

Scientists Claim Sun May Change

Stars Nearly Double Their Heat in Year.

Madison, Wis.—Will the sun, the power plant of the earth, some time in the future reduce or increase its light and heat production by 5 per cent? This is the question raised by a paper presented to the National Academy of Sciences meeting at the University of Wisconsin here by Dr. Joel Stebbins, director of the Washburn observatory.

Changes in the heat poured out by the sun, causing great inconvenience or death to humanity, are considered possible by some scientists, and Doctor Stebbins told of stars that nearly doubled their production of heat in a year.

Some great celestial heat-regulating mechanism or law that keeps the stars at a proper heat level, just as an automatic thermometer controls the furnace or electric heater, must exist, Doctor Stebbins said, in considering the possible consequences of long-continued inconstancy of the sun and stars.

Sun is Variable Star.
"It has been demonstrated by the work of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory and its stations, under the direction of Dr. C. G. Abbot, that the sun may be called a variable star," said Doctor Stebbins. "That is, the amount of radiation in the form of light and heat which the sun emits is not always the same, but changes to the extent of several per cent on each side of the average. The results of the Smithsonian observers are being used to study the connection between weather changes and variations in the sun, with considerable promise of success."

Since the sun is only one of many million stars, the question arises, how near is this variability of the sun typical of the stars in general? Roughly, the stars may be divided into those which are white hot, yellow hot and red hot, the sun being a yellow star. The chief work of the Washburn observatory lies at present in the measurement of minute fluctuations in the light of stars by means of an electric cell photometer. With this instrument it is possible to measure the constancy of the light of one star by referring it to two or more other stars for comparison. In this way the eclipses of stars by dark companions may be studied, and also other variations in light. Several cases have been found where white hot stars have changed as much as 1 per cent between one year and the next, and other cases where the change is more rapid—2 or 3 per cent in as many weeks. Some yellow stars like the sun seem to have irregular variations of 2 or 3 or even 5 per cent, while certain red stars may change as much as 20, 30 or 40 per cent.

"These minute changes like that of 1 per cent per year may not seem very great," Doctor Stebbins commented, "but when it is considered that the stars are supposed to shine with much the same brilliance for thousands or millions of years, it is evident that any progressive change of 1 per cent annually cannot continue for many years in succession. It is suggested that the stars have some way of automatically regulating their radiation, so that when they are so much below normal in some way they recover, and likewise when they become brighter than normal the successive radiation is made to decrease."

Planets Hurtle Through Space.
At a speed of nearly eleven miles or 17.2 kilometers a second, the sun

is hurtling through space, carrying the planets with it. This is the figure announced by Prof. Edwin B. Frost, Dr. Storrs B. Barrett and Dr. Otto Struve of the Yerkes observatory, as the result of a new determination of the speed of the sun by the spectrograms of stars rich in helium, the gas now used to support dirigible balloons. A total of 2,431 separate spectrum photographs have been made of 308 of these stars since 1901. These photographs show the dark lines which appear when the star's light is analyzed by passing it through the spectroscope. Each line is due to the presence in the star of a certain chemical element, and differences in the positions of the lines in the stars from that for similar elements on the earth permit a determination of the stars' motions, toward or away from the earth.

Since the stars are moving in all directions, their average motion should be practically zero, but the earth, along with the sun and other planets, is itself moving through space, so all the stars ahead of us seem to show motions toward us, while those behind seem to be retreating. By finding the differences, the speed of the solar system itself is obtained, and by locating the stars where the apparent motion is greatest, the exact part of the sky toward which the sun is moving may be found. This is in the constellation of the Lyre, near the bright star Vega, which in the evenings now appears as a bright star low in the northwestern sky.

Opens New Chapter in Atlantic Travel

Latest Type of Accommodations Proves Popular.

New York.—First-class habits and manners in third-class quarters on ocean steamships opened a new chapter in ocean travel during the past summer, in the course of which not less than 40,000 Americans crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in a new type of accommodations known as "tourist third cabin."

Most of these travelers were of the educational or otherwise intellectual type of American, and though many of them were new to Atlantic travel, they are possessed of an outlook on life that has enabled them to banish class consciousness on shipboard, an achievement that a few years ago would have been considered among the things that could not be done.

Some few among the thousands who have inaugurated the new style of sea going for tourists frankly have not been happy in their efforts to enjoy tourist third cabin, mainly because they do not see that you get what you pay for, on shipboard as on shore, and that comforts in third class necessarily do not embrace all the luxuries one has in first class.

