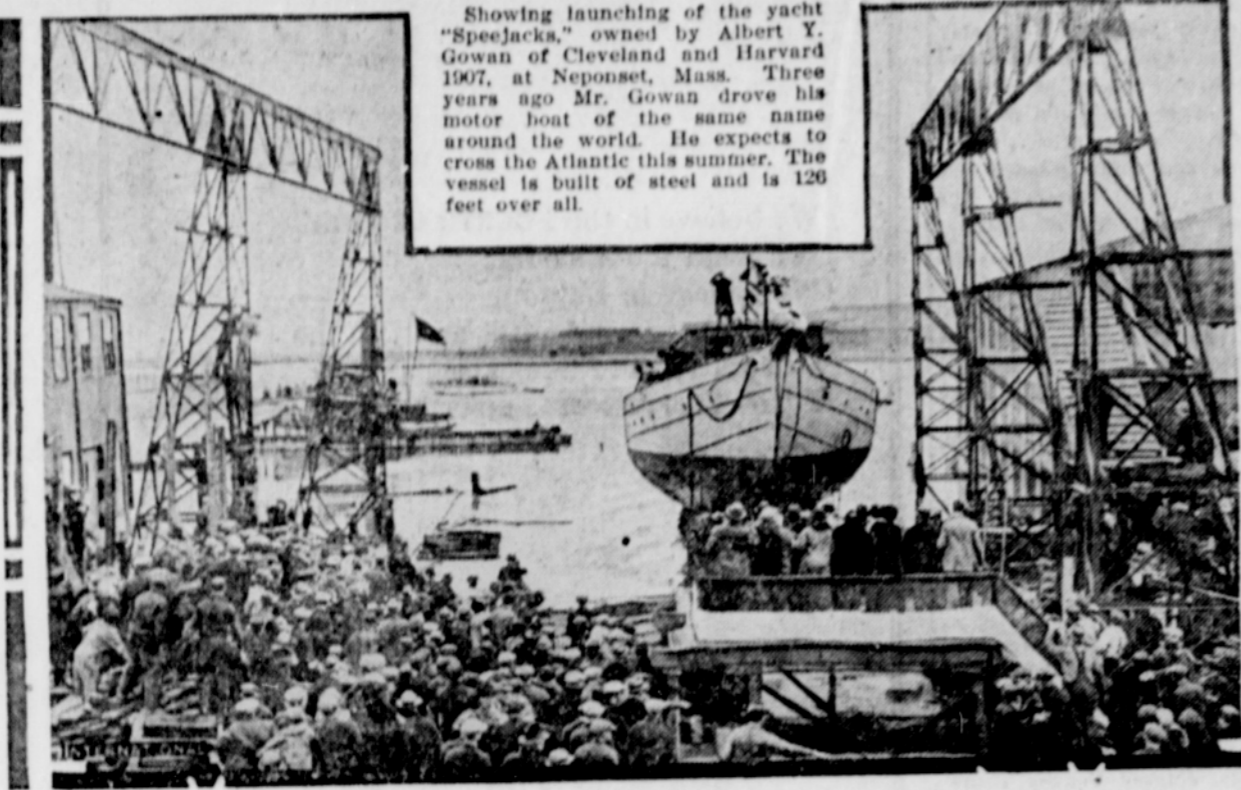


Launching of "Speejacks," Largest Sailing Yacht



Showing launching of the yacht "Speejacks," owned by Albert Y. Gowan of Cleveland and Harvard 1907, at Neponset, Mass. Three years ago Mr. Gowan drove his motor boat of the same name around the world. He expects to cross the Atlantic this summer. The vessel is built of steel and is 120 feet over all.

"Lost" Tars Found for Anxious Kin

Seamen's Institute Locates

1,905 in Five Years.

New York.—Every seaport town or city has its "port of missing men." It is a common thing for seamen to drop out of sight thereby causing anxiety to friends and relatives. This is true especially of seamen who sail on roving commissions, changing from vessel to vessel and shipping anew from port to port. Yet few of these lost seamen go down with their ships. A large majority of them are simply lost because being a happy-go-lucky lot they neglect to keep their friends informed of their whereabouts.

So many inquiries concerning lost seamen came to the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South street that in January, 1920, the institute found it advisable to establish a "missing men's department," and the work of locating such men has been entrusted to Mrs. Janet Roper, who is known to followers of the sea in every port however remote and small in the world. She is the house mother of the institute and to hundreds of seamen of many nationalities she is affectionately known as "Mother."

The institute receives about 100 inquiries a month concerning seamen for whom anxiety is felt. And these inquiries are gaining in number because the work of the missing department has been increasing to such an extent that it has become international in scope. Letters are received frequently from distant ports and inland villages of Europe asking for news of rovers of the Seven Seas. Some of these communications come from Holland and Great Britain, and many from parents of American boys from country towns and hamlets.

