

To Finger-Print Everyone in U.S.

National System of Identification Is Being Urged for This Country by Experts.

TO TAKE ALL OVER FIVE YEARS

Pointed Out It Would Result in Returning to Their Families the Thousands of Unidentified Buried Yearly in Potters' Fields.

What do you think of this scheme to take the finger prints of every man, woman and child in the United States?

Washington, D. C.—A national system of identification is being urged by finger print experts. According to the proposed plan three sets of the prints of each person in this country over five years of age would be taken. One set would be filed at a national bureau of identification at Washington. The second copy would go to a bureau at the capital of the state in which the individual lived. And the third copy would be filed with local officials of his city or county.

With this system, it is claimed, puzzles of identity would be reduced to a minimum. Finger prints can now be so completely classified and filed that when a pattern is presented for identification, file experts can quickly ascertain whether or not the same print is in their collection.

Thus, suppose a man suffering from aphasia were found wandering about the streets of a southern city. People are singularly careless about carrying marks of identification and it might easily happen that a Chicago shop label in a hat would be the only clue to his identity.

The man's finger prints would be taken and compared with prints of the same type in the local city file. If he were not found there, the Chicago bureau of identification would be asked to compare his prints with similar exhibits in their file. If he were not among the residents of Chicago, the national bureau would search its records. Once the man was identified, his next of kin, as named on his finger print card, would be notified.

Identify the Dead.
By a similar process, the majority of unidentified dead could be returned to their families, we are told. Detectives say that every year 40,000 unidentified dead are buried in the potters' fields in this country. More than 100,000 women are reported missing each year while kidnaped and lost children and missing men constitute a serious problem for every community.

An identification bureau, of course, will not make it much easier to locate a person who has disappeared out of his normal environment, leaving no trace. But every such person who turns up unidentified at a police headquarters or hospital or morgue can be almost surely traced through a national finger print system.

Even in cases of drowning and death caused by burns, where a body is most difficult to identify, finger prints can often be of great assistance. Persons who are overtaken by violent death are apt to clench the hands, and the skin of the finger tips is thus protected.

According to H. W. Bennett, print expert of this city, every citizen should realize that a complete national finger printing system would be a valuable protection to him.

Unfortunately only a few classes of people—detectives, bankers, insurance men and police officials, principally—appreciate the importance of conclusive identification. It is not easy to

stir up enthusiasm among the public, Mr. Bennett says, because the average citizen is not personally interested until he has a specific need for identification.

Mr. Bennett explains that the idea of a national system of finger printing is not new. France, like the United States, has been considering the plan, and Argentina already has a working system, though not quite so complete as that proposed for this country.

To start the system, finger prints would have to be taken just as the census is. After that, each year children attaining six years could be finger-printed on a fixed date.

Patterns Never Change.
Mr. Bennett says that this age limit is not set because of any change in prints due to growth. An individual's finger print patterns do not change from birth to death, except to become larger. A baby four weeks old can be finger-printed, Mr. Bennett explains, though it is difficult to keep the fingers uncurled sufficiently to make a clear print, and the ridges are so fine that

they are not easy to analyze. For a permanent record, therefore, it is considered advisable to wait until the sixth year.

Each print record placed on file in national, state, and local bureaus, would show the name and address and next of kin of the individual. If he changed his address or if the next of kin died or left the country, the local bureau would expect to be notified of changes to be made on the three records. The efficiency of the system would thus depend to some extent on the co-operation of the public in keeping the record correct.—Frederic J. Haskin in the Chicago Daily News.

Machine Ends Problem for Doubtful Lovers

No longer need the doubtful lover remain doubtful. An apparatus being perfected by Dr. Albert Abrams, physician, of San Francisco, Cal., will mechanically answer the question of whether love exists in an individual, and if so, how much. The machine measures love by recording the vibration felt by the "patient" when he concentrates his thoughts on the girls of his acquaintance.

Tidal Wave Not Feared at Hilo

Because of Location, Hawaiian City Is in Favorable Position to Observe Disturbances.

