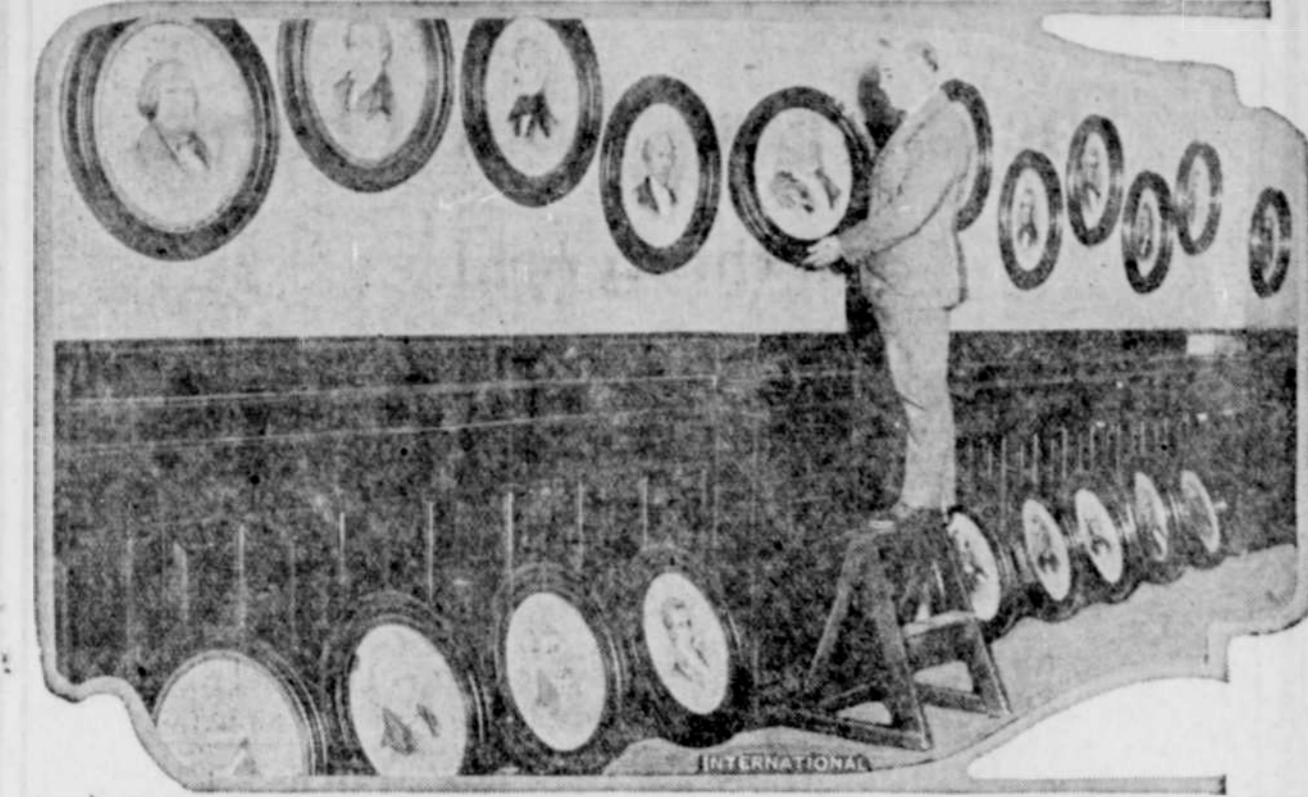


Postmasters General Are Rescued From a Cellar



Rescued from the oblivion of the basement of the post-office in Washington, the portraits of 50 postmasters general of the United States since the foundation of the government have been installed in a gallery of their own on the first floor of the postoffice department. Chief Clerk McMooney is shown hanging the portraits. Benjamin Franklin was the first postmaster general.

Drop in World Trade in 1921

Stated Value Shows Decrease of Approximately 34 Per Cent Over Preceding Year.

FIGURES FROM 25 COUNTRIES

Expert Statistician Gives Interesting Analysis of World International Trade—Fall in Manufactures Greater Than in Natural Products.