Inquiries in Every Port.

As soon as these communications are received the work of looking up the absent ones begins. Each month the institute publishes a bulletin of men reported as missing, and these bulletins go to every port in the world. The various foreign consulates in the city which receive inquiries requesting them to locate this or that man send such inquiries to the institute if the man is a seaman. And seamen them-

selves assist in trying to locate the whereabouts of members of their fraternity.

From June to October, the institute gives a series of concerts and entertainments and at these affairs the names of missing men are flashed upon a screen. Since there are usually between 500 and 600 men who follow the sea for a livelihood at these entertainments, the bulletins on the screen are read in the course of a month by many seamen.

At one of these concerts a man saw his name flashed among the missing. After the entertainment he sought Mrs. Roper and confided to her that his brother might be looking for him. He said that 17 years ago he had said good-by to his brother at the Battery. He was about to embark on a cruise and he liked the sea so well that he had shipped on other cruises. When he returned he was unable to find his brother or any trace of his whereabouts. Mrs. Roper finally located his missing brother in Oakland, Cal.

When a letter is received from an anxious mother or relative the letter is acknowledged.

Found His Mother.

A youth appealed to the American consul in a foreign city to help him find his mother, who had been lost to him for four years. The institute was asked to help locate the mother. After much work the mother was found. She was in destitute circumstances. The youth, who was earning a good livelihood, was overjoyed at finding her. Other youths feel the urge of the sea and run away from home, not realizing the anxiety they cause their parents. On becoming remorseful they write to their parents, only to discover that they have moved from their former home, without leaving a forwarding address behind.

The foregoing are some of the reasons that cause seamen to lose trace of their families. Seamen forget to write home. Others leave home in a pique. Two brothers had a falling out over the possession of a shirt and lost sight of each other during the late war. At the conclusion of the war

Preacher Fined Speed Sermon for Violation

New York.—The Rev. Arthur Baggerly, who occupies the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church at Quogue, L. I., on Sundays, fulfilled the terms of an agreement whereby he obtained a suspended sentence on a charge of speeding in the Yonkers city court.

The clergyman was released by Judge Gortale on his promise that in his next sermon he would urge his flock to obey the speed laws. Doctor Baggerly did not make speeding the text of his sermon, but he told of the Yonkers incident, and added that "some people have to learn by experience." He said his lesson had been with his arrest on Central avenue, Yonkers, and that in the future he would carefully respect the speed regulations. He asked his congregation to do likewise and then passed on to his religious discourse.

they made an effort to find each other but without success. Both of them were seamen and when the institute was appealed to it discovered that they had been living within four city blocks of each other. For some reason neither had happened to encounter the other on the street. They were delighted at being brought together again. They had been lost to each other for a year.

Another instance was that of a boy who was to enter a school. He had a secret yearning for the sea and he decided that it, despite his mother's opposition, promised more lively adventure than the somber schoolroom. He made up his mind to run away on the day he was to begin his studies. He was big for his age and he managed to get a job on a ship. He had not been at sea long when he was found by the institute and returned to his mother. He found more work than adventure on the sea and he was only too glad to return to his mother and his studies. His case is typical of others.

Since it was established the "missing men's department" has located 1,905 men reported as missing. Among this number were captains, mates, engineers, carpenters and ordinary seamen. They belonged to all nationalities.

MINK, WEASEL AND TWO GRAY SQUIRRELS TAMED BY RANGER

Skunk, Too, Friendly but Not Overwelcomed.

Glacier Park, Mont.—United States Forest Ranger Lewis Hanson of the Two Medicine valley in Glacier National park fed flapjacks all winter to a mink, a weasel, a skunk and two gray squirrels. The mink, weasel and the squirrels got so tame they ate out of his hand, but he left the skunk to wait on itself "cafeteria fashion." Veteran troopers of the Rocky Mountains say this is the first time they ever heard of a mink or a weasel getting tame enough to eat out of a man's hand.

The incident came to official notice when Ranger Hanson kept reporting a shortage in flour rations. The chief ranger, when he discovered what Ranger Hanson was doing with the flour, was first inclined to reprimand the subordinate, but on looking over the rules and regulations, he changed his mind and allowed the extra supply in Uncle Sam's manual, forest rangers are instructed to be kind to animals.

Ranger Hanson's amiability has extended to more species than any other has yet made pets of in the wilds of the Rockies.

"Of course, in the tourist season, it's different, but during the lonely months of the long winter a fellow has a friendly feeling for anything with life in it," Ranger Hanson volunteered. "These animals evidently felt the same way about it, for they kept hanging around my cabin door all winter, and I sure couldn't regard 'em

as anything but companions of the wilds.

