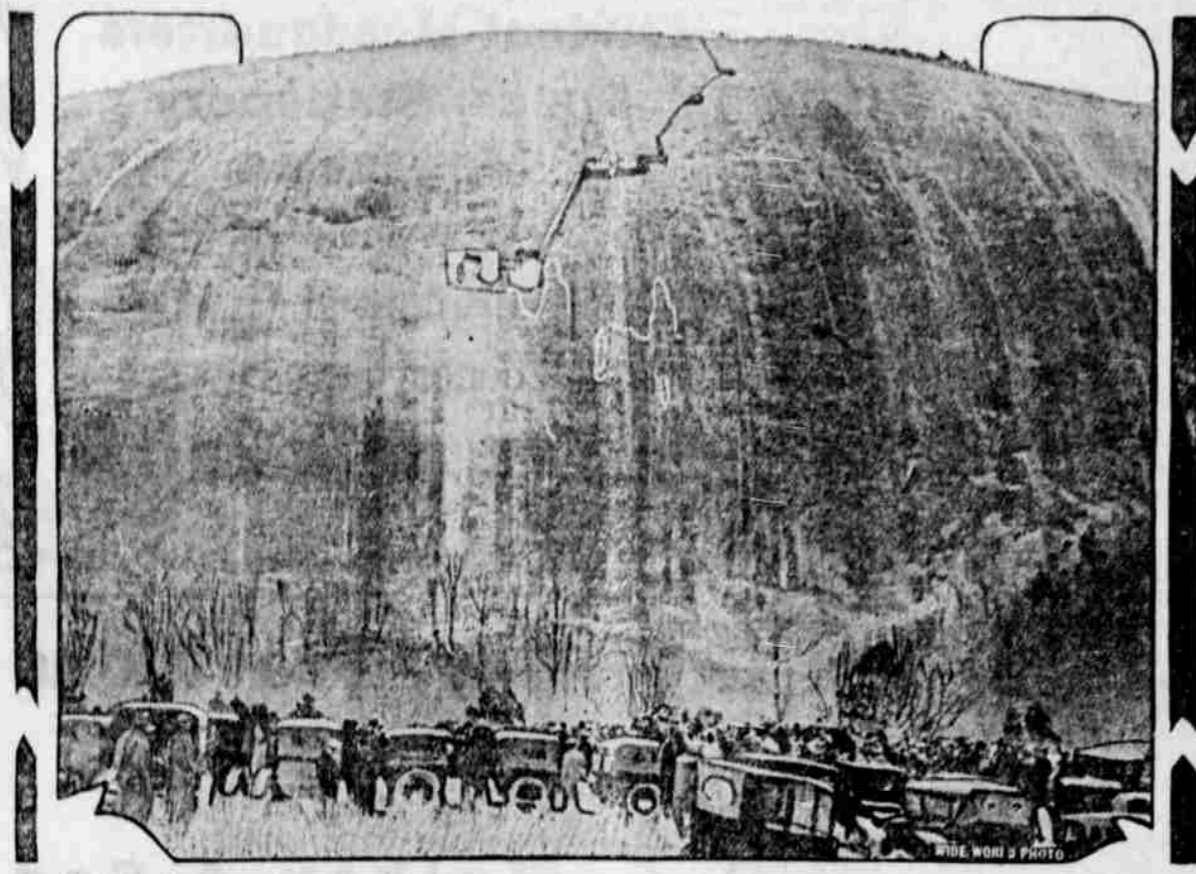


Lee's Head in Stone Mountain Memorial Unveiled



The anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee was observed at Stone Mountain, Georgia, where the huge Memorial to the Confederacy is being carved, by the unveiling of General Lee's head, the first part of the monumental work to be completed.

To Try to Beat U. S. Air Record

England, France and Portugal Prepare for 'Round-the-World Flight'

Washington, D. C.—Holding practically all the airplane records that are worth while, including those for speed, altitude, endurance and distance, the United States will now undertake to be the first to circumnavigate the globe by air. England tried last summer, but failed, the attempt ending disastrously before the grand circuit was half completed. But England is planning to try again, and France and Portugal are also preparing to make the attempt during the coming summer.

Accordingly the plans of the army air service are now going forward in order that an early start may be made, possibly in March and not later than May 1, in order that the country that is the home of the heavier-than-air craft may be first to accomplish the epochal feat.

Not only must an early start be made, but the most careful and most elaborate preparations must be made to guard against every possible contingency that might defeat the undertaking. The route must be mapped out with exactness, supply depots established and stocked with every possible necessity, landing places selected and marked, and a thousand and one details looked after, any one of which might seem inconsequential in advance but might prove to be the one thing upon which success or failure hinges.

