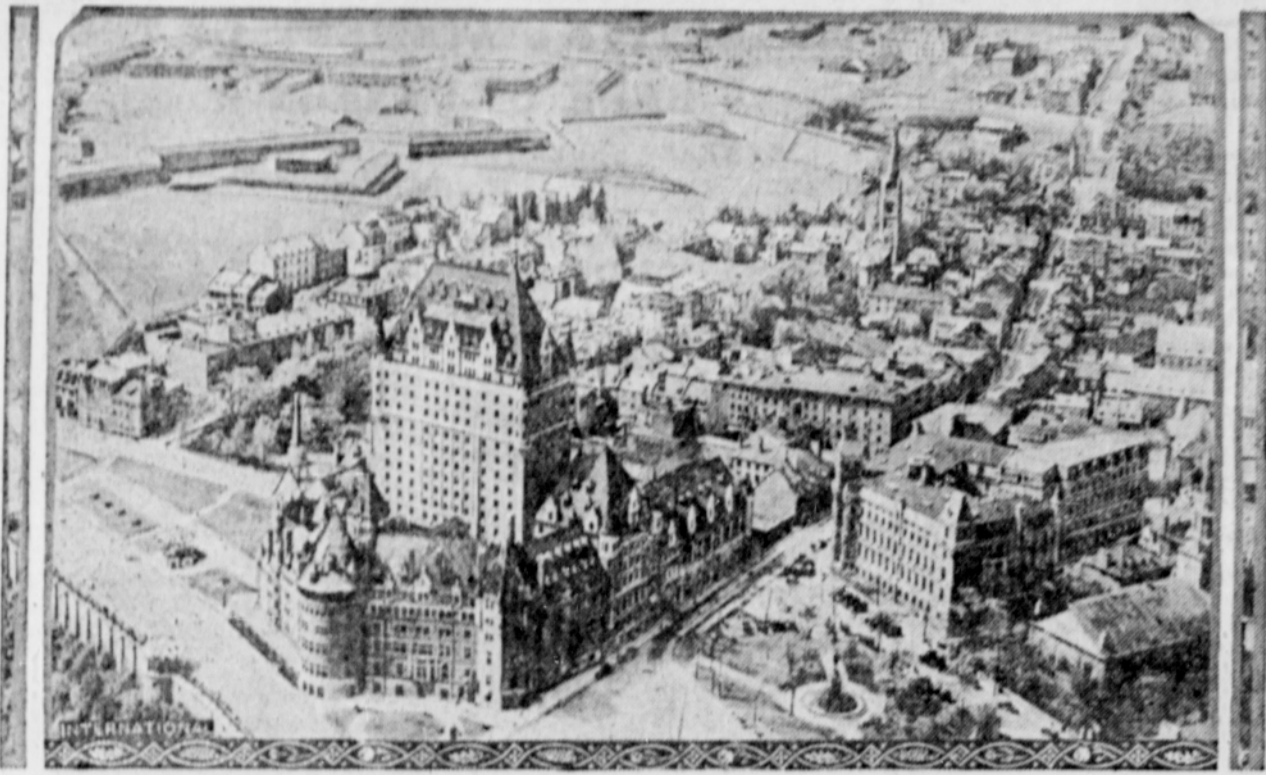


Quebec Photographed From Air for First Time



This is the first airplane view ever photographed of old Quebec. In the foreground is the famous Chateau Frontenac bounded on the left by Dufferin terrace. In the rear of the chateau and to the left is the famous citadel which overlooks the broad expanse of the St. Lawrence river, 300 feet below.

European Types of Hats Replace Fez

Changes in Headgear in Turkey Significant.

Washington.—"Hats and history are not coupled in most people's minds," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society anent the recent efforts of Turkish leaders to have the fez replaced by European types of hats, "but in Turkey radical changes in types of head coverings have marked important historical developments."

"When the Ottoman Turks came down out of Central Asia as rough riding plainsmen they are believed to have worn the high, soft cap of astrakhan wool known as the kalpak—a sort of little brother to the drum-major's fuzzy, towering head piece of today. The Turks have shown a tendency to take their reforms by sudden spurts, holding tenaciously to the latest innovation between times. Before long after their arrival in southern Asia they had gone over bodily to the turban of that region, and this remained the characteristic Turkish headgear for many centuries.

