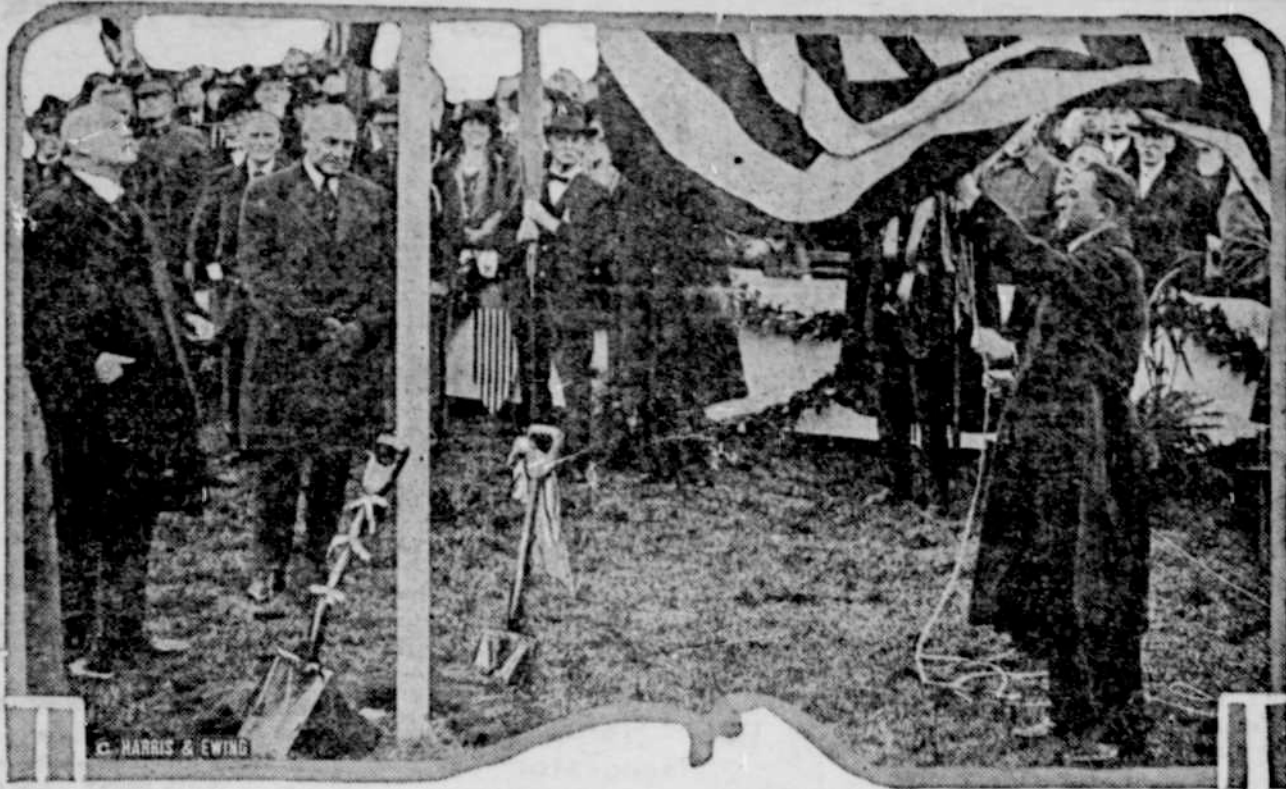


Breaking Ground for General Meade Memorial



George Gordon Meade, grandson of General Meade, raising the flag on the site of the monument to the general during the exercises on the grounds of the Botanical Gardens, Washington, where President Harding paid his tribute by turning the first spadeful of earth. The impressive ceremonies were attended by many high government officials who stood with bared heads in a pouring rain. Secretary of War Weeks, chairman of the National Meade Memorial commission, is shown on the extreme left. President Harding stands in the center. The Meade memorial will be located not far from the Grant memorial.

Spend \$9,000,000 for Recreation

Movement Is Growing Rapidly, Says Playground and Recreation Association.

INCREASE IN PAID LEADERS

458 Cities in the United States Appropriated Money for Recreation Purposes During the Last Year, Says Report.

New York.—Nearly \$9,000,000 was spent for recreation during the last year by 458 cities in this country. 53 cities having donated playgrounds and 18 of the number placing the value of the property given at \$1,182,700. The foregoing are a few of the facts and figures contained in the annual report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America just made public through The Playground.