New York.—The discussions at the European economic conference in session at Genoa have aroused an interest in the subject of international trade as it compares with pre-war and immediately after the war periods.

Mr. O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City bank of New York, prepared the following interesting statement of world trade conditions and the table of imports and exports of 25 of the principal nations of the world which accompanies this article. Mr. Austin says:

approximately \$118,000,000,000 in 1920, and \$40,000,000,000 in 1921. Currency More Stable.

While comparisons of world trade in 1921 with that of earlier years are rendered difficult by reason of the fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which the commerce of certain countries is measured, it happens that the currencies of the 25 countries for which 1921 figures are now available show less violent changes during the past 12 months than those of certain other commercial countries whose trade figures are not yet available in sufficiently complete form to justify their inclusion in the tabulation here presented or to render possible a comparison of their 1921 totals with those of 1920. In most of the European countries for which 1921 figures are available, the change in the past year in the value of currencies has been less marked than in earlier years and in many cases the year has shown distinct improvements and this is also true of the currencies of the non-European countries which it has been possible to include in the accompanying tabulation. In the mere matter of a

Bobbed Hair Was Worn In Egypt 2,300 Years Ago.

Philadelphia.—An examination of "Maud," latest acquisition of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, has disclosed that she has bobbed and curly hair. A rumor that the hair had started to grow revealed upon examination that it was just as long as it was when she arrived at the museum several weeks ago, showing no tendency to grow beyond the approved length.

However, it was said to have disclosed that bobbed hair was in style—at least, among the elite—in Thebes 2,300 years ago, for "Maud" is a white-faced mummy, and is believed to have been a priestess of the temple.

"Maud" is a trifle haggard and shows her teeth, but in spite of her more than 2,000 years' sleep, her hair has lost none of its curl.

It was explained that the name of Maud had been bestowed temporarily upon the mummy until such time as it may be ascertained what the ancient priestess' real name was.

trade figures, country by country, suggests that the 1921 reduction occurs in a larger degree in manufactures than in the natural products, which had begun to show declines in prices in the closing months of 1920. In the case of the United States, the exports of finished manufactures show a fall of practically 50 per cent in value in 1921 when compared with 1920, while manufacturing material shows a reduction of 47 per cent, and foodstuffs 33 per cent. In the United Kingdom statements, the exports of manufactures in 1921 show a fall of 48 per cent, while those of the group "food and drink" show a fall of but 27 per cent. In nearly all the countries of the world whose chief exports are manufactures, the per cent of reduction in 1921 is far greater than that of the countries whose chief exports are agricultural products. In the 10 principal countries in which manufactures form a large per cent of exports, the fall off in their aggregate exports in 1921 is 38 per cent and in the 10 countries whose chief exports are agricultural products, the 1921 reduction is but 20 per cent when compared with 1920. The whole world was compelled to buy food and manufacturing materials in 1921, while those who desired to economize in their purchases of manufactures were better able to do so than in the matter of food or even manufacturing material, and hence it happens that the percentage of reduction in the value of manufactures entering international trade in 1921 is materially greater than that of food or manufacturing material.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913, 1920, 1921.

In Million Dollars; Reduced to U. S. Currency at Par Value of the Respective Currencies in Which Officially Stated.

Country	TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS	
	1913	1921	1913	1921
Argentina	407	850	612	467
Australia	248	719	547	678
Belgium	975	2,499	1,943	717
Brazil	327	1,142	923	316
Canada	679	1,337	799	356
Cuba	128	574	358	165
Denmark	232	842	434	171
Egypt	138	509	274	167
Finland	98	499	637	78
France	1,643	9,831	4,556	1,327
India	522	1,572	1,354	782
Italy	702	2,969	3,124	483
Japan	362	1,165	747	315
Netherlands	1,575	1,840	901	1,239
New Zealand	104	157	328	111
Norway	146	684	414	162
Philippines	84	149	118	84
Siam	34	53	59	65
Spain	239	271	243	194
Sweden	237	394	329	219
Switzerland	271	518	443	265
U. S. Africa	303	461	256	323
U. S. Kingdom	3,208	9,405	5,289	2,556
United States	1,732	5,374	2,599	2,459
Uruguay	51	90	89	65
Total	14,598	44,395	28,014	13,198

