

Swedish Capital Is Host to Clergy

Stockholm Happy Choice for Summer Conference.

Washington.—"Stockholm, host this month to a gathering of church representatives, is a happy choice as a summer conference city," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"A winding fjord, leading up from the Baltic sea, provides an enchanting approach. Along the low rocky shores the small steamers and lumber boats, called wood billies, lie in little coves, their rigging almost tangled among the boughs of the forest. A few wooden houses set among the trees and the constantly shifting shores give a fairylike effect, which is heightened as you round a bend in the fjord and a huge stone city comes suddenly into view, seemingly carved from the rocks and the woods.

"Stockholm, like Venice, is a city founded on islands, but it has spread out into the mainland to the north and south, where most of its people now live. The early Vikings gave the city its start when they chose one of the islands in the harbor as the site of a fort, to protect their settlements along the chain of lakes and rivers inland. These inland waterways, with the addition of several modern canals, now connect Stockholm with the Cattegat and the North sea.

Magnificent Royal Palace.
"The island portion of the original city, Staden, like its Parisian counterpart, the Ile de la Cite, bears reminders of its early history. Today it contains the magnificent royal palace, one of the finest structures in the French classic style in Europe, and many of the business establishments of the city, most of them housed in handsome stone buildings of uniform Renaissance design.

"The Staden is connected with four adjacent islands and the main land to the north and south by arched stone bridges. The most famous of these, the Norrbrö, is the Brooklyn bridge of Stockholm, in respect to traffic, and its London bridge, as an object of sentiment.

"To the west, on the smaller island of Riddarholmen, rises the lofty iron spire of the most famous church in Stockholm, the Riddarsholms-Kyrka. In a country of fine cathedrals, such as that of Upsala, it is misleading to refer to the Riddarsholms-Kyrka as the Westminster Abbey of Sweden. Perhaps the Pantheon or Valhalla would be more appropriate, for buried there are illustrious sons of the nation. The Storkyrka (Great Church), nearby on the Staden, is incorrectly referred to as a 'cathedral'.

"Perhaps the visitors may be given

a taste of the traditional lack of ceremony of the Swedish court. In striking contrast to fenced-off Buckingham palace, with its red-coated guards, the Swedish royal palace is open to the public. Visitors are invited to the comfortable private rooms of the huge edifice, which has the atmosphere of a large English country home.

"The modern quality of the city is illustrated by the extensive use to which a comparatively recent invention—the telephone—has been put. Stockholm has 107,979 telephones, or 25.4 for every 100 inhabitants. Stockholm also is a great industrial center, with iron foundries, ship building plants, sugar, tobacco, cotton, leather, soap, furniture and food products factories. Although within a few miles of being as far north as Cape Farewell, Greenland, ice breakers keep the harbor open all winter."

Barkless Dog Evolves From Surgeon's Clinic

Portland, Ore.—Two goats lost their bleats and a dog his bark at the clinical demonstrations conducted by the American Veterinary Medical association here.

Dr. Frederick R. Whipple, of Peoria, Ill., described a method by which the same operation may be performed on other animals as easily as tonsils are removed at present from a human being. Humane societies are studying the results, he said, with the idea of saving the lives of many dogs that have made nuisances of themselves by incessant barking.

Honor Aged "Mammy"

Macon, Ga.—The body of a negro now rests in a lot in an exclusive white cemetery after receiving all the honors it could be given. The body was that of Anna Jordan, ante-bellum negroess. The funeral was held from the residence of Mrs. R. H. Smith, with whom Anna had been "mammy" for 38 years.

Where Every Scrap Is Utilized



Nothing is wasted in the Near East Relief orphanage at Antilyas, Syria, every scrap being put to some useful purpose. A young tinsmith is here seen converting old gasoline cans into useful articles.

INVOLVES SITE OF HOLY SEPULCHER

Excavations at Jerusalem Raise Doubt.

Jerusalem.—Part of the wall inclosing Jerusalem built by Agrippa, one of the last Jewish kings, and destroyed by Titus, has been unearthed recently. About 60 yards of the wall, some four yards in thickness, has been uncovered by the Jewish Exploration society.

This discovery has aroused deep interest in archeological and religious circles. If this is the third of the series of walls built around Jerusalem, it is argued, it brings into question the authenticity of the site of the Holy Sepulcher, which is thus placed outside the city walls.