On a day when the White Star liner Majestic was taking out more than 600 in tourist third cabin, in addition to some 1,900 in other classes, a well dressed woman among the 600 who had a berth in a four-berth room, on her arrival at her stateroom, said to her steward:

"I wish to be called at 7, steward, and to have my lemon water at 7:15,

U. S. Explorers Capture Only "Lady" Gorilla

New York.—Congo, the only female gorilla in captivity, arrived from Central Africa on the White Star liner Homeric with its captor, Benjamin Burbird, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Congo was captured at Kivu, 40 days' journey from Stanleyville on the west African coast. "You cannot kidnap a young gorilla from the village where it lives with its parents without a fight," said Mr. Burbird. "We got natives to imitate the snarl of the leopard in the jungle, which caused the male gorillas to seize their big clubs and sally forth to battle with the arch enemy of their tribe."

"We rushed in and in a struggle I seized a six-foot gorilla by the throat and had my right hand badly bitten before the beast was killed. It weighed about 400 pounds."

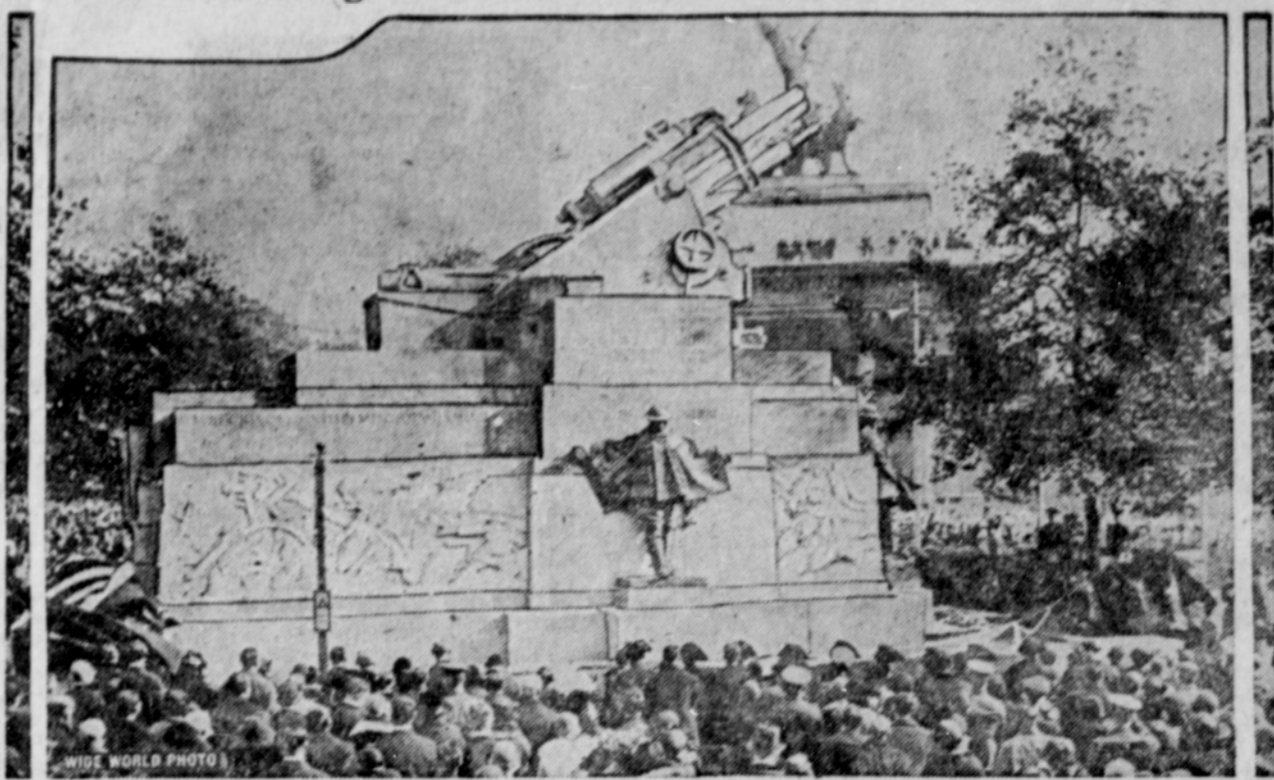
"Congo is four years old, weighs 150 pounds and is three feet high. She will grow to be five feet five inches and weigh 300 pounds at the age of fifteen years."

Sick Man a Hero

Portsmouth, Eng.—Lying ill in bed, Joseph Birch heard a woman cry: "My child is in the harbor! Can anyone save him?"

Birch rose from bed, ran across to the quay side, jumped into the harbor and pulled out an eighteen-months-old boy. Birch then collapsed and had to be carried back to his bed. The rescued child died before a doctor could attend him.

Unveiling Britain's Memorial to Dead Gunners



The Royal Artillery War memorial, corner of Hyde park, London, photographed just as the duke of York had unveiled it. The memorial is the work of Charles Sargeant Jagger, an ex-soldier.