"But that darned skunk! I just couldn't bring myself to fondle him although the poor devil almost wagged his tail as friendly as a dog when he approached me begging for the flapjacks which he had seen me feed to the other animals. I had to laugh at myself at times, when I was almost convinced that he was sincerely friendly in the wagging of that tail.

"Once I was on the verge of giving him the hand offering just to show that I had no partiality for the other animals.

Read Bible Through in 69 Hours, 15 Minutes

Yucaipa, Calif.—The Bible can be read from cover to cover in 69 hours and 15 minutes by any ordinary church congregation with a taste for the task. This was demonstrated by the 130 members of the First Methodist church of Yucaipa when they completed at 9:15 p. m. Tuesday a Bible "marathon" begun at midnight Saturday.

Though attendance lagged at times during the long relay reading, in which one volunteer after another took up the sacred text, there was a throng of several hundred persons in the church as the marathon swung into its last lap—the Book of Revelations. All joined the readers in pronouncing the final verses of the book, then concluded the long service by singing the Doxology and adopting unanimously a resolution to make the Bible marathon an annual event.

Ellesmere "Lost Land" of Arctic

Island to Get Close Scrutiny by MacMillan.

Washington.—"Ellesmere island, the second nearest known land to the North pole, is to get the closest scrutiny it has ever had by white men as one result of the MacMillan Arctic expedition," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "This land lies at the head of Baffin bay, the broad water highway to the Arctic which is inclosed on one side by Greenland and on the other by Baffin island," continues the bulletin.

"William Baffin, for whom the bay and island are named, was the first white man to catch a glimpse of the unknown land which came later to be called Ellesmere island. That was in 1616; but it was only a glimpse, and other Arctic explorers were so long in duplicating Baffin's farthest north that there came to be serious doubt of the existence of Ellesmere island.

Existence Long Doubted.

"The land was not sighted again until 1852. The first white man to set foot on it was Doctor Hayes, a member of Kane's expedition in 1854. After Hayes explored an isolated section of the shore, the land gradually emerged from the traditional fog; but as in other of the northern discoveries different explorers discovered various headlands and peninsulas independently and dubbed each a 'land.' Hayes' portion, the east coast of the north central section of the big island, became 'Grinnell Land.' The north end, along the Polar sea, became 'Grant Land.' Other names which have stuck to localities of Ellesmere island are 'North Lincoln,'—paradoxically the southernmost portion—'King Oscar Land,' 'Bear Cape Land,' and 'Jesup Land.'

"Ellesmere island lacks only about fifty miles of being the northernmost known land in the world, that distinction being held by the north point of Greenland, Cape Morris Jesup, not far to the east. Ellesmere island's northernmost point, Cape Columbia, is famous as the starting point of Peary on his memorable dash to the North pole in 1909. From Cape Columbia, Ellesmere island extends 500 miles to the south, its southernmost point being still nearly 400 miles farther north than Point Barrow, Alaska, and 2,000 miles farther north than the United States-Canada boundary.

"Ellesmere island is 300 miles wide at the point of greatest width, but the land is so cut into by deep fjords that in many places the waters of the eastern and western sides lie only 50 to 75 miles apart, distances that can be covered quickly by dog teams. These fjords, reaching toward each other from the opposite sides of the island, mark out the two or three routes that have been used so far by expeditions crossing the island. It follows, therefore, that Ellesmere island is known chiefly along three narrow bands: One between Grant Land and Grinnell Land, one near the middle of the island, and a third toward the south end.

"Despite the fact that Ellesmere island is perhaps better known than any of the other Arctic lands north of North America, knowledge of it is confined largely to the coasts and the fjord crossings. Extensive areas of the interior are still unknown or imperfectly mapped and no careful surveys have been made of any of the regions. The planes of the MacMillan expedition will repeatedly cross Ellesmere island this summer in establishing the advanced base in Axel Heiberg Land, and, equipped with map-making cameras, will make detailed records of the terrain. Grant Land in particular, over which the direct air line from Etah to the Axel Heiberg base lies, should be as well known topographically by next autumn as Maine or Newfoundland.

Norfolk Will Safe Yields Valued Relics

Norfolk, Va.—Two commissions engraved on sheep-skin parchments, the first signed by President John Adams, and the second by President Thomas Jefferson, making Jonathan Cowdery a surgeon's mate and a full surgeon in the United States navy, have been uncovered by Dr. John C. Sleet of this city, who will make an attempt to have the documents restored to their lawful owners. The first commission bears the date of 1800 and the second 1808.