Started by Agrippa.
The third wall was commenced by Herod Agrippa about 40-44 A. D., and was interrupted by the Roman governor of Syria, to be completed later by the Jews before the final siege of the city. By all accounts there were three walls which protected Jerusalem on the north, built successively both for the protection of the weakest side of the defenses and to afford room for

the steady growth of the city at the beginning of the Christian era. Both the first and second walls were standing at the time of Christ, and the place of crucifixion and burial must have been outside them.

Some scholars have contended that the site of the Holy Sepulcher is impossible because it is shut within ancient Jerusalem, it being known that crucifixion did not take place within the city walls. Adherents of this view, especially a large number of the English community, who have always entertained doubts about the location of the Holy Sepulcher, see further confirmation in the discovery of what is believed to be the third wall.

Situation Is Awkward.
The Jewish Exploration society, which is conducting these excavations, holds with Dr. W. F. Albright, director of the American School of Oriental Research here, that "the discovery of the Agrippan wall does not seriously affect 'this long smoldering question.' Doctor Albright admits the situation is awkward.

"Shall we decide for the Holy Sepulcher and against the evidence, or against the Holy Sepulcher and also against other evidence of little less cogency?" Doctor Albright asks. "Neither horn of the dilemma is necessary." The present north wall of the city dates back only to Hadrian's time and represents a wholly new line of wall. We are forced to the conviction that archeology rarely affects the question of holy sites. The location of the Holy Sepulcher will remain just as certain or just as obscure as it is today.

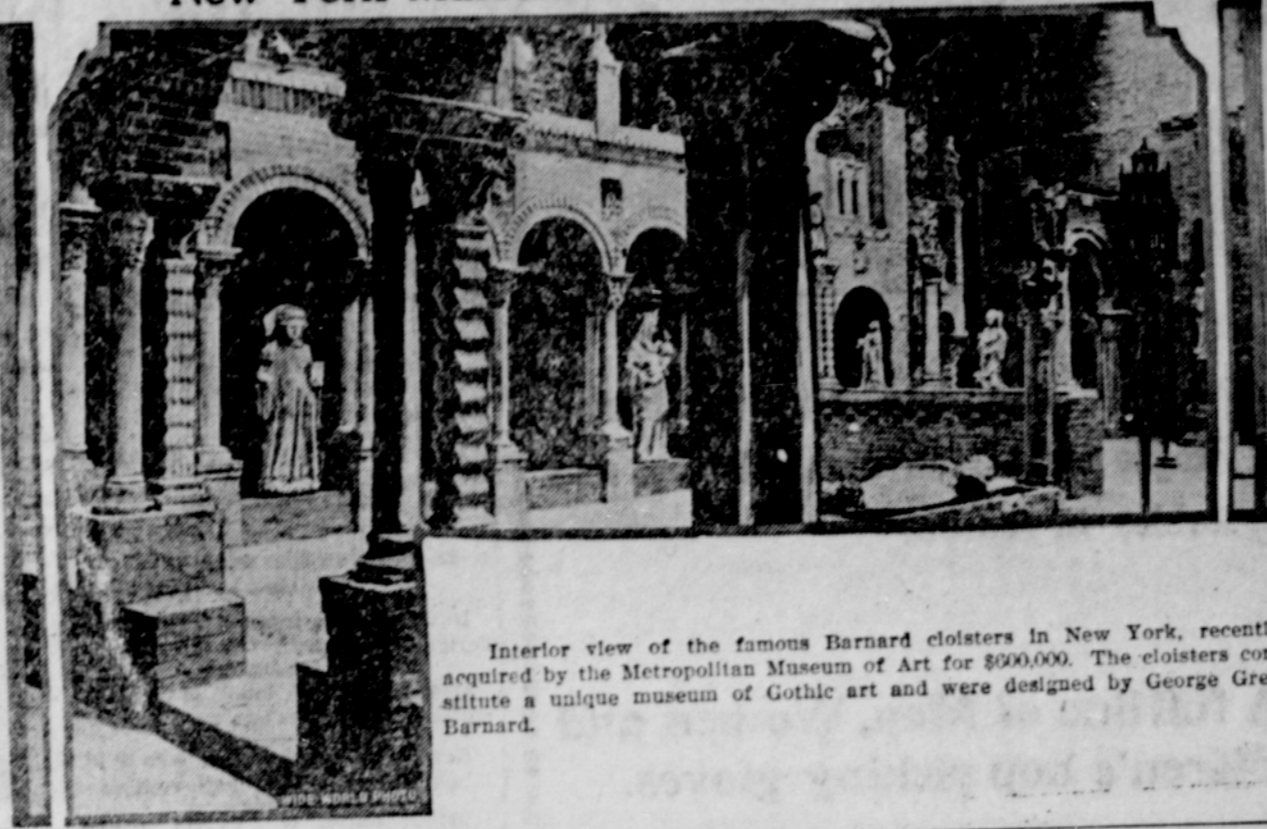
Along with this discovery there has been unearthed a mosaic belonging to the late Byzantine period. According to the Greek inscription on the mosaic, this was the tomb of a nun, near which, apparently, there also was a small Christian chapel.

