

Famous Painting Is Brought Back



Photograph of the first portrait ever painted of George Washington, made in 1776 by Charles Wilson Peale, when Washington was only forty-four years of age. It has just been brought back to this country by the Jacques Seligmann Galleries, and sold to an American collector, after being 150 years in France.

Army Experts Have New Rapid-Fire Gun

Seven-Millimeter Weapon An Improvement.

Washington.—Army ordnance experts are attempting to solve the shoulder semi-automatic rifle problem through development of a new type of reduced caliber weapon. This would increase by one-third the amount of ammunition that can be provided in front lines for the gun without any increase in weight.

J. D. Pederson, inventor and production engineer, has been employed for some time at Springfield armory to turn out the new gun, known as the seven-millimeter gun, and War department reports already show important advantages claimed for the weapon as compared to the two types of standard .30-caliber shoulder automatics with which the experts are also experimenting.

The new gun is a .276-caliber as compared to the .30 service ammunition standard.

Against New Ammunition Size.
The practical disadvantages of adding a new caliber of ammunition to the supply line burdens are fully realized, and may ultimately prevent adoption of the seven-millimeter gun.

As the army is now equipped, only the regular .30-caliber cartridges are needed for all rifles and machine guns, and troops can be restocked with ammunition from any depot or dump. This is a very high-power, long-range type of ammunition, and not suited to the probable short range use foreseen in war for shoulder semiautomatics.

Furthermore, it has been found far better results in the way of sustained fire, economy of weight and other particulars can be obtained with the seven-millimeter caliber.

One point already established is that the design of the Pederson seven-millimeter affords the best yet attained by ordnance experts for quick quantity production. "There is no reason to doubt," the official report states, "but that it will be easier and cheaper to put into production than any weapon hitherto designed."

Range of 1,000 Yards.
The new gun is built for a range of 1,000 yards, the maximum distance at which rapid sustained fire would be required. Beyond that range heavy machine-gun fire with regular .30 ammu-

Germans Seek Way to Dodge Lightning

Berlin.—So many people have been struck by lightning in open fields in Germany recently that German scientists have been asked to find new safe places where people can take refuge during electrical storms.

The belief has always been that open fields were places of safety, but recently in Germany, and especially in Silesia, people have been killed after leaving the protection of trees.

There is a growing apprehension that disturbances of the ether by radio broadcasting have upset the old-fashioned maxims, and that a new set of rules about how to behave during electrical storms must be devised.

Nevadans Recall Pioneer Stage Driver

Reno, Nev.—Horace Greeley's memorable ride in a stage coach driven by Hank Monk when he visited this section of Nevada in the early '60s was recalled recently when a gift watch to Monk was brought to a local jewelry store for repair.

The old timepiece, presented to the noted Nevada stage coach driver in 1863, has works of English manufacture, and the case, of 18-karat gold and weighing 8½ ounces, was made in San Francisco.

The watch bears this inscription: "Presented to Hank Monk as a testimonial of the appreciation of his friends for his skill and carefulness as a whip. 'Keep your seat, Mr. Greeley; I'll have you there, December 1, 1863.'"

INVENTS BIPLANE THAT HAS NO TAIL

New Craft May Revolutionize Art of Flying.

Santa Monica, Cal.—A tailless biplane, weighing less than 600 pounds, which may revolutionize aviation, was declared practical here recently by Prof. A. A. Merrill of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., following what he termed "successful trial flights" at Clover field, near here, of model planes.

Such a machine, in miniature, shot from a catapult, sailed gracefully through the air for a distance of more than 100 feet and maintained a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. It was held perfectly balanced in the air by artificial air currents furnished by four motors.

A man-sized plane, which will have a wing span of twenty-two feet and a length of nine feet from the propeller to the tip of the fuselage, is being constructed at Venice, Cal., near here, under the supervision of Professor Merrill. It will be driven by a light four-cylinder motor-cycle engine. The ship will be tested at Clover field upon completion.

"The wings of the regular biplane now used in commercial aviation are so constructed that the air strikes them first and is forced down and upon the tailpiece, which eliminates the pitch of the plane," Professor Merrill said in explaining his theory. "The tailpiece was eliminated in the construction of models and gliders by determining a point of gravity, and adjusting the lower wing of the tailless plane so that air currents strike the two wings simultaneously. Although the plane may have a greater tendency to rise and fall than the ordinary type plane, it will remain perfectly balanced."

"MY LADY OF MOP AND PAIL" NOW FIGURE OF THE PAST

Electricity Does Work More Satisfactorily.