Peary Birthplace to Become Shrine

To Preserve Family Home of Discoverer of Pole.

Johnstown, Pa.—Unmarked for years, known only to a few historians, and neglected to a great extent by the owners for fifteen or twenty years, the birthplace of Admiral Robert H. Peary, discoverer of the North pole, at last bids fair to be made into a shrine.

Situated at the western end of Cresson, once a noted mountain resort in Pennsylvania, and passed daily by hundreds of motorists on the William Penn highway, is the house where the famed explorer first saw the light of day. It is a frame dwelling of ordinary appearance, quite a bit beaten by the elements, but yet in an excellent state of preservation. Some 15 years ago a new portion was built along one side, but other than this, excepting the necessary repairs required by the weather, the house has not changed much since the Peary family left it in 1857.

It was not until about a year ago the immediate neighbors in Cambria county became aroused and started a movement in a small way to insure the preservation of the house. At first the movement lagged. Publicity was neglected and in the section there were but few who cared enough to really insure the purchase and the retention of the home as a memorial to the first man to reach the top of the world.

D. A. R. Take It Up.
After a few months of rather haphazard work the campaign was brought to the attention of the Quemaoning chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It immediately took steps to interest the Pennsylvania legislature and also carried the fight to several members of congress. The chapter has obtained permission to purchase the home and convert it into a memorial.

The Peary home is at the junction of the William Penn highway and the Cresson pike. It is ideally situated for a shrine, and is one which is on the line of travel and would be visited by thousands annually.

Charles Peary, the father of the explorer, came to Cresson from Maine and took up his residence in the house next to the academy site. At that time he was engaged in manufacturing staves for barrels and like articles, which stood just across the road from his home. He continued in the business for years.

May 6, 1856, a son was born in Cresson to the Peary family. He was Chris-

tened Robert H. The birth came just at a time, however, when the father had been offered rather promising inducements at Gallitzin, six miles north of Cresson. He moved, was taken ill some months later and died at Gallitzin. Peary's mother and the family then moved from Cambria county. Just before the death of the father, a brother, James Peary, moved to the same section, settling at Chest Springs. Many of his descendants still live in the section.

Tastes Rigors of Cold.

A glance at the weather records of the Cresson section reveals that Admiral Peary was subject to some of the rigors of cold weather in his infancy. Just a short distance from his birthplace is the Summit, one of the highest points in the Allegheny mountains. Here is located the state tuberculosis sanitarium and the village of Gallitzin. It is at the end of a long steep climb up the mountain from Altoona and one of the longest and steepest hauls on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here the snow flies often and the mercury drops to the lowest levels registered in the state.

The Peary home at Cresson now is owned and occupied by Mrs. Frank Powers. She has gathered many interesting mementoes of the great explorer, and is entering heartily into the plan for the preservation of the home. Among Mrs. Powers' possessions is a letter which was written by the explorer to her husband in 1914.

"This is on the stationery of the Army and Navy club in Washington, and, after telling of his love for the Pennsylvania section, he says he intended visiting his birthplace just as soon as an opportunity presented itself. The letter was signed 'Peary.' His proposed visit never was realized.

Other papers relative to the admiral's life and his adventures also are being held by Mrs. Powers. The campaign to save the home is started because of the necessity of the owner for a sale within a few months. Pennsylvanians have manifested quite an interest, and the fact that the state has valid claim to the birthplace of another illustrious American has encouraged the hope that the memorial may be realized with contributions which have been already solicited and without additional aid.

Ohio Claims World's Largest Sunday School

Canton, Ohio.—A single Sunday school with more than 6,000 students gives Canton its claim to the largest school of the kind in the world.

The classes meet in the First Christian church and are led by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Welshimer, who has been teaching a class in this church for 24 years. In his own class he has 1,500 men and women students. In addition to the 6,000 men, women, boys and girls in the Sabbath school, 600 babies are listed in the cradle roll.

RESTORE LANDS TO INDIAN BOY

Court Cancels Deeds to Valuable Oil Property.

Washington.—A four years' legal struggle to prevent the transfer of valuable oil lands without compensation from a restricted Creek Indian living at Eufaula, Okla., to private individuals, has resulted in a favorable decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth district. It was announced at the Interior department. The land is located in Oklahoma county, Oklahoma.

The name of the restricted Indian is Miller Tiger. In December, 1921, this Indian boy was induced to convey 80 acres of land to his aunt, Rosannah Brown, without any consideration, it being represented to him that the land was valueless. The aunt immediately transferred a three-fourths interest in the land to T. E. Brotton, C. R. King and J. E. Whiten-ton.