Undersea Microphones Protecting New York

New York.—New York city today is guarded by a new marvel of science which was revealed during the Thirteenth coast defense encampment on Fisher's Island. It is the sound-ranging device by which the position of a vessel at sea may be determined by underwater sound. For the first time firing on a moving target, spotted only by sound, was conducted successfully by long-range batteries, it was announced.

Gigantic "ears" of microphonic sensitiveness, at the eastern end of Long Island, can be made constantly at attention to pick up the sound of any approaching enemy. The war-time importance of this new device is inestimable because it is said to assure accurate firing on ships invisible to the eye. It will protect against night, fogs and smoke screens, which have heretofore been the enemy ships' aid in slipping by coast fortifications.

New York Museum Gets Barnard Cloisters



Interior view of the famous Barnard cloisters in New York, recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for \$500,000. The cloisters constitute a unique museum of Gothic art and were designed by George Grey Barnard.

Canadian Vets Shy from Organization

Haig's Visit Hoped to Renew Interest in League.

Toronto, Ont.—What has become of Canada's army? Already less than seven years since the height of its power it is referred to as "The Vanished Legion."

In all countries, in all ages, from Caesar to Napoleon and Grant armies have lived long after wars ended, sometimes as a great national resource, sometimes as a menace political or social, whose disbandment was a problem. But the long continued influence and power of the Grand Army of the Republic, to take a modern case in point, finds no counterpart in the dominion.

Canada enlisted almost 600,000 men. Allowing for casualties and other wastage, perhaps 500,000 of these were demobilized and returned to civil life in Canada.

Probably no nation of 9,000,000 people ever faced the problem of reabsorbing such a large proportion of fighting men. The task was accomplished immediately and completely—too completely in the view of some.

Fail to Grasp Opportunity.
Had the war veterans developed a common political or other ambition and a cohesion to knit themselves into a single organization they could have achieved supreme power in the land, merely by a gesture. But so far the outstanding characteristics of war veterans' associations, although they have accomplished much useful work, have been disunion and a sense of failure to grasp potential opportunity.

War veterans' associations appeared on the stage long before the close of the war. Perhaps that was the initial mistake. Early promoters rushed to get into the field first. And none of them was able to command a general following. Early rivalries have not yet disappeared. And most discouraging of all is the fact that a great proportion of the disbanded men have stood aloof from all of the competing organizations, though there is a feeling in many quarters that if there was a single association nearly every war veteran would join it.

There have been and are in existence at least twenty and perhaps more distinct veterans' organizations in Canada. There is one strong one—strong in comparison with the others—one that was strong in the hectic days of 1921, and then a large number that trail away to mere regimental societies. Most of them have done exceedingly useful work, par-

ticularly in looking after dependent members.

Haig's Visit an Appeal.

One of the reasons for Earl Haig's present visit to Canada was to appeal to Canada's veterans to join in a single organization. Specifically he wanted them to become members of the British Legion. His appeal for unity aroused much enthusiasm. But concrete results are as yet problematical. So far the incident has served chiefly to emphasize the disunion of Canada's veterans.

The chief veterans' association is the Great War Veterans' association of Canada—G. W. V. A. for short. Its headquarters claim a membership of 99,000. But a recent audit of its books revealed that its greatest paid-up membership was about 50,000 in the year 1920 and that at present it has only about 11,000 members who have paid their current dues.