New York.—Office skyscrapers of the \$10,000,000 type now entering Fifth avenue mark the end of sites like the W. K. Vanderbilt mansion, and also spell the passing of another familiar figure of old New York, the scrubwoman.

The scrubwoman, as such, no longer exists in the latest office buildings in the Wall street district downtown, which Fifth avenue promises to follow. Her disappearance in the older buildings will be only a matter of time.

In the Equitable building, the largest office building in the world, scrubwomen have been supplanted by men, and her brush and water pail by an electrical scrubbing machine.

The scrubwoman herself, however, does not exactly suffer by the change. She has been lifted from her knees and her back-breaking toil, it was said, and metamorphosed into a cleaning woman. A dust cloth and light mop are the weight of her present burden. She is even termed a "maid," because dusting of offices and freshening up a linoleum floor is deemed comparable with housework.

A "mop-scrub," with a three-man crew, takes care of corridors and main halls bearing the brunt of a building's foot traffic. The motor-scrub pit is closely followed by a mate plying a rubber "squeegee," which draws up the water, and by a third man, who gives a finishing dry mop to the floor. The trio in the Equitable building does as much as twenty ordinary scrubbers in the same time.

Solving Problems by Machine



Frank P. Gage, inventor, with Herbert R. Stewart, working upon the machine devised by the former, and which is intended to solve all mathematical problems. The inventor claims for his device the mechanical ability to solve within an hour a mathematical problem that ordinarily would take professors three or four hours to solve. Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard are keenly interested in the machine.

Equal Rights Now in Brooklyn



By a recent order of the public service commissioner of Brooklyn, N. Y., both men and women are permitted to smoke in the rear compartment of the street cars. Here are seen the first two young women to take advantage of their privilege.

Public Accidents Lead Death Toll

Hazard Transferred from Industries to Streets.

By C. B. AUER, President, National Safety Council.

New York.—The world has become mechanical—man power and horse power (except as a unit of measurement) are falling into desuetude. "Harnessing Niagara" was an achievement, conveying its force to great distances was an accomplishment, but to make Niagara freeze itself into little cubes in the millionaire's kitchen, brown the buckwheat cakes on the foreman's breakfast table and drive the sewing machine in the third floor back, transcends any of Aladdin's mythical efforts. Not content with harnessing mere coal deposits and rivers, man harnessed the oil fields, and with what result?—the development of cheap and light mechanical motive power enabling him to flit over the sea, flit over the air, and flit over the surface of the land. See also what the gas engine is doing for the farms—the last stronghold of horse power. First into our industrial life, next into our public life and finally into our home life have crept the manifold applications of power to daily needs.

Power Takes Toll.

But, because power is the application of the mechanical forces which the human body cannot withstand, power has taken and continues to take its toll of life and limb. The path of its application to man's needs is tracked with blood—first in the industries some of which a decade ago were called "slaughter houses," today upon the streets where every man's life is in jeopardy—perhaps tomorrow within our home, its latest field of conquest.

Nature's own efforts to protect the individual of the species from the dangers of his environment are marvelous but they are inexorably slow. Human efforts at protection will always lag far behind the inception and even the conception of the hazard. It seems that an incredible number of human beings must be killed or injured before the public conscience is aroused. It is true that the majority of those industrial establishments which were termed "slaughter houses" have at last become safe places in which to work, but yet the automobile has been allowed to take the toll of 100,000 lives in this country alone. Notwithstanding our recognition of what is going on, the annual increase in automobile deaths has not been arrested. It is our human failing not to foresee these evils and our human weakness to close our eyes to their appalling growth until we awake to find, in their elimination, a huge national problem.

Streets Now Danger Point.

The center of gravity of accidental deaths in the United States was probably at one time situated in the industries, but since the inception of the safety movement it has been slowly

transferring itself to the field of public accidents, in other words to our streets, our highways, our transportation systems and our public buildings. It is following the advance of power, but whether, as we develop public protective measures and thereby diminish public accidents, it will transfer itself to our homes, remains to be seen—for today it is sufficient to realize that the focus of the disorder has moved into the public life of the community.

The only new thing about the safety movement in our day is that it is a movement and not an institution or an instinct and that is wholly because of the abnormally rapid development of modern life. If life would slow down as it did in prehistoric times safety would be a family matter; it would be part of the family discipline, like not eating with one's knife or not lying in bed in the morning, both undoubtedly prehistoric vices.

Tenement Army of Wall Street United

Clubhouse and Playground Provided by Corporations.

New York.—Wall street with its skyscrapers houses an office population of 800,000 by day and is held by a tenement garrison of 10,000 by night.

Wall street is the sole livelihood of this skeleton force of nightfolk. In discharge of a sense of obligation it has quietly fostered an interesting piece of citizenship work the last ten years.