Five hundred and two cities report 4,584 centers under paid leadership, the largest number recorded. Workers to the number of 11,079 were employed to direct play at these centers. Municipal funds were used for the entire support of the work in 244 of the cities.

In an effort to obtain the fullest possible report from the recreation field, a questionnaire was sent out to 2,476 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. Replies were received from 1,170 of the number. Many cities which did not respond in any way to the request for information are known to be carrying on public recreational activities in some form.

The fact that 502 cities report playgrounds and recreation centers maintained under paid leadership during the last year is considered most encouraging by the association, representing as it does a satisfactory increase over 1920, when 465 cities so reported. The total of 4,584 centers also shows satisfactory growth, as compared with the 4,293 reported last year.

In addition to the 502 cities which are carrying on recreational activities under paid leadership, centers are maintained in many other cities, as shown by the reports received. Among these are school playgrounds in 101 cities, school playgrounds with special paid leaders in three cities, centers under volunteer leadership in six cities and unsupervised centers in 59 cities. Fifty-one cities initiated the work during 1921, 34 of them wholly or partly under municipal control. In addition, 20 cities report ground and equipment purchased with a view to establishing the work, and 22 cities suggest definite plans for work next season.

For Colored Children.
Of the 502 cities listed in the statistical table of the report, 68 show 147 centers used exclusively by colored children. Some of the cities report playgrounds used by both colored and white children.

A steady increase in the number of employed leaders is a feature of the work. This year's total, 11,079, exceeds the 1920 report by 861. Of the number, 5,181 were men and 5,898 women.

As the number of trained workers in this field is growing steadily, training classes for them, whether employed or volunteer, are being established in a growing number of cities. There were 94 cities conducting such training classes in 1921, with an enrollment in 50 of these cities of 1,580. Training classes for volunteer workers were conducted in 69 cities, as compared with nine in 1920, and 35 of them reported an enrollment of 188 students. A marked improvement is shown in the number of cities requiring civil service examinations for recreation positions in 1921, this being 41, as against 26 in 1920.

Various forms of municipal administration are reported by the 367 cities, the playground work of which is supported in whole or part by municipal funds, the managing authority being the school board in 128 of the cities, while in 88 of them power is vested in playground and recreation commissions or departments, division boards and bureaus of recreation. In 56 cities the work is under the authority of park boards, departments and bureaus or park and recreation commissions.

In the balance of the 367 cities almost every civic organization extant has apparently been called into service to manage and control the recreation work, including departments of public welfare, departments of parks and public property, city councils, boards of trustees or selectmen and departments or boards of public works. In one town the local public safety committee was called upon; in another the department of streets and public improvements; in another the city planning commission, while in various other cities and towns the city health department, the department of public affairs, the public recreation and welfare commission, municipal league and the public athletic league of the county were called upon to handle the work.

Conducted by Private Organizations.
In almost 200 cities the managing authority was vested in private organizations, these having the widest possible range, from the Red Cross to the Rotary club, and covering churches, industrial plants, women's clubs, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., various boys' organizations, parent-teacher associations, settlements, and even, in some cases, private individuals, the last being the case in seven cities. In other cities private organizations and municipal departments combined in the management of the playgrounds and recreation centers.

More than \$5,000,000 voted in bonds for recreation purposes is the report from 20 cities. This figure includes Duluth, Minn., with \$50,000 voted for a municipal golf course, and Akron, Ohio, which made \$2,000,000 available for establishing parks and playgrounds. Memphis, Tenn., plans to

RESCUES SLAVE GIRLS



Miss Donaldina Cameron is Scotch, and therefore not much given to conversation; so the world seldom hears of what she has done and seldom sees her name in the papers. But in the past twenty-seven years, working quietly and efficiently, she has rescued 1,500 Chinese slave girls from Oriental sections of Pacific coast cities.

To Pay His Tenants \$25 for New Babies

Chicago.—Architect Harry I. Dalsey, who is building a 33-flat building with a perambulator stall, with lock and key for each tenant, has announced that each tenant who receives a call from Doctor Stork will receive a cash present of \$25. Should twins be left he'll make it \$50. "I want to see lots of children around my building, for they make happy homes," Mr. Dalsey said.

spend \$100,000 on a municipal swimming pool.