World international trade in 1921 was only about two-thirds as much in stated value as in the immediately preceding year. Official reports of the 1921 imports and exports of 25 principal countries of the world aggregate, when transformed to U. S. dollars at the par value of their respective currencies, approximately \$52,000,000,000 against \$79,000,000,000 in 1920, a reduction of approximately 34 per cent in stated value.

The principal countries for which 1921 figures are now available include all of Europe except Russia, Poland, Germany, Portugal, Greece and the states formed from the Austro-Hungarian empire; the United States, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in America; India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines in the Trans-Pacific area; Egypt and the South African Union in Africa. They are representative countries, typifying the great industries of the world; the European countries, the United States and Japan, the world's great manufacturers; Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Egypt, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand great producers of food and manufacturing material, while the United States also belongs in part to this second group. Their combined imports and exports formed two-thirds of the international trade of the world in the year before the war, aggregating in 1913 \$28,000,000,000 out of a world total of \$40,000,000,000. Assuming that these 25 countries still represent approximately two-thirds of the world's trade, the total world commerce of 1921 would stand at about \$78,000,000,000 in stated value, against

comparison of trade values in 1921 with those of the immediately preceding year the record presented by these 25 countries may therefore be looked upon as a fairly correct picture of the actual changes in the total valuation of the trade of the countries included in the table.

A more detailed study of the fall in

SAYS HE STOLE HER



George E. Lochiatto, aged twenty-two, who is charged by his wife with stealing her away and marrying her. Lochiatto has brought suit for \$50,000 against the girl's family, charging them with alienation of her affections.

PLAN TO BOOST WEDDING FEE

London Churches Expect More Altar Marriages, Due to Civil Increase.

London.—Civil wedding fees here are about to be increased, and the church authorities, alarmed at the growing popularity of register officers, are expected to seize this opportunity to induce bridal couples to come to the altar.

According to the registrar general, civil wedding fees have not been altered since they were first fixed, about sixty years ago, and now he proposes to introduce a bill into the house of commons which will give him the power to increase them.

Teaches 70 Years; Retires. Geneva.—"Papa" Mais, who was reputed to be the oldest schoolmaster in the world on the active list, has just retired on his well-earned pension, aged ninety years. He had been a teacher for seventy years and absent from his desk only for twelve days through illness during that long period.

Sees Real Gem Market of Paris

In Dingy Restaurants Brokers Negotiate Sales Over Wine and Coffee.

25 SHOPS ON ONE STREET

American Travelers Advised to Leave Their Jewelry at Home—Ways of European Robbers—Many Work on Trains.

Paris.—"Some day," an American man in business in Paris advised, "I will show you the real diamond brokers' market of Paris. It is not, as you doubtless think, along Rue de la Paix. You would never dream it was the unofficial exchange where the smaller dealers meet to trade. It is a very cheap-looking little restaurant in the Rue Lafayette. I go there some times at noon just to watch the trading old chaps will sit over their coffee and cognac. One will take out a dirty leather purse tied with an old greasy string and will lay diamonds and rubies that make your hair curl on the table before them. They peer at them through microscopes, weigh them and haggle about the price. All around one, on the tables, are little piles of precious stones and the waiters are asked to pass them from one to another and no one is surprised. I hope to buy a good stone there some day, but think it will have to be by making friends with a waiter, who in turn will make me acquainted with one of the brokers."

