

Presidents Laugh at Their Fun



From McKinley to Coolidge, George H. O'Connor (left) and Matt Horne (right) have made the Presidents laugh right out loud. George O'Connor has known personally all of these Chief Executives and Taft used to call him to the White House to help him forget the troubles of state. At a recent banquet he made President Coolidge laugh aloud.

Find Relics of Life in Egypt at Time of Christ

Since December, 1924, more than 1,000 rooms and 300 houses have been cleared of sand and debris. The site of the city is so dry that the preservation of perishable substances is perfect.

The articles found include more than 450 Greek papyri, including a small library dating from the Second to the Fifth century; a large collection of glass vessels, 50 examples of bas.

Calro.—The University of Michigan expedition which is excavating on the site of ancient Karanis in Egypt has found more than 2,000 objects illustrating the life and culture of the Greco-Roman period. The city flourished in the centuries immediately preceding and following the birth of Christ. Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, director of the work of excavation, recently returned to the United States. ketry, textiles showing ancient fabrics from fine linen to coarse weaves resembling burlap and more than 100 examples of wooden tools, preserved without decay.

About 500 terra cotta objects, 200 lamps and a great number of coins and smaller objects have been found.

Among the tools found are implements used by farmers and complete and perfectly preserved sets of harness for donkeys and camels. A large bakery was unearthed with a number of grain bins and a large mill for grinding the grain, and at one side were found several piles of coarse, flat loaves of bread, just as they were left when the bakers abandoned the town

Government Cost in Running Alaska

Total of \$10,467,064 Was Spent Last Year.

Washington.—A compilation just completed by Secretary Work of the Interior department shows that a total of \$10,467,064 was spent in the federal administration of the territory of Alaska last year, and that control of these expenditures was divided between nine of the ten executive departments of the government. Approximately twenty-five different bureaus within these departments expended appropriations made by congress for the 125 various government activities in Alaska.

The figures also indicate that, based on the white population of 27,500 now residing in the territory, the cost of federal administration is \$380 per white person, while the amount spent by the government for the entire population, including 27,500 Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians, was \$190 per capita. In this connection Secretary Weeks stated that 3,000, or more than one-tenth of Alaska's white population, is at present in the government employ in some capacity or other.

Spends the Most.

The largest expenditure of any one of the executive branches for federal administration in Alaska was made by the Department of the Interior last year, the amount being \$4,134,023. This represented expenditures for the territorial government, including the governor; supervision of Alaska's public lands, comprising the issuing of mining, oil, coal and other mineral permits and leases; sale of town and manufacturing sites; operation of the government railroad; the national parks and monuments, providing schools and hospitals for the natives; propagation of the reindeer industry; topographic mineral and geographic surveys; suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquor, and the protection of game. These expenditures include also \$50,000 paid to the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Fairbanks, Alaska, annually by the government, and \$59,856 for the care of the native Indian pupils at the school at Chemawa, Salem, Ore.

The second largest expenditure in Alaska was made by the Department of War, the amount expended during the last fiscal year being \$2,076,637. The operation of the cable and telegraph lines in the territory, the maintenance of army posts and military reserves, improvement of its rivers and harbors and other navigable streams, and the construction of trails and roads through the Alaskan road commission. Of the total amount expended only \$637,813 was for military activity, while \$1,438,823 was for non-military purposes.

Third on the list is the Department of Commerce, its annual expenditures amounting to \$1,389,397 for federal administration in Alaska. The largest part of this sum was expended for the protection and supervision of the fish industry. Other expenditures under the jurisdiction of the Commerce department included the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation along the Alaskan coast and enforcement of the maritime laws through the coast and geodetic survey.

Spent for Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture expended \$879,362 in Alaska, its activities consisting of the supervision over the national forests in the territory, the fur-bearing animal life, the weather bureaus located there, the public roads, migratory birds, and agricultural development through the operation of experimental stations. The next largest sum amounted to \$624,916, spent by the Post-Office department in the operation of mail service, postal routes and post offices. Of this amount \$132,305 was returned to the government through postal receipts. The Treasury department's expenditure in Alaska last year was \$480,539 for the

collection of customs, guarding the coast from smuggling, collection of federal taxes, supervision of national banks, registry of ships, maintenance of quarantine stations and hospitals, protection of the public health and other activities.

