindus, who have been following the progress of the suit with the utmost anxiety, as affecting their rights in the matter of idol worship.

Snake-Bite Toll Heavy

New York.—In the last three years more than 400 people have died in the United States from the effects of snake bites, according to estimates compiled from a survey by Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the New York Zoological park in the Bronx. Of these the greater number have been bitten in our Southern states.