25 Shops on One Street.

For the jewel mart of the world one has only to walk along Rue de la Paix, where there are 25 jewelry shops in its 250 yards of length, writes Laura A. Smith in the Indianapolis Star. One could spend days, yes, months, examining the exquisite designs of the necklaces, brooches, tiaras, crowns, bracelets, rings, articles for the toilet table and the thousands of tiny jeweled boxes used in so many ways. Everything has its garlands, monograms or designs of tiny stones suspended in an invisible setting. But such stones! A little bit of the sun, of the moon, of a brilliant star, of the heart, of a coal of fire, of the ocean depths, of the greatest bit of verdure in the heart of the forest—these are enshrined in the dazzling jewels displayed against the neutral velvet background. The display is mostly in the windows. Customers who go inside the shops sit by green baize tables in one of a series of rooms with thick carpets while the gems are brought up from the strong rooms in the basement.

The diamond robberies in Paris seem to be by smashing the window and grabbing as many gems as one can before the police arrive.

Speaking of robberies—a very vital subject for travelers—I beg of you, if you are about to start off on an extended tour this summer, to leave your fine jewels at home in some safe deposit and to travel sans valuables. If you are going to visit friends or to shine forth at some fashionable hotel in America, that is different. Wear all your finery, but take the precaution of consigning your jewels to the hotel safe each night and taking a receipt for them. But leave them at home if you are starting on a trip about foreign countries.

Many Robberies on Trains.

Above all things, fellow countrywomen, do not put your money in your trunk or suitcase and leave it in a hotel. Do not leave your handbag in your room and the door unlocked, as many women I know in hotels do. The place for your reserve fund of money, checks and papers is upon your person. Keep them in your safety pocket. One evening we were going for a little stroll when my companion, another

Tries Rattlesnake for Tuberculosis.

Hysham, Mont.—Having heard from Indians in Arizona while he resided there that the bites of a rattlesnake would cure tuberculosis, George Burke, a former sailor, now living here, deliberately let a rattlesnake bite his arm several months ago. Burke's tuberculosis has almost vanished, but physicians familiar with the case are slow to accept the snake-bite theory. They believe other causes, yet to be learned, effected the cure.

Woman Paid for Old Loss.

Sedalia, Mo.—Mrs. Mary Leach, a widow, seventy-six years of age, received recently a letter containing \$75 in currency. The letter said: "Mrs. Leach: I found a pocketbook containing about \$20 when a foolish boy. Now back to Sedalia, found your number, so here it is back, with good interest. Hope for forgiveness. Please let me hear from you through the newspaper when you receive this. It was supposed this was your money when found, truly hope this is O. K."

HIKING TO MIAMI



Miss Winitred (left) and Kathieca O'Malley, sisters, of Bryn Mawr, have started on a hike from Atlantic City to Miami, Fla. While on their way they will sell postal cards, the funds thus collected paying their expenses and allowing aid for an invalid brother who was gassed while serving with the A. E. F.

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U. S. Plans to Junk Warships

Sale Will Bring in Return of Less Than Half of One Per Cent on Outlay.

TOTAL WILL BE \$2,750,000

Eighteen Months Allowed for Scraping After Ratification of Treaty—Portable Materials Will Be Stripped Off.

Washington.—The American warships to be scrapped in compliance with the terms of the recently ratified naval limitation treaty will bring the United States less than half of 1 per cent on the dollar. The original outlay for these vessels was in excess of \$500,000,000, while the most they are expected to bring when put up for sale as junk is \$2,500,000. The probability is that the net return will be considerably less, says Donald McGregor in the New York World.

The very best price warships have been bringing at junk sales, this being based on figures from the disposition of vessels at the Philadelphia navy yards recently, is \$5 a ton. There are approximately 550,000 tons of ships to be sold, and, if this price were to be maintained, the revenues would amount to \$2,750,000, out of which, of course, is to be paid certain costs of sale.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the navy, is at the head of a special board of admirals studying the best means of disposing of the warships. The board is about ready to make its report, recommending a plan for the disposition of the vessels for the best interests of the government and in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

Strip Off Portables.

Under the program which is likely to be recommended the vessels are to be stripped of portable furnishings, navigation instruments, guns and similar equipment and sold to the highest bidder. They are not all to be put up at one time—not, as might appear on the surface, because of a danger of injuring the junk market, but rather to keep from glutting the ship-wrecking market which, in America, is small.