Have No Thought of Failure.
The men who are courageous enough and willing to risk their lives in the effort to achieve this further distinction for their country will be backed up in every way, and if failure should result it will be due to causes unforeseen and that could not have been guarded against.

As a matter of fact, the men who are laying the plans and making the advance arrangements have no thought of failure and say that the non-stop transcontinental flight was in many respects a more difficult feat. Secretary of War Weeks was convinced that there is an excellent chance of success and approved the project early last month.

Equipment to Be Used.
Four big air-cruisers, American-designed and American-built, and equipped with Liberty engines, will be used in the undertaking. The start will be made from Washington and the finish, if the flight is successful, will be at the national capital.

The tentative route that has been mapped out contemplates flying from Washington to Seattle, thence northward along the coast of Canada and southern Alaska; across the Aleutian Islands, down through the possessions of Japan to Nagasaki; along the shore of China, French Indo-China, Siam and Burma; across India; up the Persian gulf; across Turkey and Europe to England; thence north through the Faroe Islands to Iceland; thence to Greenland and southward along the eastern shore of the continent to Cape Farewell, Greenland, from whence a direct flight will be made to Hamilton Inlet on the coast of Labrador; thence southward along the Canadian coast and inland to Montreal, and thence south to Washington.

Proposed Itinerary.
It is planned to time the flight so as to avoid the rainy seasons in the United States and India, and to pass over the Iceland and Greenland sections during the months of August and September.

The proposed itinerary has been divided into six divisions, as follows: First, beginning at Washington, D. C., and ending at Attu Island in the Aleutians; second, ending at Nagasaki, Japan; third, ending at Calcutta, In-

dia; fourth, ending at Constantinople, Turkey; fifth, ending at Hull, England; sixth, ending at Washington, D. C.

"One advance officer will cover each section of this route," said an expert in describing the undertaking, "obtaining detailed information on landing and seaplane facilities, transportation, always, meteorological and climatic conditions, etc., and will make the arrangements for the passage of the airship through the territory to which he is assigned. Supplies will have to be shipped from the United States to various points on the route several months in advance of the flight, and for this purpose each division has a main depot with one or more sub-depots where major items of supply will be allocated. Gasoline and oil and smaller articles of supply will be placed at practically all stops."

Will Carry pontoons.
At Seattle the landing gears will be taken off and the planes will be equipped with pontoons in order to make water landing in the sheltered harbors along the coast of Canada and Alaska and through the Aleutian Islands down to Japan. Landing gears will be used again either from Nagasaki or from Calcutta, depending upon the conditions encountered at the time of the flight. They will necessarily be used across Asia Minor and Europe, as far as England, where pontoons will be substituted again and used until Montreal is reached or Keyport, N. J., where the planes will be equipped again to make field landings.

Advantage will be taken, of course, of existing airway facilities in this country and between India and England, and it is thought that southern Japan also will afford some conveniences of that nature. The remainder of the route must be given the most careful surveys and a pathfinding expedition has already been in the field. Lieut. Clarence E. Cumrine has been in Greenland, making an investigation of conditions and aviation facilities in

NAVY'S FLAG EXPERT



Byron McCandless, commander United States navy and authority on flags, is collecting data for a book to be issued on this subject by the navy. He is shown here examining the flag of the Old Maine which is on exhibit at the Chicago Historical society. Recently some question has arisen as to this being the real flag from the Maine.

Slayer in Prison for Life Is Wealthy

New York.—Alphonse J. Stephani, a life convict at Sing Sing, has an estate of \$159,508, according to an accounting filed in the county clerk's office by the Equitable Trust company, committee of person. The accounting shows that Stephani paid an income tax of \$45.49 to the government and \$25.89 to the state. Although numerous expenditures are listed in the accounting, including \$1,500 to Charles L. Hoffman, as referee, and the same amount to Theodore Gibbons, as guardian, there is nothing to show that Stephani spent any money for his own comfort. He was sentenced to Sing Sing in 1903 for the murder of ex-Judge G. F. Reynolds, an attorney.

that country, and Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt, who has been in the Philippines, is to make a similar survey of Japan and the Japanese insular possessions that will be crossed by the proposed flight. Both these officers were members of the expedition that made the successful flight to Alaska four years ago.

Longest Hop of Flight.
Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, who was the engineering officer on the Alaskan flight, has been charged with the responsibility of supervising the construction of the planes that are to be used in the 'round-the-world flight. In addition to his experience in connection with the Alaskan expedition Lieutenant Nelson was with the flight of six army planes from San Antonio, Tex., through the West Indies to Porto Rico and thence to Washington.

The longest hop in the flight around the world as projected will be from Attu Island in the Aleutians to Paramishiru Island in the northern part of the Kurile Islands group, a Japanese possession. The other long non-stop flights will be that over the Atlantic between the Faroe Islands and Iceland, that between Iceland and Greenland, and the one between Greenland and a port in the northern part of Canada.