Turban Told Rank.
"The turban became the complex badge of rank and even profession in Turkey at the height of its power. From the snow-white turbans of the Moslem ecclesiastical dignitaries and the huge piles with distinctive stripes and shapes of the grand vizier and lesser political lights, these head coverings ranged down to the dirty cloths wound round the heads of the peasants. Every good Turk during this era had the profoundest contempt for things European and the hat was the badge of the infidel. One of the greatest insults that could be offered to a Turk who had shown too great friendliness toward 'Franks' was to nail a hat to his door.

"The fez, which has been associated in the minds of the last few generations with all things Turkish, came as one of the sudden Turkish reforms relatively a short time ago. Sultan Mahmud II, who ruled during the early years of the Nineteenth century,

wished, like Peter the Great of Russia, to modernize his people and turn their thoughts from Asia. He decreed that his people should abandon the turban and wear the fez, doubtless influenced by the fact that the latter is at once more modish and more convenient. He coupled the fez with the introduction of the frock coat for his courtiers and the well-dressed young Turk in general, and was cursed roundly by most of his people as 'the infidel sultan.' The use of the fez continued, however, to such good advantage that within a generation or so it was looked upon by the outside world, and no doubt by most Turks, as the distinctive age-old Turkish head covering.

Brim Interfered With Prayer.
"Why Mahmoud settled on the fez as the particular type of head covering to replace the turban is hard to understand. Most of his reforms looked toward westernization. But something very like the fez was worn by the ancient Assyrians and Hittites, and it is supposed to have come down to modern times through the Byzantines and the Greeks. One thing in its favor was its lack of a brim. So long as the Turks were devout Moslems, practicing their prostrations at prayer time, brims were not permissible, since they interfered with the touching of the forehead to the ground.

"After the World war, when a revolution became successful in Turkey, the leaders at first turned back to the ancient kalpak of the original Turks. This head covering became popular as signifying a return to the virtues of the old stock and was worn by all people of prominence in the new regime.

"Like all the other changes in head coverings, the most recent move in favor of the straw and fedora of western Europe has its significance. The

WILL WATCH ECLIPSE OF SUN IN THE INDIAN SEA IN 1926

Scientists Plan to Make Observations in Sumatra.

Washington.—An eight-months' trip half way around the world for two minutes of actual work will be the experience of a party from the naval observatory that has left to observe the total eclipse of the sun in January, 1926, at Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies.

British, German and French parties also will be at Sumatra, as well as a party from Swarthmore college. The Italians will have an observation party in eastern Africa.

The American naval group will endeavor to observe phenomena in connection with the upward curve of the sunspot cycle, and will study the sun's corona as well. Motion pictures and color plates of the eclipse will be made.

Special attention will be given to the sun's gases, which scientists say extend as far as 2,000,000 miles from

Use Old Well to Cool City's Drinking Fountain

Decatur, Ark.—The old oaken bucket, with its iron-bound staves of the days prior to the discovery of germs, has become an outlaw, but the old town well that went with it here and which did valiant service in the pre-germ days is being harnessed to the necessities of modernity.

The town well is to be used as a cooler for a modern, sanitary drinking fountain. Pipes from the town water works are being laid to the well, and a coil reaching to the bottom is to be placed inside the shaft and under the water. Water from the waterworks will run through the pipe and thence to a drinking fountain on the busiest corner in the town.

Once Rich Woman Works to Keep Child

Boston.—Facts pertaining to "the mysterious disappearance" of Harold Lawton, scion of a prominent family and son of the late Superior Court Judge George F. Lawton were made public by Walter L. Badger, counsel for the seventeen-year-old daughter, Laura, who is objecting to the probate of the will of her grandfather which cut her off from the \$75,000 estate with the sum of \$500.

A school teacher, Gladys Dunbar, was partly the cause of Lawson's desertion of his wife and child six years ago, the counsel stated. As a result of the desertion, Mrs. Harold Lawton, receiving no aid from her husband's people, was obliged to give up her cultured home in Winchester and go out and work as a domestic in order that she might keep her little girl with her.

Both sides have announced their intention to fight to the last straw over the will. The father of the little seventeen-year old girl whose desertion caused untold suffering to her and her mother, is believed to be dead and therefore, her counsel states, she is entitled to her share in grandfather's estate.

calliphate has been abolished, the Mohammedan religion has been removed from its place of power in the government, and there is no more reason why a Turk should not wear a brim if he chooses than an Italian or an Englishman. And the movements that accompany this Europeanization of head coverings is significant. Polygamy has been abolished, women are encouraged to abandon the veil, marriages are to be civil only, and an entirely new code of laws, modeled largely after European systems, is being drafted. The Turk is not only changing his hat; he is making himself over cap a pie."