A total average daily attendance of 1,154,983 is reported by 407 cities. For attendance at winter centers 585,761 is reported by 158 cities. A growing use of playground facilities during the evening hours is noted from year to year. Other features of the report are the closing of streets for play, where city authorities safeguard the lives of thousands of children who lack playground privileges.

The number of cities reporting play streets thus established during the year is 38, 25 of them providing play leaders.

Ninety-eight cities report safeguarding streets in winter for coasting. An increasing number of cities report the establishment of bathing facilities for public use, the opening of swimming pools, public baths and municipal bathing beaches. This year 103 cities report the maintenance of 353 community buildings, used exclusively for recreational purposes, an increase of 53 over last year.

STUDY DATA TO CUT ARMIES

Vital Statistics of Nations Are Being Studied to Pave Way for Reduction of Size of Armies.

Washington.—Births, marriages, mortality and health among the peoples of the member states of the League of Nations will figure strongly in studies now in progress in Geneva to pave the way for ultimate reduction of the size of armies.

The extraordinary scope of the inquiry contemplated is nowhere more clearly shown than in the chapter on "demographic data." It asks first for population statistics for each country as of 1914, and by sex, civil status and "large groups of similar age."

Marriage and legitimate birth rate figures covering two decades prior to the European war is sought, with data as to the "fecundity of marriages and its tendency to decrease."

Effects of the war on the composition and movement of population as shown in marriage and birth statistics during and since the war is another point for examination. Still another is "the probable and average length of life" at birth and in five-year interval age for the males, together with the infant mortality among males.

Causes of physical rejections for army service in countries where conscription is practiced to fill the ranks is regarded as offering a road to the study of the physical capacity of the people. In addition, the inquiry would bring out results of "revised standards of rejection during the war."

Another phase of the problem is found in the "cost of individual maintenance up to military age," with the cost of such males of the same generation as have died before reaching military age, added to the estimated cost of maintaining the survivors.

Patriotic Town.

White Salmon, Wash.—George, a new town on the Columbia river, will be in a class by itself, for when coupled with the name of the state it is the most patriotic place in the United States. Dixie has long held that distinction in the Northwest. Another new place in this state is Peach, but the latest acquisition of names is a little crossroads village in Klickitat county called Jazz.

Seldom Travel; Often Migrate

Mennonites Ever Seeking Haven Where They Can Follow Religious Beliefs in Peace.

MEXICO NOW 'PROMISED LAND'

Interest in the Sect Aroused by Their Exodus From Canada to Mexico, Taking With Them \$15,000,000 in Goods and Cash.

Washington.—"Invited to Russia and exempted from taxes and military service because they could farm, then banished because some of them established a communistic colony; obeying the laws of many lands, but refusing to take part in making or enforcing them; frowning upon science, buttons, life insurance and tobacco—such are various branches of the Mennonites, whose exodus from Canada to Mexico adds another chapter in the centuries-old analysis of this quaint and goody people.

"While geographers are studying human migrations on the basis of economic determinism, here is a considerable group who defy any such charting, and move about solely upon the basis of the best opportunity to follow their religious beliefs," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"From Holland to Germany, thence to Moravia, Hungary, Rumania and into Russia—so runs the earlier course of Mennonite wanderings. From the steppes of Crimea and the treeless banks of the Molochna to Bonhomme county in South Dakota was not too long a trail for the most home-staying people in the world—so long as they are not disturbed. They seldom travel individually. Just before the war a trip to Washington was offered as an agricultural prize to 12 young men of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest American Mennonite strongholds, and of the 12 winners not one had been outside his own county before!

"Now about 1,500 Mennonites are leaving Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Canada, for Durango, Mexico, and the productive loss their going will mean is only slightly indicated by the estimate that they take along with them some \$15,000,000 worth of goods, farm implements and cash.

Schooling Begins at Three Years.

"Compulsory education requirements, including the teaching of English, which could easily be adjusted by a more compromising people, caused the migration from Canada. In some branches of their church every Mennonite child must begin his schooling when he is three years old. From that time until he is six the Bible and the Mennonite catechism are used for his instruction. After three years he takes up the 'three R's' but in the more orthodox branches of the church all science, as such, is frowned upon. In farming, however, the Mennonites are efficient and practical scientists. European countries have profited by their example, and to them western Pennsylvania owes much of its prosperity.