The major result of the work, leaders say, has been to convert the district from New York's most polyglot belt, with 1,400 families representing 23 nationalities, into probably its most closely knit, most homogeneous community.

Financed by 1,000 Corporations.

The work is financed by 1,000 corporations, firms and individuals under the name of the Bowling Green Neighborhood associations.

The activity is expressed, for example, in terms of a model four-story dwellinghouse on West street for headquarters; a \$500,000 playground covering nine city lots on the river front; 25 flourishing orchestras and clubs for young people; nine social and political clubs and lodges for adults; educational classes, health clinics and community services in general which the

BRITISH TRY TO SAVE OLD SMITHY

Auto and Tractor Eliminate Anvil Worker.

Hertford, England.—Strenuous efforts are being made here and in other agricultural districts of England to save the picturesque old-fashioned village blacksmith from passing into oblivion.

The smith of England today is not "tolling and rejoicing" to draw undue attention to himself, but is "sorrowing" a great deal more than in the days when Longfellow idealized him—all because of the advent of the automobile and the motor tractor.

In their desire to "save" the village blacksmith the Hertfordshire county council members announced recently particulars of a plan designed to keep alive the decaying industry which has been so hard hit by the modern organization of the big manufacturers and their agents who supply standardized parts of farm implements and machinery on lines of mass production.

The ministry of agriculture, too, has become interested in the scheme to prevent the passing of the blacksmith and has agreed to co-operate in the movement.

Special committees appointed to investigate the plight of the smithy have reported that there are many articles in popular demand which cannot be satisfactorily produced by factory methods because of the skill and the handwork of the craftsman which should count more than mere cheapness.

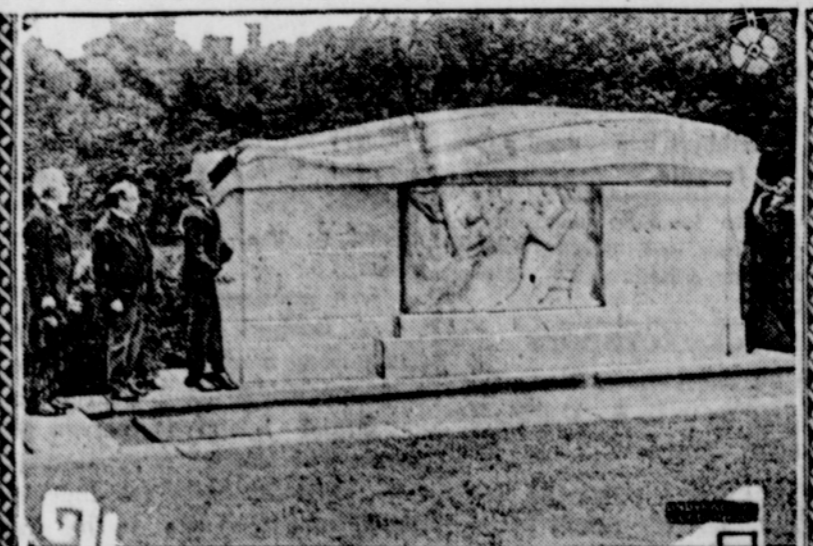
With a view to giving the village blacksmith a new lease on life, a special exhibit was arranged for the recent Herts agricultural show, where prizes were awarded for agricultural implements, wrought iron gates, scroll work, door fittings, general utility wares, such as weather vanes and umbrellas and golf stands.

F. W. Speaight, director of the exhibit, has also proposed various other schemes designed to prevent the garage from replacing the blacksmith shop and silencing the ring of the anvil forever.

Lays Egg Inside Egg

Cape May, N. J.—Cape May hens have lined up on an economy program and are conserving space by laying one egg within another. Russell Scheilenker, a farmer of Fishing Creek, near here, while gathering eggs found what he thought was a double-yolked egg. On opening the egg he found another complete egg inside.

Unveiling Memorial to W. H. Hudson



Premier Stanley Baldwin (center left) watching the unveiling of the W. H. Hudson memorial in the bird sanctuary dedicated to that great writer and nature lover in Hyde park, London.

Mints Busy Turning Out "Double Eagles"

Philadelphia.—The standard coin of the old West is coming back into its own, according to reports from the United States mint here, as well as those in San Francisco and Denver. All three mints have been specializing in the coining of "double eagles." The Philadelphia mint is turning out 30,000 of the \$20 gold coins daily, which establishes a new record for any one plant. This coinage is the result of a law enacted by congress which provided that one-third of the total outstanding United States government gold certificates must be represented by actual specie.