PRETTIEST CITY OF ISLANDS

Two Tidal Waves, Following Recent Chilean Earthquakes, Sweep Harbor Without Causing Damage or Uneasiness.

Washington.—Hilo, second city of the Hawaiian Islands, into the harbor of which tidal waves swept on two occasions following the recent Chilean earthquakes, is the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Situating on land which rises toward a wonderful background formed by the highest island mountains in the world," says the bulletin, "Hilo is in little danger from ten or twelve-foot tidal waves such as those which recently bathed its shores. But, because of its location on the southernmost island of the chain, facing eastward, it was in a most favorable position to observe the results of this mighty phenomenon which raised the level of the earth's greatest ocean seemingly as easily as a careless bather can splash water from his tub.

City in Beautiful Setting.
"Hiloans claim that their city is the most beautiful in the islands; and it would be difficult to find a more ideal setting. The shores of a broad bay sweep away on both sides of the town like the lines of a hyperbola. In the foreground, as one approaches from the sea, is an idyllic tropic islet that its discoverer might have been forgiven for naming 'Enchanted Isle,' but which, in matter-of-fact English, is called 'Coconut Island.' Back of the city and its bay, fringed with tropical verdure, rise the highlands of the interior to their apex in Mauna Kea, often snow-capped, the highest of island peaks. To the right, numerous streams rush to the sea.

"One reason why Hiloans refused to become alarmed because of an unusual phenomenon of the sea is that they live next door to two of the world's

HE DIDN'T GET AWAY



J. M. Touart of Cleveland, O., with the tarpon which he caught in Florida waters the other day. The fish weighed 128 pounds and was 6 feet 6 inches long.

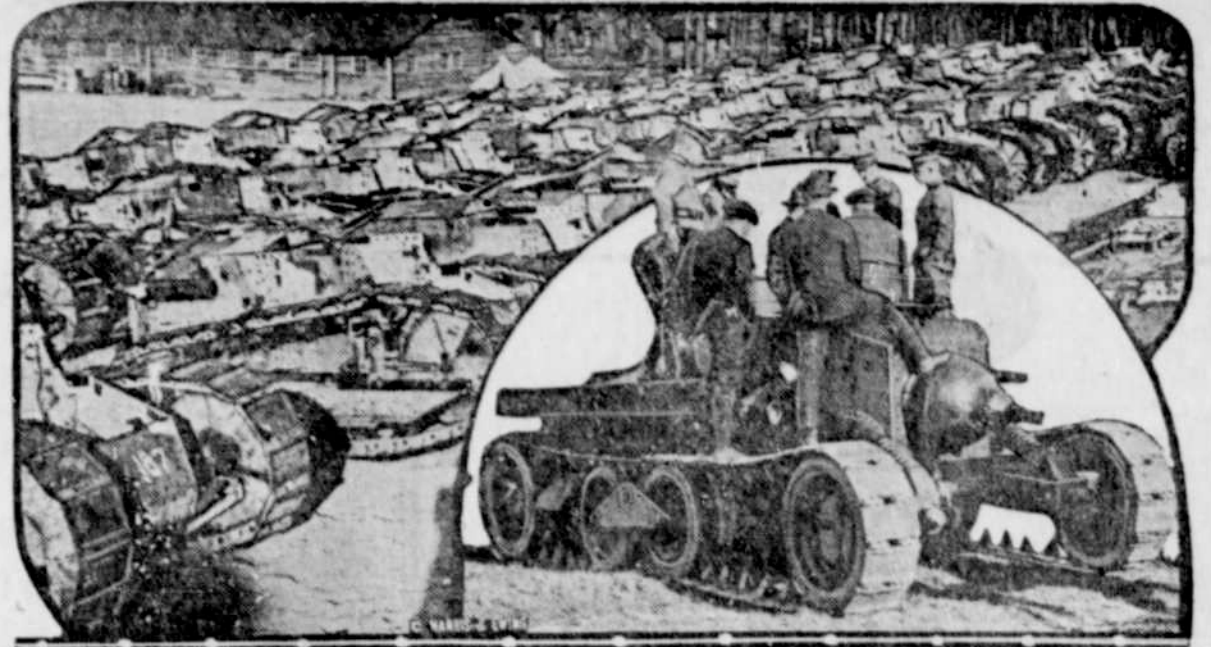
greatest land wonders—the active volcanoes Kilauca and Mauna Loa—and not only have not suffered from their nearness, but have profited greatly because their city is the gateway through which thousands of visitors pass to view these 'tame volcanoes.' An excellent automobile highway leads from Hilo through a majestic forest of trees to a hotel on the brink of Kilauca, about thirty miles away; and a supplemental road actually descends into the huge crater, so that motorcars may be driven to the very brink of the bubbling lake of molten lava in the smaller, interior crater.