"There are various gradations of policy among the various groups, such as Hutterians, the Amish, the Wislar, the Defenseless and other branches. All hold against taking oaths and to non-resistance, which led to their exemption from the draft without any such stigma as attached to many types of 'conscientious objectors.' Their likeness to the Quakers led William Penn to invite them to his colony where they first established themselves at Germantown, spreading thence to Lancaster, Berks and Bucks counties in Pennsylvania, and later into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Have Quaint Dialect.

"In 'Tillie,' Mrs. Fluke disclosed some of the peculiarities of custom and dialect of the Pennsylvania Mennonites. Their adherence to teaching German in schools is not so much that they love that language as because

they fear translation would detract from the literal import of their founders' words. Their detachment from the world is shown by their curious use of English. A caller at a Lancaster home rang the bell many times without answer. Finally a woman appeared at the door to apologize: 'Oh, did you bell? It didn't make.' The women wear poke bonnets, resembling those of the Dunkers. Men, women and children avoid colors, jewels or any grace of dress that might betoken vanity.

"Most rigid of all the groups, however, is the Bruederhof, or Hutterian Brethren, dating back to Jacob Huter, a martyr of the Sixteenth century, who insisted upon a complete communal organization of congregations. It was this group that had to leave Russia about the time of our Civil war for evolving a communism which anticipated that of the soviet government in many respects. Today they are settled along the James river, in South Dakota, declining to cast a vote or hold office or patronize a store. They forswear dancing, play-going and tobacco. They are of German descent, came here directly from southern Russia, and form a law-abiding, prosperous, self-sufficient community.

"There are more than 50,000 Mennonites in the United States. Their communities are to be found in odd corners of the world where they may follow the simple teaching of their founder, Menno Simons, a Dutch reformer, born the year that Columbus discovered America."

COUNTS MONEY 41 YEARS



Mrs. M. A. Browne of the redemption division of the United States treasury has counted more money than any one in the world. For forty-one years she has been counting money in the Treasury department. The picture was taken on her forty-first anniversary as a money counter.

On Chain Gang for Life.

Greenville, S. C.—Because he was unable to obtain work, Robert Mead of New York voluntarily offered himself six times for arrest and finally made out a case against himself because, he said, he would rather work on the chain gang than to be doing nothing at all. He was sentenced for life, with power to pardon himself.

"Desert" That Is Blossoming

Irrigation Has Rescued Millions of Acres of Once Waste Land in Patagonia.

HOME OF THE "PLESIOSAURUS"

Little Known Country Brought to Public Attention by Report That Land May Harbor Prehistoric Monsters.

Washington.—Patagonia has long been tickled in many minds with Kamechatka and Timbuktu as representing the ends of the earth. Now it has its supposed strangeness further emphasized by the reported discovery there of a plesiosaurus, a huge lizard-like creature thought to have been extinct for many thousands of years. Something of this land which may harbor pre-historic monsters is told in a bulletin issued from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"If the ideas of Patagonia generally held are a bit hazy," says the bulletin, "there is good reason for it, for the region did not really begin to be well known until a generation ago, and even now there are sizeable areas that have not been explored. The first fact that needs to be understood about Patagonia is that it is not an official division. Like the Northwest territory of the early days of the United States, it has been carved up into states or provinces. But even if the name, Patagonia, has been pushed off many official papers, it has clung in popular usage and probably will remain for a long time.

Twice Area of California.

"The extreme southern tip of Argentina would probably be given as the off-hand location of Patagonia in a large number of cases. But the region given this designation really covers one-half the north-and-south extension of the republic, stretching from central Argentina for more than 1,000

miles south almost to the tip of the continent. Its width varies from about 150 miles in the south to 450 in the north, and its area is nearly twice that of California.

"An idea of the physical condition and economic development of this vast area can be conveyed best perhaps by the statement that Patagonia is to Argentina what the great West and the Southwest were to the United States just after the Civil war. There was the myth of the 'great American desert' then—a dry, cheerless country that could never be reclaimed. But with the extension of railroads, farms, ranches and irrigation systems this North American 'desert' is disappearing.

"Just so Patagonia was labeled a desert for many years; but farms and irrigation works have already rescued great enclaves from the region and millions of head of cattle and a score of million sheep are supported today on only portions of the area. After a few thousand more miles of railway shall have been constructed, a few hundred steam shovels shall have been set to work, and a few million yards of wire fencing shall have been stretched in place, the Patagonian 'desert' will probably go the way of its North American precursor.