Another curious fact is that a majority of veterans who are active in most of the organizations are men who are old-country born. One official explained this by saying that the majority of Canadian troops were old-country born anyway, but this state-

Hawaii Big as Japan Soon, Due to Quakes

Washington.—A prediction that Uncle Sam soon will receive from Mother Nature a fair-sized continent in the mid-Pacific, was added to the discussion and conjecture due to recent seismic disturbances.

Edwin Fairfax Nauty of New York, who has studied earth movements many years, declared he was convinced that the Hawaiian Islands gradually and quietly were being pushed upward, and within a generation would comprise a high and dry territory as large as Japan.

ment is not proved by official figures, which show the origin of Canadian enlistments as follows:

Born in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.....	221,495
Born in Canada.....	217,735
Born in the United States.....	27,391
Elsewhere, about.....	12,999

Perhaps the great Canadian veterans' association will yet come into existence. Whether Earl Haig's appeal will furnish the necessary impetus is problematical. Some think that a British Legion in Canada, following Haig's suggestion, would accomplish the required unity and strength. Others think that what is wanted is a Canadian Legion with Sir Arthur Currie at its head.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT RAYS CURE DISEASED ANIMALS

Experts Find "Artificial Sunshine" Beneficial.

Manhattan, Kan.—"Artificial sunshine"—light from quartz mercury-vapor lamps—is being successfully employed in the treatment of injured and diseased animals at the veterinary clinic of the Kansas State Agricultural college by Dr. E. J. Frick and Dr. John Bullard.

Such good results have been obtained from the use of the ultra-violet light produced by these lamps that Doctor Frick and Doctor Bullard believe them a most valuable adjunct in the treatment of many animals' diseases and have found that in some cases the light treatment is sufficient to bring about complete recovery.

Of eight typical canine distemper cases, the veterinarians reported recently, five recovered in periods of from two to four weeks' time after a daily exposure of 20 minutes to the ultra-violet ray.

Three dogs not given the ultra-violet treatment during the same period all died. Only five days, with 20 minutes

of exposure daily, were required to cure an acute case of moist eczema on a large bull terrier brought to the clinic. This rapid recovery was reported in many similar cases.

In the treatment of wounds the ultra-violet ray also was found beneficial. The two doctors cite one case, that of Moleum Burr, a courting greyhound which was brought here for treatment after having torn loose a toe in a race. The leg was bandaged too tightly and in three days all the bones of the injured foot were exposed.

After surgical treatment the wound was exposed to the ultra-violet ray and given daily treatments. The wound healed with unusual rapidity and with almost entire absence of pus formation.

In research work on animals by Dr. J. S. Hughes of the department of chemistry at the college it has been shown that ultra-violet light increases egg production and hatchability of eggs produced by poultry and prevents and cures outbreaks of weak legs and rickets in chickens.

IS STILL RIDING THE RANGES AT 95

Mangum Is Oldest Cowboy in Active Service.

Childress, Tex.—Supple as a youth in muscle, vigorous and hearty, H. R. Mangum, ninety-five years old, is still riding the range on the big ranch of the Smith Brothers, near here. He is said to be the oldest cowboy still in active service in the country. Mangum has been a cow hand ever since he came to Texas from South Carolina, three-quarters of a century ago. He knows the history of more ranches in this state than any other person. He was well along toward middle life when the famous Chisholm trail was established. He went up the trail with herds of cattle many times. In his early life he worked on ranches in the southern part of Texas. As the wild lands of the more western parts of the state were opened up he went with the venturesome cattlemen into their new grazing territory. He was upon the frontier when Indian raids were common and when buffaloes populated the unbroken region by countless thousands.

Mangum says that he has observed no set of rules of living. He "went the usual paces" of a cowboy in the stirring early days and has devoted himself to hard work and life in the open air.

Government Dairy Expert Boosted



John H. McClain, field dairy expert of the bureau of dairying, Department of Agriculture, has just been promoted to the directorship of the extension service of the bureau and in the future will answer all the questions of the farmers of the nation concerning their dairying problems. Mr. McClain was photographed with one of the government's milk producers.

Haitian Gives Weather System



Dr. I. Gentil Tippenhauer (seated) talking with former Congressman C. A. Korbly of Indiana about the magnetic weather precalculation system of which he is the deviser. Doctor Tippenhauer is honorary engineer for the Haitian government and is visiting Washington where the weather bureau is making use of his calculations. He predicts the weather by studying the sun spots, and said Washington would have an unseasonably cool spell beginning about July 28.