Serve 10 Alaska Points by Air From Rail Head

Fairbanks, Alaska.—With ten landing fields built or in construction in Alaska, airplane communication is promised between the interior terminus of the Alaska railroad here and most of the important mining sections and settlements in the territory.

Fairbanks is to be the center of all airplane trips into the interior. Southwest of Fairbanks three fields have been established. They are at Lake Minchumina, 125 miles from this city; Tacotna, 250 miles, and Flat, 325 miles. The Lake Minchumina field is intended mostly as a refuge in storms which sweep across that section from Mount McKinley.

Construction has started on a field at Ruby, 230 miles from Fairbanks. An air route between Ruby and Tacotna measures 100 miles.

Navy's Last Monitor Goes to Davy Jones

Cheyenne, Type of Ships Famed in Civil War.

Washington.—Coincident with the dedication of a Washington memorial to John Ericsson, inventor of monitors, the United States monitor Cheyenne, last of a naval type which gained fame in the Civil war, will start on its voyage to oblivion, says the New York Times. Its passing marks the advance of a new era, and although the last survivor of one period in naval progress the Cheyenne was foremost in another: it was aboard her that successful experiments were first made with the oil-burning engines.

It is from Baltimore that the last of the monitors is to sail for the "ship's honyard" at Portsmouth. For a brief period monitors made the United States navy the most powerful in the world. Now they have all disappeared but the Cheyenne. Even her three sister ships, laid down in 1904, long since have been thrown into the discard.

Machinery Below Water.
All the Cheyenne's mechanism, with the exception of the guns, is below the level of the water. The house structure above could be shot away in an engagement with an enemy and still the fighting qualities of the unit would not be impaired. The Cheyenne, originally the Wyoming, was built for coast defense—a sort of floating fort.

In 1907 the Navy department at Washington began to consider the advisability of converting coal burning vessels into oil burners. Engineers were consulted. Navy officials decided an experiment would be worth conducting. It so happened that the monitor, then the Wyoming, was available for the trial installation. The vessel was ordered to the navy yard at Mare Island in 1905 to be fitted with the new electrically driven oil burning engines.

Navy officials followed the movements of the ship closely as she began a series of test cruises under the new power. After two years a final report on the tests was submitted. These were declared successful. It was not until years later that oil-burning engines were introduced into the larger vessels. Now the Navy department is taking steps to convert all the remaining coal burners in the navy into oil burners, with electrically driven propellers.

Apparatus in Good Condition.
Engineers of the Navy department made a survey of the Cheyenne's power plant recently and found that the electrical apparatus installed nearly a score of years before was in perfect working condition.

Because of the coming of airplanes, huge capital ships and sleek, fast cruisers and destroyers, there is no further need for monitors. The sole purpose of these was for coast defense. They were floating fortresses. Not only in America, but in other countries, is this type of vessel now obsolete.

There are several reasons why this type of vessel is obsolete. First, it can participate in offensive warfare only when it is facing in the direction of the enemy being attacked. It carries a revolving turret battery of two 12-inch guns forward. The remaining armament consists of four 4-inch guns and two six-pounders. The latter are too small to be used in attacking and are brought into play only when in defense.

Then the slow speed of the ship—only 12 knots—served to make it merely a target for speedier craft more heavily armed. A fast vessel with greater range guns could easily outmaneuver the unwieldy monitor and sink or disable it. The monitor type is difficult to manage because most of its hull is below water. As the last of the monitors nears

Dust Fuel for Autos Predicted by Chemist

New York.—W. A. Noel, an engineer of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, demonstrated the explosive power of dust here recently and declared that automobiles might be using dust for fuel within a short time.

The dust must consist of carbonaceous particles. It will not be sufficient merely to suck into the cylinders the road dust created by the motor car, but the dust must be such as collects on many factory floors, constituting an explosion hazard.

Dust from sugar, cocoa, cinnamon, leather, flour, rubber, aluminum or wood would be suitable, Mr. Noel said.



Betty Van Arsdale, sixteen, of Chicago, who rescued from the lake eight-year-old Margaret Heckler, who had sunk to the bottom. Miss Van Arsdale, a high-school girl, then revived the child with first aid measures. Steps are now being taken to recommend her for a Carnegie medal.