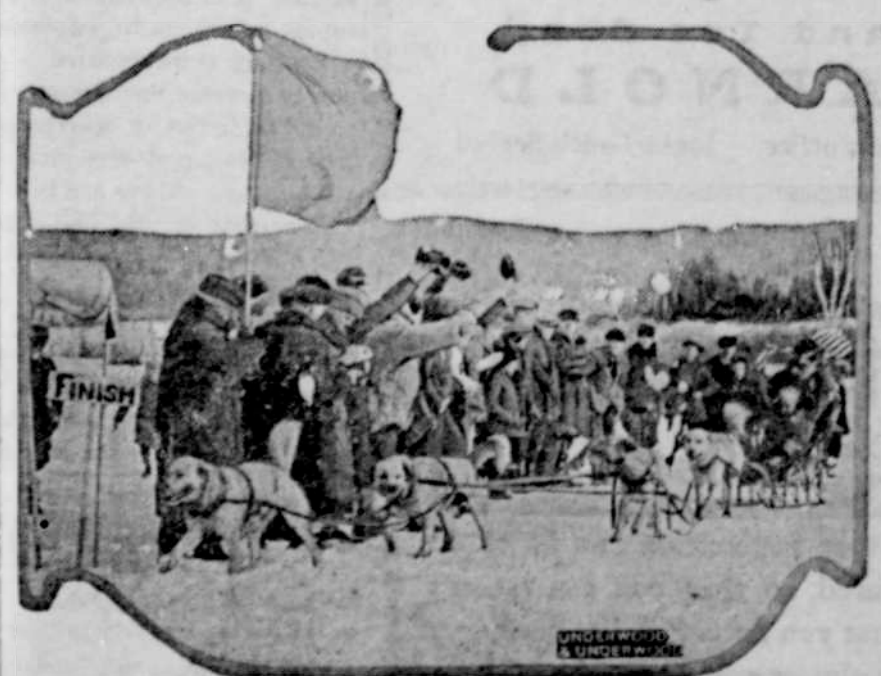
Darwin Gave Region Black Eye.

"It is an interesting fact that the statement of a careful scientist—Charles Darwin—did much to give Patagonia an undeservedly bad reputation before the world. Darwin studied chiefly the forbidding desert coast of the lower portion of the country, and his discouraging report was interpreted as applying to the entire country. For decades no one thought it worth while even to explore the hinterland.

"It is westward beyond the semi-arid pampas or plains that the most interesting and least thoroughly known portions of Patagonia are found. Along the eastern slopes of the Andes and in some of the valleys between its parallel ranges is a scenic and climatic paradise. Grassy meadows and forest-clad slopes alternate with sheer cliffs and towering, snow-mantled peaks, and scattered everywhere are innumerable sparkling streams and sky-blue lakes. This is, in fact, one of the most extensive and most wonderful lake regions in the world. A number of these bodies of water are comparable in size to Lake Champlain. Only a relatively few of the smaller lakes have been named and some have been numbered. Many of them, however, have not been explored. It is in this inter-mountain lake region that scientific expeditions will search for the strange creatures reported to have been seen there.

"One of the best known of the Andean lakes of Argentina is Nahuel Huapi. This lake is in the edge of Patagonia, but is still nearly 1,000 miles north of Cape Horn. The area of this many-branched body of water is probably in the neighborhood of 250 square miles. Its latitude in the southern hemisphere almost exactly corresponds to that in the northern hemisphere of the Rock Mountain National park, just north of Denver; and it is about 800 miles from Buenos Aires, the same distance as that which separates Denver from Chicago. Much territory will be made into one of Argentina's principal national playgrounds. It is planned to harness the outlet river and to build at the eastern margin of the lake, in a region of delightful climate, a great industrial city."

Half-Breed Huskies Win a Dog Race



Crossing the finish line a winner, Arthur T. Walden, farmer of Wonalaget, N. H., with his husky—or rather half-breed husky—team of five huge dogs, at the end of the 120-mile dog derby at Berlin, N. H. Walden is a veteran of the Yukon gold rush, where for years he "mushed" the Alaskan trails and his dogs are descended from a husky which he brought East when he settled down to the quiet life of a New Hampshire farm.