When the deed made by the Indian boy was submitted for the approval of the secretary of the interior, an investigation was conducted by the bureau of Indian affairs with the result that the attorney general was requested to institute a suit to recover the land. A decision of the District court of Oklahoma upheld the legality of the transfer. An appeal was then taken by the government to the Eighth District Circuit Court of Appeals. This court has just announced a reversal of the decision of the lower court and reinstated the title of the valuable oil lands to the Indian, canceling the deeds to the aunt and the other parties.

STATUESQUE TAOS RED MEN LURE GROUP OF ARTISTS

Basic Reason for Colony of Painters in Southwest.

Taos, N. M.—Of all the aborigines, the Taos Indian appeals to members of the famous Taos artists' colony as having the background best suited to the brush.

The picturesque setting in which the Indian is found, and the Indian himself, with his statuesque physique, are the reasons why the eleven persons—ten men and one woman—who form the colony, are here.

"The Indians of Old Taos hold to their customs and costumes more tenaciously than any others," says Burt Phillips, dean and founder of the colony. "They live in a picturesque environment, in which they fit summer and winter."

"The lure of the native Spanish life around the plaza of Taos pueblo and adjoining villages is strong. An endless variety of subjects are here available—the mountains, canyons and means, and, above all, the marvelous coloring, which seems to find its equal nowhere else in the country."

The Taos group is said to be among the first band of artists to receive a large order for pictures as an organization. Each member was commissioned to paint three murals for the Missouri state capitol building. As a result of the commission, the panels of the new Missouri capitol may be

expected to reflect accurately the spirit and methods of the Taos Society of Artists.

One member of the society, John Sharp, now is confining himself entirely to the painting of Taos Indian subjects.

The Taosans are a stalwart race, everyone a striking figure, given to standing on housetops in white robes at sunrise. They have furnished Sharp with an inspiration which now is occupying his entire attention.

The colony is the outgrowth of a friendship struck up between Phillips and E. L. Blumenschein in the Latin quarter of Paris during the late nineties.

The pair pioneered into the Taos country shortly before 1900. Blumenschein later went to Arizona to paint Pima Indian subjects, but Phillips stayed on, and it was his persevering efforts that finally led to the coming of the other ten artists.

Robs Poor Boxes

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"A church is a public place, isn't it?" And the money folks put in boxes there is anybody's, isn't it? Well, I don't see the crime in taking it." Thus Miss Charlotte Lehman, New Haven, Conn., defended herself when she was brought here from Milwaukee and arraigned on a charge of possessing burglar's tools. Miss Lehman admitted robbing numerous poor boxes.

Breaking Florida Rail Embargo



The S. S. Bennington of the Rutland-Lake Michigan Transit company loading a cargo of freight at the Municipal pier, Chicago, for Florida by way of the lakes, St. Lawrence river and Atlantic seaboard. Because of the embargo on all railroad freight shipments to Florida except food, Chicago firms have been unable to fill many orders for badly needed household supplies and the all-water route will in a measure relieve the situation.

An Exploded Theory.

This is the first year in which the tourist third cabin idea, inaugurated in 1923-24, has had a thorough trial.

Possibly the outstanding question to be answered is—Can the average American content himself for considerations of thrift, with anything less, materially and socially, than the maximum his money can buy?

Ever since steamship travel began it has been a tradition that an American will fret and fume at the idea of being in a class below somebody else. A stock phrase among ocean travelers in years past was, "You can't get Americans to travel second class or third class. They want first class or nothing." The phenomenal success of the tourist third cabin idea has exploded that theory. The 40,000 new tourists of 1925 have shown it to be a myth—that the American with the class distinction complex has been absorbed in the tourist movement with scarcely a ripple to show his presence.

With the comforts to be had in all three classes on the modern liner, the supposed American aversion to classification of passengers can be only mental. Hence its chill has evaporated in the sun of popularity that has shone on tourist third cabin.

The tourist third cabin traveler who inclines to positive ideas on classes in travel can still get a comfortable reaction by joining the majority in the suggestion, that a tourist third cabin ocean voyage after all is more or less of a lark. New ideas have opened a new avenue to Europe.

Heart Functions With Nerves All Cut Away

St. Paul, Minn.—The heart, with all nerve controls cut away, will continue not only to function, but will meet the special needs of the body through chemical control of the blood alone.

So declared R. Walter B. Cannon, professor of physiology, Harvard University Medical school, in a talk before the Interstate Postgraduate Assembly of America.

"If the individual faces danger, if the body becomes cold, if the sugar supply in the blood runs too low, the heart will rise to the occasion, and pump faster, even though there is no nerve connection left to tell it what to do," he said.

Speaking on "some recent revelations of the denervated heart," Doctor Cannon asserted that the chemical control of the denervated heart is largely through the adrenal gland, just above the kidneys. A tiny bit of adrenalin—0.00068 of a milligram—thrown into the blood stream will increase heart beats as much as 34 per minute."