Beneficiary of Hawaiian "Magic."
"The highway continues on to Mauna, from which have come the great lava flows of prehistoric and historic times that have built up Hawaii, youngest of the islands of the Hawaiian group, and make it still an island 'in process of manufacture.' The latest of these lava flows occurred in 1919, when a river of molten stone rushed down the mountain on the opposite side of the island from Hilo and plunged hissing into the sea. For many days the water bubbled, while steam clouds rose. Fish, boiled to a turn, floated nearby and could be picked up by those venturesome enough to row into the hot waters near the fiery cataract.

"In 1880, when Hilo was still largely a native town, its existence was threatened by one of the greatest flows Mauna Loa has ever sent forth. Slowly the white-hot steam advanced straight for the town, until it was less than two miles away. The people were panic-stricken and, as a last resort, appealed to the only surviving princess and priestess of their greatest royal line. She took her stand a mile from the town and declared the flow would stop there. It did. There are Hawaiians who maintain still that Hilo was saved from destruction only because Pele, goddess of the volcano, stopped her fires when her daughter interceded."

Depth Bombs Used to Destroy Liquor. Tacoma, Wash.—Federal prohibition agents exploded dynamite depth bombs in Puget sound, near here, to foil an attempt to recover from the water a quantity of liquor that had been dumped overboard during the pursuit of a liquor smuggler's boat.

Newest Tank Being Tested; Old Ones in Discard



The Christie tank, a combined road and cross-country tank weighing 15 tons and carrying one six-pounder and three machine guns, being examined by officers at Camp Franklin, Md. This tank, the latest built by the United States, is manned by a crew of four men and attains a speed of 12 miles an hour. At the left are a lot of the baby tanks our army used during the war, now dismantled and rusting at Camp Franklin.

Mix Religion and Politics

Two Are Inextricably Bound Up in Way It Is Hard for Western Mind to Conceive.

CALIPH "WITHOUT PORTFOLIO"

Radical Departure That Is Little Understood Outside of the Islam World—Misconceptions About Faith Add to Confusion.

Did you know that if the Mohammedan world was a religious unit there would be no urgent Near East problem?

Washington.—Near East politics are inextricably bound up with religion in ways it is hard for us to conceive. And some prevalent misconceptions about the Mohammedan faith seem to add confusion to many discussions about Moslem problems.

"A caliph without temporal power is a more radical departure in the Islam world than the western mind at first can grasp," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"The easiest way to dispel some of these illusions is by pointing to several striking likenesses between the world's two newest among the major religions. The term 'Mohammedan,' like the term 'Christian,' is a nickname. Both names were given, with contemptuous intent, by enemies of the religions.

Both Religions Nicknamed.
"The term 'Christian' was quickly adopted by followers of the Nazarene. The term 'Mohammedan' never has been adopted by the followers of the prophet. He sought to avoid the employment of his own name by supplying one—the name of Islam—by which he hoped Mohammedanism would be known. He further sought to make this word, meaning resignation, imply the five cardinal points of the new faith. The first of these points was the brief creed, 'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.' The other four enjoined prayer, giving of alms, the fast of Ramadan and pilgrimage to Mecca.

"Another significant parallel between Christianity and Mohammedanism is that both are the religions of millions of people of races alien to that of their founders. Christ was a Jew; Mohammed was an Arab. It is the Mohammedanism modified by the Turkish temperament and nationality that has clashed with Western civilization in recent centuries.

