

Ski-Jump on Citadel Hill in Quebec Is Famous



A perfect take-off from the ski-jump on the shoulder of Citadel hill in Quebec. The jump overlooks the famous three-track toboggan slide that runs the length of Dufferin Terrace.

U. S. Experts Get Small Salaries

Director Jones Tells of Hardships of an Employee of the Geodetic Survey.

TELLS OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS

One Technical Man Forced to Get Supper Every Night for Self and Children While Wife Works to Meet Expenses.

Washington.—One of the technical men of the coast and geodetic survey has been compelled on account of low salaries, to prepare his and his children's supper each night while his wife works in order to meet the needs of the family, and prepare his and the children's breakfast and put up his own lunch, while his wife rests for the night's work again.

This instance is sighted by Col. E. Lester Jones, director of the survey, in his annual report to the secretary of commerce, made public recently, as pointing to the crying need of reclassification of salaries in the government service, and especially in his bureau, says the Washington Star.

Calls Salaries "Deplorable."
"Isn't it deplorable, and would it be tolerated anywhere outside of the government?" asks the director. "There are many more such cases. How long must this go on?"

Expressing the belief that both the government and the employees would be gainers from the early adoption of higher salaries, Colonel Jones says: "Under such conditions neither the government nor the outside employer can have the services of a vigorous, wide-awake, self-reliant worker, but must put up with a man whose energy has been partly spent, and a continuance of this practice for a certain period results invariably in the run-down, over-worked, nervous and irritable or dejected employee. It would be far more profitable for the government to pay a higher salary and obtain the best efforts of the employees for a more productive day."

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that unless this fundamental trouble is soon corrected a disintegration of the service will continue, with disastrous results of which the government and the public will feel the effect for years to come. The question is, will the pledge given some years ago, continually repeated and as often postponed with the usual excuses, be kept now with the men who are the backbone of our federal institutions or will the unredeemed promises continue to prevail?"

"I have given you the above facts

Giving Children a Weigh in Washington



Every child in Washington up to six years old will be given a weigh by the Child Welfare society, and statistics compiled as to the general health of children in the District of Columbia. The object is to "make the child fit for school."

Took Man and His Job to the Police Station

George E. Mason, of New York City, needed a couple of assistant safe-crackers to carry out a little job he had in mind, so he approached two strangers loafing in the Pennsylvania railroad terminal, and offered them the position. The strangers happened to be detectives. In a few moments Mason was in a police station charged with possessing burglars' tools.

WILL STAKE ELLESMERE LAND

Interior Department Plans to Send Exploring Expedition to Arctic Region Next Summer.

Washington.—The department of interior of the Canadian government is making plans for the organization of a scientific expedition into the Arctic region next summer to explore Ellesmere land.

A report received states that nominally Ellesmere land belongs to Canada, but owing to the abundance of game and whale fishing there, Denmark has cast a longing eye upon it and that Americans also have been attracted to the new country.

For these reasons, it is declared, Canada will establish a strong cordon of mounted police to stop all speculation and exploitation and establish Canadian ownership in fact as well as in letter.

Ninety Days for Stealing Dime.

Detroit, Mich.—Convicted of stealing a dime from a newsboy, Oscar Yukman has been sentenced to serve 90 days in the workhouse and pay a fine of \$100.

ACCIDENTS ARE LAID TO U. S. PEP

Enormous Increase in Berlin Street Mishaps Shown Since Before War.

Berlin.—The fact that street accidents in Berlin have increased 600 per cent since 1913 has led to the suggestion that one of the causes may be the apparent effort to put American "pep" into the city's everyday life. One newspaper writer asserts Berliners have become too busy to greet friends in passing, that the spirit of haste is disturbing the general routine, and that the citizens on the whole are growing nervous. He deprecates "the attempt to make Berlin street life look like Forty-second street and Broadway."

Official reports say most of the accidents are due to speeding automobiles and careless pedestrians, "who step off the sidewalks and walk the streets in every direction without once looking to see if they are in the way of vehicular traffic."

There is no ordinance regulating pe-

destrian traffic. Even at the more crowded intersections the people cross the streets at will, taking their chances with the automobiles, street cars, omnibuses, trucks and horse cabs. There are no traffic policemen in the German metropolis, but it has been decided to establish such force. Meantime the "security police" are doing this duty.

COASTS OVER 100-FOOT CLIFF

Postmaster Swears Off Short Cuts After He Is Dug Out of 15-Foot Drift.

Pine Brook, N. J.—Postmaster Joseph Lleskind, of Pine Brook, N. J., took a far shorter short cut than he intended recently and vows that he'll never take another. The last few seconds of his short cut over Hook mountain were the longest he ever lived through.

He was on his way to visit a relative on the other side of the mountain and decided to climb over it instead of following the road around. He found the summit of the ridge bare of snow, however, and glazed with ice. Moreover, there was a gradually increasing slope toward the 100-foot cliff on the far side.