The Department of Justice, through the maintenance of federal courts in four judicial districts in Alaska with marshals to arrest violators of the federal and criminal laws, including the necessary machinery, spent \$638,186 last year, of which \$374,520 was returned through revenues received from fines, forfeitures and license fees. The Navy department's expenditure of \$176,792 for the operation of radio stations in the territory included the maintenance of a naval patrol along its coast and supervision over naval coal and oil reserves. The Labor department expended \$11,133 in controlling immigration to the territory.

The Department of State is the only executive branch of the government not shown on the tabulation as having activities and functions in Alaska requiring federal expenditures for administrative purposes.

Indian Princess Wears Court Costume of Yakimas

Seattle, Wash.—This true Squamish Indian princess, a daughter of Tick Obid, and a great-granddaughter of Chief Seattle, is wearing the priceless, age-old, buckskin costume worn by the royal princesses of her forefathers, the Yakima tribe of the state of Washington.

Princess Helen's great-grandmother was married to a brother-in-law of Quilchen, a great chief of the Yakimas. On one occasion, with her husband, she accompanied the Indian chief's band on a buffalo hunt to the "big country far to the east." They stayed over a year, and this early Indian princess brought back with her a gorgeous costume, purchased from a very old Indian woman who had

had it for many years. Since then it has been a court costume in the Yakima tribe. Princess Helen's great-grandmother added the human hair belt which is over eight feet long and is woven from the hair of her sister, who married Captain Page, the first Indian agent on the Port Madison reservation. The great-grandmother, who was the last wife of



Princess Helen.

Chief Seattle, wore this dress on all tribal occasions.

Helen Wilson, who has never been given an Indian name, is an enthusiastic member of a very different tribe from that of her ancestors. She is one of the 600,000 members of the 4-H Boys and Girls' Farm and Home Project clubs organized in every state in the Union by the United States Department of Agriculture. Excellent needle work has entitled Princess Helen to many honors, and on such occasions she wears proudly this costume of her people.

Hard to Do

It is all very well to tell people to forget their troubles, but when we forget ours the creditors become impatient.—Milwaukee Journal.

Auto Death Rate Is on the Increase

Fatalities in 58 Cities Reach 19 Per 100,000.

Washington.—Deaths caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles, except motorcycles, in 58 of the principal cities of the country in 1924 increased in the aggregate, both in number and in proportion to population, figures announced by the Department of Commerce showing a total of 5,030 deaths and a fatality rate of 19 per 100,000 population.

This compares with 4,908 deaths and a rate of 18.8 for the same cities in 1923. This rate has shown a progressive increase from 14.6 in 1920, with 15.7 in 1921 and 16.9 in 1922.

While New York had the largest number of deaths, 1,001, the highest rate, 34.8 was reported for Paterson, N. J., and 45 cities exceeded the New York rate of 18.4. The second highest rate, 29.6, was shown for Pittsburgh, and the third highest, 28.5, for Camden, N. J.

New Bedford, Mass., had the lowest rate, 9.8, while the second lowest, 11.5, was reported from San Antonio, and the third, 11.7, for Des Moines.

Available figures for 68 cities were made public by the department, although reports and estimates were lacking for some of these, and their figures were not included in the comparative analysis.

Two-Year Tabulation.

Comparative figures on the total deaths and the rate per 100,000 of population for the last two years were given as follows:

City	Deaths in 1924	Deaths in 1923	Fatal-ity Rate 1924	Fatal-ity Rate 1923
Akron	29	27	23.6	23.0
Albany	29	40	•	•
Atlanta	63	55	•	24.7
Baltimore	129	131	16.4	16.9
Birmingham	65	49	27.4	25.9
Boston	142	135	18.3	17.9
Bridgesport	21	23	•	•
Buffalo	113	137	20.7	25.5
Cambridge	27	28	24.1	25.1
Camden	96	34	28.5	35.4
Chicago	560	529	19.9	20.4
Cincinnati	84	102	20.6	25.1
Cleveland	220	203	24.1	•
Columbus	69	68	22.0	22.2
Dallas	36	34	19.3	18.7
Dayton	26	27	15.4	16.3
Denver	40	45	14.5	16.5
Des Moines	17	18	11.7	12.8
Detroit	306	252	•	•
Fall River	16	22	13.2	18.2
Fort Worth	29	37	17.6	23.8
Grand Rapids	21	27	20.9	18.5
Hartford	33	40	21.1	26.3
Houston	31	35	19.4	16.1
Indianapolis	70	87	19.9	18.5
Jersey City	66	87	17.9	12.9
Kansas City, Kan.	17	12	14.0	10.4
Kansas City, Mo.	87	88	24.2	24.4
Los Angeles	267	224	22.4	25.6
Louisville	18	66	•	16.6
Lowell	23	18	19.9	16.6
Memphis	95	46	20.9	27.0
Milwaukee	83	62	16.8	12.8
Minneapolis	84	60	20.1	14.7
Nashville	34	28	27.5	22.8

City	Deaths	Rate	Rate
New Bedford	13	8	9.8
New Haven	48	28	27.2
New Orleans	34	68	20.5
New York	1,001	964	16.5
Newark, N. J.	154	107	33.4
Norfolk	11	13	•
Oakland	49	50	19.8
Omaha	28	40	13.0
Paterson	49	39	34.8
Philadelphia	263	254	13.5
Pittsburgh	185	146	23.8
Portland, Ore.	29	29	14.0
Providence	67	62	23.4
Reading	24	27	21.5
Richmond	33	56	15.0
Rochester	48	44	14.8
St. Louis	198	168	22.8
St. Paul	56	69	22.5
Salt Lake City	30	30	•
San Antonio	22	35	11.5
San Francisco	113	107	27.8
Scranton	34	42	17.9
Seattle	53	55	•
Spokane	22	15	21.0
Springfield	•	•	•
Mass.	27	22	18.2
Syracuse	41	43	21.4
Toledo	43	63	15.8
Trenton	24	36	26.2
Washington, D. C.	198	86	22.2
Wilmington	23	22	24.2
Worcester	29	33	14.8
Yonkers	15	17	14.5
Youngstown	29	27	25.1

Cat Mothers Foxes

Seattle, Wash.—Snowball, a cat owned by G. H. Jensen of the Silver Fox farm near Tacoma, is playing the role of mother to two baby foxes. When the mother of the foxes showed a lack of maternal interest and left them Snowball adopted the twins with good success.

Billions Are Lost Yearly, Is Claim

Industry Pays Big Sum for Preventable Waste.

Washington.—Preventable waste in industry throughout the country amounts to \$10,000,000,000 a year, according to Roy M. Hudson, chief of the simplified practices division of the Department of Commerce.

With these great wastes "which drag so heavily on our collective efficiency," Hudson said he was amazed at America's ability to maintain revenue above the point of operating expenses.

"Waste elimination," Hudson said, "is a vital topic wherever business is done or service rendered. It is regarded as an essential by authorities on management who give it a place at the top of the list of the ten most important things in business administration."

Hudson said the total preventable waste was double the sum spent for buildings in 1924 and equal to over half of the capital invested in railroads of the nation.

Railroads, after carrying on simplification and standardization efforts in their mechanical departments, are now giving consideration to similar action in all departments of the road with an eye to reducing waste and decreasing expenses wherever possible, Hudson said.

One large railroad, according to Hudson, recently reduced the items carried in its stores department. With the elimination of 62,000 items there was shown an immediate reduction of 23 per cent in the inventories.

"Another system," said Hudson, "cut its stores account from \$38,000,000 to \$20,000,000, by the same weeding-out process. Forty large roads, applying the same program, released \$180,000,000 of capital formerly locked up in idle inventories, cutting down stock on hand from a six

SHE'S A FINE DEPUTY



Mrs. Amelia Hall Tovey, Ill., is the oldest woman deputy sheriff, being sixty-two years old. Sworn in two years ago, she has made a remarkable record for enforcing the law, and Sheriff Flesher highly praises her efficiency, her bravery and her loyalty. She has arrested many of the most troublesome and dangerous characters of the community and her success in handling men crazed by liquor has amazed the citizens of Christian county.