Islam Not a Religious Unit.
"Most misleading of all the illusions about Mohammedanism, however, is the tacit assumption that the Mohammedan world is a religious unit. Seen a long way off the sects and groups fade away. In reality there are two great branches of Mohammedanism, the Sunnites and the Shites. Among both these branches, and also outside them, there are sharply drawn cleavages.

"Recent caliphs, who have been the sultans of Turkey, have claimed spiritual supremacy over the Mohammedan world of some 300,000,000 souls. But in actual fact the sultan of Turkey had little more spiritual ascendancy over the Mohammedans outside Turkey than the king of England has over the Episcopalians in the United States. In fact there would be no urgent Near East problem at this moment had his leadership been recognized on the other side of the Bosphorus in Asia Minor.

Caliphs Have Always Ruled.
"A very important difference between the Western mind and the Mohammedan viewpoint has, hitherto, precluded a spiritual ascendancy of the latter which would cut across all lines of temporal power and include even warring nations. The Mohammedan has no priests. Islam is the

most pragmatic of all religions. Heretofore if a caliph did not rule he wasn't a caliph. A spiritual ruler up to now has been incomprehensible to the Moslem mind. Naturally, then, caliphs have sought to rule by the sword.

"Ideas are potent factors in geography. Not only does the Mohammedan conceive it difficult to pray 'Thy Kingdom Come' and then fight for a different kind of kingdom, but, in peace time, his religion and his law go hand in hand. Mohammed was a law giver, not only in the Moslem but also in the Justinian sense. There are as many codes of law among Mohammedans as there are sects; and as many kinds of lawyers as there are codes. Among the Sunnites, the orthodox major division of Islam, there are four schools of law. A Hanafite would as soon engage a Malakite lawyer as a Presbyterian congregation would be likely to employ a Unitarian preacher.

"The very word 'caliph' has an allurement which dates back to childhood days when you lived among those fantastic Arabian nights at the court of Caliph Harun al Rashid. Rashid was a bona fide caliph, and in your later years a reading of the historical facts about the caliphate furnish no fewer thrills than the immortal tales.

The Early "Successors."
"When Mohammed died his counselor, Abu Bekr, the companion of his flight, or begira, became caliph, meaning, literally, successor. Abu Bekr means 'father of the virgin.' He was Mohammed's father-in-law. The second caliph, or successor, was Omar, another father-in-law of the prophet, who started organizing armies and began spreading Islam over the map in a very literal sense. Omar was the first to hear of the title Emir al Momenin, 'Prince of the Faithful.'

"From the first, Ali, husband of Mohammed's daughter, Fatima, considered himself the logical successor to the caliphate. Not until Abu Bekr and Omar had ruled, and another caliph, Othman, had his day and had been murdered as was Omar before him, did Ali become caliph.

"Certainly Mohammedanism can be termed emphatically a 'man's religion.' Yet, at this early date, two women were the moving spirits in splitting it into the Sunnite and Shiite divisions which have prevailed ever since. Ayesha, favorite wife of the prophet, always had been jealous of his daughter, Fatima, and the succession of Fatima's husband directed all her efforts upon an anti-Ali party. Meantime the group which, all along, had regarded Ali as the legitimate successor, gained strength during his

rule but were kept busy fighting to hold the sway Omar had established.

"When Ali's son and successor, Hassan, was murdered, probably by the hand of his wife at the behest of Moawiyah, this Moawiyah assumed the caliphate, removed its seat to Damascus, and began the series of rulers known as Ommlades. Henceforth the Shites were alienated from the Sunnites, or Orthodox Mohammedans, because of their reverence for Ali and Hassan, and their belief that the first of the Ommlades and his successors were usurpers and pretenders. Arabian and Persian Mohammedans inclined toward the Shiite faction.

An Earlier Rebellion of Iraq.

"Away back in the days of the successor to Moawiyah the inhabitants of Iraq rebelled—the same Iraq which only last year launched out again on its national course after electing Emir Faisal as king. Faisal is the third son of the grand sheriff of Mecca.