Down this slope the postmaster coasted with increasing speed until he shot over the edge of the cliff with a velocity which carried him fifteen or twenty feet past the brink. This enabled him to clear a heap of rock debris at the foot of the precipice, and he landed in a fifteen-foot snow drift, which engulfed him completely.

Wilbur Colyer saw the postmaster's spectacular dive and went to the drift with a shovel. After the postmaster had been dug out and examined by a physician he went on to his relative's by the road.

Bandits Rob Men Who Gave Lift.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Two men whom James Murray gave a ride in his motor car robbed him of jewelry worth \$2,650 and \$30 in cash.

Churches Gain 2,173 Every Day

Federal Council's Statistics Show War Losses Being Steadily Overcome.

45,997,199 CHURCH MEMBERS

Various Religious Bodies Report 233,104 Congregations, Headed by 200,000 Ministers—Total Constituency 95,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Every day during the last five years an average of 2,173 persons joined the various churches of America. An average of three congregations have been organized daily and the average number joining the ministry has been four and one-half persons a day.

The figures are furnished by Dr. E. O. Watson, Washington, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The statistics show that the churches are steadily overcoming their war losses. Total church membership of the country is placed at 45,997,199, an increase of 4,070,345 over the 1916 census figures and indicates a gain of more than a million members for the preceding twelve months. The various religious bodies report 233,104 congregations, headed by 200,000 ministers. This is a gain of 5,617 congregations and 8,294 clergy over the government figures for 1916.

Increase in Ministers' Total.
While there has been much talk of a shortage of ministers, the increase in clergy has been approximately 50 per cent more than the increase in the congregations. The 33,014 difference between ministers and congregations does not indicate a corresponding shortage of pastors.

Of the persons listed officially as church members, the Roman Catholics have 17,885,646. The Catholic figures represent estimated population, including all baptized persons. Protestant bodies count only communicants.

The 30 bodies related to the Federal Council of Churches have 19,983,115 members. They have a total of 142,472 congregations manned by 113,761 clergy. Their gain in membership over the preceding five years is 1,245,935. Their total constituency is 55,812,722, a gain of 3,448,618 over the 1916 census figures.

Total "Constituency" 95,000,000.
The total religious constituency of the country (including all members and "adherents") is estimated by Doctor Watson at 95,858,006 persons. Owing to different statistical methods of the various churches these figures are estimated in accordance with studies made by statisticians. On this basis the constituency of various bodies is:

Protestant, 74,795,226; Roman Catholic, 17,885,646; Jews, 1,120,000; Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), 1,646,170.

The Jewish bodies have different methods of reporting. Volume 22 of the American Jewish Year Book estimates the Jewish population of the United States at 3,300,000.

For the first time the combined Baptists have passed the combined Methodists in total membership, now having 7,835,250 members, against a Methodist membership of 7,797,991. The Lutheran bodies stand third with a membership of 2,468,645 persons and the Presbyterians are fourth with 2,384,683 members.

Largest Protestant Denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal church (North) reports an increase in membership of 220,870 over the 1916 figures and 62,595 members over last year. It is the largest single Protestant communion. The Methodist Episcopal church (South) shows a gain of 91,315 members for the preceding year, its total now being 2,346,967. The Protestant Episcopal church shows a gain

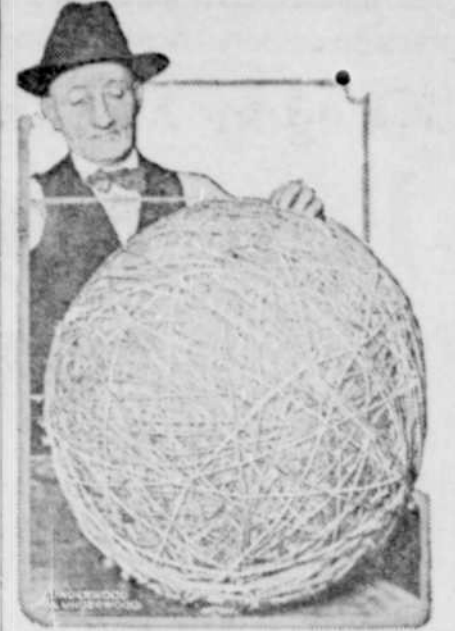
of 11,208 over the 1916 figures and total membership of 1,104,029.

The Salvation Army, with a reported membership of 35,969, shows an increase of only 65 persons over five years ago.

Latest available figures regarding membership of principal denominations and gains during the last five years are as follows:

Congregational, 819,225, gain 27,951; Presbyterians U. S. A. (North), 1,722,361, gain 111,110; Presbyterians U. S. (South), 397,058, gain 39,289; United Presbyterians, 160,528, gain 198; Society of Friends (orthodox), 96,135, gain 3,756; Disciples of Christ, 1,210,000, gain 16,005; Evangelical Synod of North America, 274,860, gain 64,993; Evangelical association, 160,000, gain 39,244; Christian church (American Christian convention), 97,084, gain 21,653; United Lutheran church, 791,400; Moravians (unitas fratrum), 31,767, gain 5,394; Reformed Episcopal, 13,022, gain 1,972; Reformed Church in America, 135,634, gain 9,295; Reformed Church in the United States, 331,369, gain 13,905; Christian Reformed church, 43,902, gain 5,234; United Brethren, 364,229, gain 15,401; United Evangelical, 90,060, gain 332; National Baptist convention (colored), 3,116,325, gain 177,746; African Methodist Episcopal church (colored), 551,766,

BIGGEST BALL OF TWINE



C. H. Stall of Cincinnati says he is making the biggest ball of twine in the world. Stall worked in a wholesale drug establishment where lots of twine is thrown away every day. He gathered it together for several months and now he has a ball of solid twine 2½ feet in diameter and weighing 87½ pounds. He estimates that there must be more than five miles of it.

gain 3,411; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 412,328, gain 153,150; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, 245,749.