Award Degree to Dead Student Who Died for It

Philadelphia.—The memory of a young Swedish student whose desire for an education resulted in his death from starvation was honored at the commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania when a post-mortem degree was awarded in the name of Homer Oscar Ackersstrom.

Ackersstrom died at the university hospital two months ago. He was without funds and was working his way through college and at the same time was sending money to his mother and his sister in Sweden. He ate but little, and finally, undernourished through what his fellow students say was self-imposed starvation, he contracted pneumonia and died.

His efforts to obtain an education so won the admiration of his classmates that they petitioned the university authorities to award a post-mortem diploma and send it to Ackersstrom's mother. The request was granted and on the rolls of the graduates the following appears:

"Bachelor of arts in economics, Homer Oscar Ackersstrom (post mortem)."

Poles Give Colonel House a Degree



Col. Edward M. House and Ignace Paderewski, famous Polish pianist and statesman, with Mrs. House and Mme. Paderewski, on the occasion of the bestowing on Colonel House of an honorary degree from the Posen university in recognition of his efforts to help Polish students.

Practical Safety for Home Folks

Carelessness Cause of Many Home Accidents.

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

New York.—"Safety First" has come to be one of the most universally known catch phrases in existence, and all kinds of interpretations have been placed upon it.

This unique phrase, which originated some fifteen years ago with the safety movement, does not mean safety above all else. Rather, it means a thoughtful viewpoint or attitude of precaution toward all the natural and artificial hazards of our complicated existence.

Lack of thought or lack of precaution was responsible for 20,000 deaths due to accidents in and about American homes last year. In other words, 20,000 Americans were killed directly or indirectly because they or somebody else did not adhere to the principles of "Safety First."

The practice of safety (precaution) begins in the home, where there are a multitude of hazards little suspected by the average citizen. Nearly every convenience we have in our houses presents an accident hazard, and this we must recognize individually so as to minimize our group fatality ratio.

Fire Great Hazard. Fire, of course, is generally recognized as an important hazard. To guard against fire, the home must be

kept free from rubbish and especially oily waste; the chimney flues should be inspected occasionally for defects and clogging; open-hearth fireplaces should be guarded with screen when used; none but the fuse prescribed by law should be used in the electric wiring system; electric appliances such as the iron, the percolator and the toaster and grill, should never be left unattended while connected with the current; the baby should not be allowed to be within reach of matches.

A little cut or scratch is as potentially dangerous as a severe wound if not attended to immediately and properly. The cut should be washed clean in clear water. Iodine (5 per cent solution, fresh) is a good disinfectant, and should be applied only on the cut. Age strengthens the acidity of iodine, especially if it is not corked properly, and severe burns may be caused. Dress the cut in a sterile gauze until healed. A properly treated cut, scratch or bruise will never give you fear of bloodpoisoning.

To prevent mistaking bottles of poison for medicine, stick pins through the corks of all poison bottles. Then, when you reach into the medicine cabinet for your cough medicine you will make no tragical mistake. Keep all bottles out of baby's reach.

Chairs are poor substitutes for step ladders, and even step ladders should be watched for insecure steps or faulty construction. Of the 84,000 persons who were killed in industrial, public and home accidents last year, more than 15,000 died from falls.

Some Hints.

Firearms should be kept always out of reach of children and used by juveniles only in the presence of an adult.

Don't let the baby play around boiling water. Give yourself plenty of fresh air. Don't be stingy with it just because it is winter.

Keep the temperature of your rooms from 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Overheated rooms cause 75 per cent of all winter colds.

Bathe frequently, but never just before going out into the cold. Rinse yourself in cold water to close the pores.

Don't keep gasoline in the house. Finally, protect yourself against carbon monoxide or other gas poisoning and asphyxiation by being constantly on the watch for leaky gas stoves and gas pipes and connections.

Never run your automobile motor in a closed garage. Carbon monoxide gas is extremely hard to detect, so never expose yourself where you know there might be some of the gas.

It is not cowardly to practice "Safety First" in the right spirit. It is cowardly to expose yourself to dangers through disrespect for accident hazards or a false sense of bravery.