Hay for \$1 a Ton
Halifax, N. S.—Seldom if ever before in the history of Nova Scotia has there been such rich yield of hay as this year. Unfortunately prices are so low that in some places, notably the country adjacent to Annapolis Royal, the hay is being left uncut. The best grass can be bought for \$1 per ton.

Kite Story Is Proved by Franklin Letter

Authenticity Revealed in Recently Found Epistle.

Cincinnati.—Lately American historians have been bombing the story of the flight of Benjamin Franklin's electricity-detecting kite. They have attempted to relegate the legend to the junk heap of historical fallacies. Their claim has been that, had Franklin tried the experiment, he would have been electrocuted and burned to a crisp-brown crust.

But a book has been discovered, piled with 12,000 other volumes in a garage storeroom owned by the Cincinnati public library, containing a letter written by Franklin himself on the experiment and its results. The volume is a compendium of many letters written by Franklin and members of the Royal Scientific society of London.

Failed to Name Place.
While the story handed down placed the scene of the trial at the tower of old Christ church in Philadelphia, Franklin fails to mention the locality. It is also evident that he had no intention of attracting lightning to his kite, but that he merely wanted to prove the presence of electrical energy in the atmosphere during a thunder-storm.

The letter was written probably in 1752. His observations and instructions follow:

"Make a cross of two light strips of cedar, the arms so long as to reach the four corners of a large silk handkerchief when extended; tie the corners of the handkerchief to the extremities of the cross, so you have the body of the kite, which, being properly accommodated with a tall, loops and string, will rise in the air, like those made of paper, but this, being silk, is

fitted to bear the wet and wind of a thunder gust without tearing. To the top of the upright stick of the cross is to be fixed a very sharp-pointed wire, rising a foot or more above the wood. To the end of the twine next to the hand is to be tied a silk ribbon, and where the silk and twine join a key may be fastened. This kite to be raised when a thunder gust appears to be coming on, and the person who holds the string must stand within a door or window or under some other covering, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet, and care must be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window.

Will Draw Fire.
"As soon as any of the thunder-clouds come over the kite, the pointed wire will draw the electric fire from them, and the kite, with all the twine, will be electrified, and the loose filaments of the twine will stand out every way and be attracted by an approaching finger. And when the rain has wet the kite and twine so that it can conduct the electric fire freely, you will find it stream out plentifully from the key on the approach of your knuckle."

"At this key, a phial may be attached, and from electric fire thus obtained spirits may be ignited and all the other electric experiments be performed which are usually done by a rubbed glass globe or tube, and thereby the sameness of the electric matter with that of lightning completely demonstrated."

BUCHANAN'S LOG CABIN TO BE SAVED

Birthplace of Former President to Be Memorial.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The weather-worn log cabin in which James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born on April 23, 1791, is to be restored and preserved as a memorial to Pennsylvania's only President.

Built originally by the President's father in the mountains of southern Pennsylvania, the cabin was moved nearly a century ago to Mercersburg, where it has since stood, used much of the time as a tenant house. Now it is being torn down and moved again; this time to Chambersburg, where it will be rebuilt on a lot near the center of the town.

The elder Buchanan was an Irishman who came to America soon after the Revolution, and set out to make a living as a trader among the Indians and frontiersmen. Choosing a lonely spot in the hills north of the Maryland border he built two log cabins, one for a home and the other a store. In time his place became known to the traders as "Stony Batter."

His trading operations proved so profitable that Buchanan finally moved to Mercersburg and from there he sent his son to school and later to college. The younger man became a leader in local affairs and represented his district in the state legislature and in congress. In 1856 he was elected President. He died in Lancaster in 1868, and was buried there.

In later years the President's sisters erected a stone pyramid at the site of his birthplace. This stands today, hidden in a grove of pine trees. The oak logs of the old cabin are well preserved.

If You Want a Homestead, Look at This



Pretty Miss Jean of the land office in Washington has no sympathy for the fellow who says there are no more opportunities. There are fifty-two million acres of land still to be had for the trouble of homesteading. Some is good, some not so good, but all worth while to the worth-while man. Miss Jean is pointing to the location of some desirable acreage that will be given away to those asking for it.

LAW IN HIS HANDS



Judge Louis Wiegand Collins of New York and Sherman Pierce, chief of police of the Seneca Indian reservation, fraternizing at the Indian fair at Cattaraugus, N. Y. Judge Collins is 4 feet 4 inches tall; Pierce is 6 feet 2 inches in height.