Ape Is Marvel to Scientists

Bronx Zoo Animal May Be Father to New Race of Super-Apes.

USES TRAPEZE AS A LEVER

Actually Discovers the Principle of the Lever and Fulcrum as Truly as Did Archimedes, the Grecian Philosopher.

New York.—Scientists, who pay frequent visits to the Bronx zoo, marvel at Gabong, an orang-utang or super-ape. For in his cage he has actually discovered the principle of the lever and fulcrum as truly as did Archimedes, the Grecian philosopher.

He not only discovered it—he applied it practically, and ripped to pieces a steel-and-iron cage that the strongest man could not have escaped from without the aid of tools.

Dr. Wundt has said that if you could give an animal the power to think originally and a thumb, he would be building steam engines in 20 generations. He added the thumb because without a thumb it is impossible to handle tools or weapons.

This thinking ape has not one thumb or two thumbs like a human being—it has four thumbs!

Suspended from the top of Gabong's cage was a trapeze on which he used to take his exercise. Gabong's shoulders are broad as a man's, and it had to be a strong trapeze. The bar was a three-foot length of heavy iron—a short crowbar in fact—fastened by chains that would hold an elephant.

Used Trapeze as Lever.

One day, Gabong got the end of the bar through a link of the chain and began to twist. He twisted and twisted, clinging to the chain with two of his "hands" and pulling with the other two.

Then Gabong put his weight into it. His powerful shoulders bulged. There was finally a sharp snap as the link

Judge Will Fine All "Honking" Sweethearts

Magistrate Cobb, of traffic court, New York City, has declared war on all motorists who give the automobile horn a come-hither honk to summon a friend or sweetheart for a spin, in preference to getting out and buzzing the door bell. In fining one driver \$5 for such an offense, the magistrate asserted he will ask for a special squad to bring all honkers, who keep other people awake, into court for their just deserts.

broke, and an amazed orang-utang landed with a bang on the floor below. By using the lever principle he had broken a chain which ten men and ten orang-utangs could not have broken by main strength.

He climbed back to the now dangling bar, and clumsily, uncertainly, but with definite purpose, twisted its end through a link of the other chain.

Keeper Dick Spicer, Curator Ditmars and Dr. Hornaday, general director of the zoo, happened to be watching him. Gabong's work of destruction was too interesting to interrupt, so they let him go on.

Again the hairy shoulders bulged, again the chain snapped, and Gabong fell a second time to the floor, but this time he brought with him a three-foot length of iron. He had converted his trapeze into a crowbar—a tool—a weapon.

He hugged, and patted and fondled his new possession.

"I have here a great new power," he seemed to say. As the two men watched, he climbed to a heavy running board, riveted to the side of the cage, and, getting the lever into a convenient niche, began to tug and twist. The bolts began to groan.

The orang, now fully conscious of the new power he wielded, ripped the running board from the wall, and began to demolish his cage. With a convenient crack for purchase, and a bolt-head for fulcrum, he tugged and twisted until he had loosened a steel plate from the wall. Next he turned his attention to the powerful cage bars.

In another minute the huge ape would be free—a great, hairy, thinking animal, with the shoulders of a man, with four hands instead of two, armed with a heavy crowbar.

Feared Him If Free.

A crowbar is a tool. But it is, also, a weapon. And with such a weapon an orang-utang, enraged, would be more dangerous than any man.

All this time Gabong had been silent, save for a few grunts, and the watchers did not know his mood. Scientific interest began to be mixed with a different emotion, in a moment the orang would be through the bars—free.

Something had to be done. Instead of waiting for the ape to come out, Keeper Dick Spicer went in. Quickly unlocking the cage door, he climbed in and faced the orang.

Gabong welcomed Spicer with a cry of joy, lifted his crowbar in triumph, and delivered a chattering lecture in monkey talk. Then, still holding to the crowbar, smuggled his head against Spicer's breast. He wanted petting and congratulation—and he got it.

He now has a wrench, a hammer, a pair of pliers, a screwdriver, wire and other tools. He keeps himself busy "experimenting" with them. And scientists are wondering if they have seen in him the first of a super-race.

Trying New Tree Cutting Machine



A new tree-cutting machine being given a tryout by the officials at Central park, New York. Many old trees which were dead and dangerous were removed in jigtime by the new invention, which fells the tree practically unaltered.