The documents include a Masonic diploma from Washington lodge No. 20, making Mr. Cowdery a Master Mason, and another from the Hudson (N. Y.) lodge, making him a Mark Master. The papers were found in a steel case hidden in an old brick wall of a house under repairs.

Germany Needs Beds

Berlin, Germany.—Sofia Goetz of the German Welfare institute believes that for hygienic, moral and social reasons every man, woman and child should have his own bed. She estimates that in Germany 9,000,000 beds are needed to bring about this condition.

when 18 of the 25 men died of starvation. The site of this Arctic tragedy, across Smith sound from Etah, is now marked by a bronze memorial tablet, placed during the summer of 1924 by Commander MacMillan on behalf of the National Geographic society."

"It is believed that large areas of Ellesmere island, between the grass-covered valleys, are capped by perpetual ice.

"Three hundred miles south of Lady Franklin bay Greeley's party suffered its terrible privations in the winter and spring of 1833-4 at Cape Sabine,

turned into the United States treasury \$55,523.96 in cash removed from misdirected letters or found loose in the mails.

Dead Letters Result of Careless Mailing.

Washington.—While it is generally accepted that this is not the age of miracles, nevertheless there are thousands of patrons of the United States mails who take it for granted that Uncle Sam has many wonder workers on his pay roll.

The very fact that there are wizards in the employ of the Post Office department—men and women who are uncanny, to say the least, in deciphering illegible handwriting—has caused no end of trouble and expense to the government as well as to the taxpayer, along with inconvenience in the receipt and delivery of mail matter.

Yet, with all this expert handling and careful study of handwriting on the part of the postal clerks, the annual revenue from dead mail matter received by the government amounts to approximately \$300,000.

Last year the dead letter office received \$120,000 from the sale of orphaned packages which could neither be forwarded to the addressees nor returned to the senders because of inadequate addresses. The same office

SAFETY CONTEST PRIZE



"Sentinels of Safety" is the statue designed and executed by Regni del Platta for the Explosive Engineer, a publication for users of explosives. The trophy is to be placed in competition as an award for national mine and quarry safety in a contest being conducted under the auspices of the United States bureau of mines.

Germany Needs Beds

Germany Needs Beds

Bring Big Money, But Are Costly

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Postage stamps were taken from letters or found loose in the mails having a value of \$12,165.67, almost double the entire revenue of the postal service in 1789.

Three-cent fees collected for the return to senders of letters which could not be delivered totaled \$92,007.54.

But this is not half the story. Checks, drafts and money orders, whose owners could not be located, and amounting to \$3,546,542.43, finally found a resting place in the dead letter office.

For want of correct or complete addresses 21,000,000 letters were deposited in the dead letter office, not to speak of 800,000 parcels which had been improperly addressed or wrapped.

Strange to say, this depositing of letters and packages in the mails with incomplete, inadequate or incorrect addresses and wrapping comes, in a large majority of cases, from those patrons who are the most liberal contributors to this branch of the United States government.

Big Business Is Big Loser.

It has been estimated by postal officials that 300,000,000 pieces of mail are given "directory service" every year, which means that employees must take time from the regular handling and dispatching of mail in the endeavor to provide correct addresses for this huge volume of misdirected matter. In New York city alone the cost of this service approximates \$500 every day in the year, and the total amount through the country is stupendous.

While the revenue from the dead letter office is sufficient to keep that branch of the postal service functioning, it is not nearly enough to pay the annual toll for support of the "aixle."

A "nixle" is a letter or parcel so improperly addressed that it can neither be delivered to the addressee nor returned to the sender without special treatment. This special treatment costs the Post Office department, or the taxpayer in the final analysis, approximately \$1,740,000 every year.

Tames Jail Birds

Los Angeles, Calif.—C. E. Jennings is no fake hypnotist, according to guards at the Los Angeles county Jail. Arrested on a check charge, Jennings was placed in a cell. There were several "toughs" in jail and jailers soon noticed these had developed sweet dispositions. Some even hopped and jumped and went to sleep for Jennings, who revealed that several years ago he was the principal in a hypnotism sketch on a vaudeville circuit.

Goes Through College With Son



Mrs. Mary A. Church and her son, James Church, who have been classmates for four years at William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., have just been graduated with A. B. degrees. Mrs. Church was a grandmother when she entered college. Along with her studies and taking an active part in student activities, Mrs. Church has kept up her home.

SHE ACCUSES SPAIN



Lady Drummond-Hay, British newspaper correspondent who makes grave charges against the Spanish in Morocco, accusing them of outrages. She says the Spaniards have violated all the conventions and treaties affecting the Tangier neutral zone, and that as a result Tangier is overflowing with starving and diseased refugees.