Much more time than commonly is supposed is allowed for the disposition of the vessels. The treaty provides that the warships are to be put out of service as such within six months after the exchange of ratifications between the powers, and that after that a year is allowed for their final breaking up, or, altogether a period of 18 months from the time of the exchange of ratifications. Just when the exchange will take place nobody knows as yet. The recent ratification of the naval treaty by the United States senate is only a part of the procedure. The other signatory powers—Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy—must notify the Washington government of their ratification, and it must be proclaimed before the period for disposing of the warships is to start.

To Junk Twenty-Seven Warships.

In a way this is regarded as fortunate by those charged with the disposition of the warships, because, just at this time, the junk market is at a very low ebb.

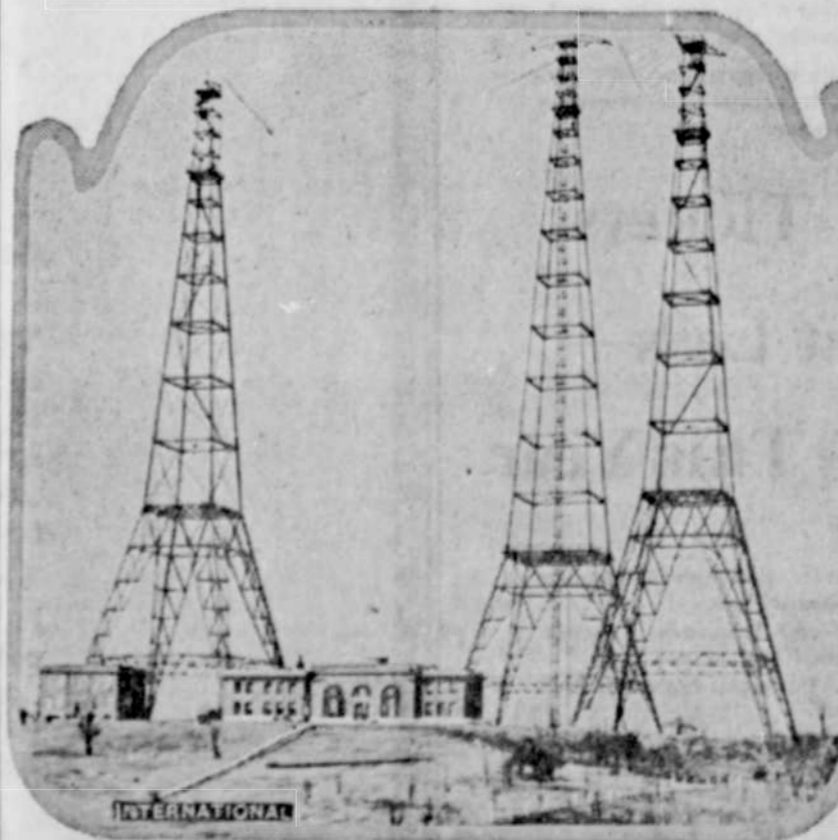
In all, the United States is to dispose of 27 warships, 16 of which are completed and 11 partly built.

"The navy will, of course, remove all fittings that can be used on other vessels," Rear Admiral Taylor explained. "Furniture, for instance, will be taken off. Furniture does not last long at sea, and the navy is buying or building furniture all the time. All the navigation instruments will be removed, as will be other instruments of use only aboard battleships. As for stripping the ships much beyond this point, except for the guns, I cannot see how this is advisable.

"The junk that will come off the vessels will be copper, brass, certain machinery, such as small engines and motors; plating, which is of high grade, and a small amount of wood. But more than 60 per cent of every battleship is steel.

"The ship-wrecking industry in the United States is very small. We have never had many ships to scrap. However, the Navy department is trying to interest some of the shipbuilding companies in the business so that there may be the greatest possible number of bidders when the ships are put up for sale."

Giant Aerials of Arlington Station



A view of the giant aerials that are a part of the equipment of the powerful station at Arlington, Va., which is known alike to amateur and professional radio operators. The Arlington station is looked upon as one of the most complete in the world.