"It was during another series of caliphates, that of the Abbasid monarchs, that Harun al Rashid ruled. And it was after his reign that the division of the caliphate among his three sons made the caliphate into a sort of commission form of government. One son was to hold sway over Arabia and Syria; another in Persia and Turkestan; and a third in Asia Minor and the Black sea region.

"At another time, toward the end of the Tenth century, Bagdad, Cairo and Cordova, Spain, all were the seats of separate ruling caliphs; though this was no amiable division. Each caliph declared the other a heretic and held himself the lone head of all Islam.

"How Abul Abbas, first of the Abbasid monarchs had every living male of the Ommlades thrown into prison, killed them all, and then gave a banquet on a great cloth thrown over their bones is but one example of the fantastic cruelty of the centuries-long struggle to be caliph.

"The story of the caliphate would fill—has filled—volumes. The assumption of the title by the sultans of Turkey is a modern and perhaps a minor chapter in the struggle to be 'The Successor' and thus to hold sway over this mighty force of Islam. Points of special interest are that force often has played a major part in assumption of the robe, that there have been several caliphs both by mutual agreement and also by rivalry, and that acquiring the title of caliph by no means guarantees its recognition by the Moslem world."

Valve Taken From Boy's Brain.

Buffalo.—Louis Strauss, twelve years old, of Gowanda, is recovering in the Homeopathic hospital after having had removed from his head the valve of an automobile inner tube.

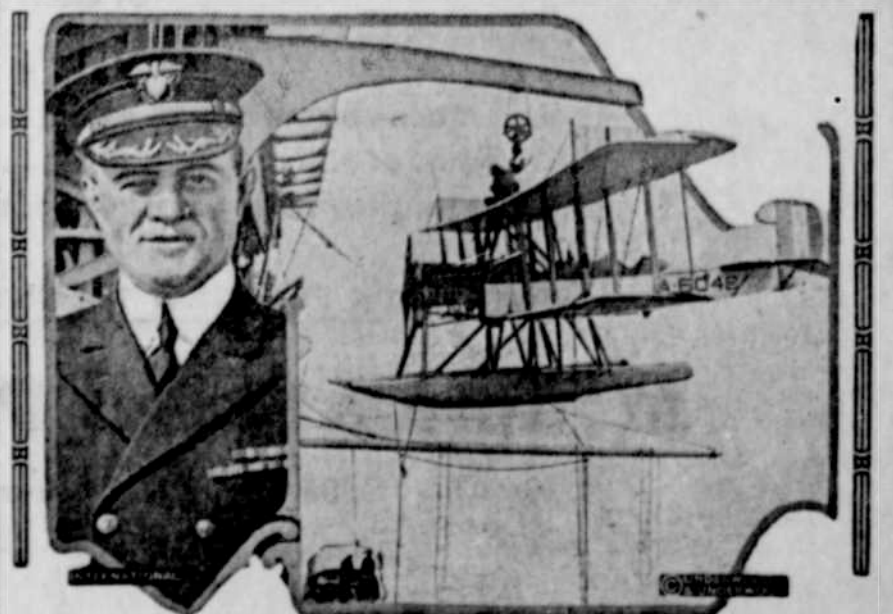
The valve of the tube penetrated the boy's scalp and skull while he and some companions were playing. The valve cut a clean hole through the bone beneath the temple and buried a piece of bone, the size of a dime, in the boy's brain.

Medal Awarded Heroine of Flood



Announcement has just been made of the awarding of the Vall medal for heroism to ten employees of the American Bell Telephone company. Among those thus recognized is Mrs. Josephine Pryor, chief operator of the Mountain States Telephone company at Pueblo, Col., for the "courage, devotion to duty and resourcefulness in time of danger" she displayed during the terrible flood of June, 1921. Mrs. Pryor also receives \$250.

Langley, Plane Carrier, Completed



With the new airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Langley, completed, elaborate experiments and demonstrations were conducted at Hampton Roads showing how easily planes may take off and land on the deck of the Langley. The photograph shows how an airplane or seaplane can be stowed away under the deck of the carrier. Inset is Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, commander of the Langley.