'Disaster Bird' Again Back in Baltic States

Danzig.—Old inhabitants of the Baltic States are shaking their heads doubtfully over the appearance of the sick-tailed winter thrush, known among the superstitious as the "bird of disaster." It has not been seen in these regions since the winter of 1913-14.

Residents of East Prussia and other parts of the Baltic contend that it is a matter of historical record that the birds were hereabouts in the winter of 1812, preceding Napoleon's Russian campaign, and that their appearance on this edge of the Baltic at intervals of years has invariably been followed by famine, pestilence or war before the year was out. Early in 1914 the sick-tailed thrush is said to have gone as far south as France. This winter, according to reports here, the birds have scattered over central Europe, touched Russia on the east, and gone as far west as Belgium and the Ruhr.

The snowfall in the vicinity of Danzig this winter has been the heaviest in 36 years. Scientists say the weather has been particularly severe in the far north, and that the birds probably came south on that account.

Leap Year Brings Slump in Washington Weddings

South Bend, Wash.—The marriage license bureau of the county auditor's office is in the throes of a "leap-year slump."

During one week recently not one self-conscious couple approached the marriage license counter, and during the first 17 days of the new year only five licenses were issued.

"Either the girls are too bashful or are late in starting their leap-year campaign," Sam Dunn, chief deputy auditor, declared.

Describes Work of Deadly Pest

U. S. Bureau Reports on Mosquito Experiments.

Washington, D. C.—Yellow fever apparently no longer occurs in the United States, and its occurrence with us for all future time is most unlikely, yet the so-called yellow fever mosquito is perhaps the commonest household mosquito in the Gulf states, and it has been shown to be responsible for the carriage of dengue or so-called backbone fever. As it is distinctly a household mosquito which is readily controlled the importance of such control is obvious.

"The only species of mosquito," says L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin on the subject, "which has been shown to transmit yellow fever is a small form well known in the tropics. It is somewhat variable in size, but on the whole is so small as to require a mosquito bar of twenty strands, or nineteen meshes, to the inch to prevent its entrance into screened rooms. Both males and females can pass through a netting containing sixteen strands, or nineteen meshes, to the inch. It is strikingly marked, and, on the whole, when seen under the lens, a beautiful insect. Its general color is dark, but its thorax is marked with a silvery white, and there is a silvery white spot on each side of the abdomen segments. The legs are banded alternately with black and pure white, and the long palpi of the male are also alternately banded with black and pure white.

"The yellow fever mosquito is inseparably associated with man in the tropics. It is essentially a town mosquito, and normally it is never found at a great distance from habitations. It shows a very decided preference for human blood, and it must have blood for the development of its legs. Both sexes inhabit houses and when there is a supply of water the entire life cycle takes place indoors.

Knows the Ways of Man.

"Its long association with man is shown by many of its habits. It approaches stealthily from behind. It retreats upon the slightest alarm. The ankles and, when one is sitting at a table or desk, the underside of the hands and wrists are favorite points of attack. It attacks silently, whereas other mosquitoes have a piping or humming note. The warning sound has doubtless been suppressed in the evolutionary process of its adaptation to man.

"The female sucks blood when it is available, and needs blood to develop her eggs. In captivity she has been kept alive for a long time on honey or other sweet substance. She is attracted to portions of the body covered with perspiration. A female will bite within eighteen to twenty-four hours after she emerges from the pupa. Virgin females will bite but fertilized females are more greedy. After a meal of blood she is very sluggish; she flies with difficulty, seeking a hiding place for digestion. Several hours are consumed in digestion, and then the female is anxious for another meal of blood. The species normally suck blood repeatedly. In thirty-one days a female is recorded to have sucked blood twelve times. By biting a number of different individuals the chances of becoming herself infected with yellow fever and transmitting the diseases are greatly increased.

Mosquito Prefers Man.

"The yellow fever mosquito can subsist upon the blood of any warm-blooded animal, but shows a decided preference for man. It prefers the white race to dark races, and among the whites attacks by preference young, vigorous persons of fine skin and good color rather than anemic or aged people. It will also feed upon birds, and it has been carried alive from Brazil to Europe by being fed

upon canary birds. Instances are on record of the biting of corpses.

"The popular name in the British West Indies, 'day mosquito,' is derived from the fact that this species is usually active and bites only in the daytime, although, where there is a light in the room, it may also bite at night.

"Adult females have been kept alive for long periods by feeding them upon bananas and other fruit, upon honey, molasses and other sweet substances. Beyond the fortieth day the mortality becomes great. They will live longer when the atmosphere is moist. Gultcrans, in Cuba, kept five infected adult females alive for 101 days and one for 154 days.

"The cessation of former yellow fever epidemics in the southern United States on the appearance of the first cold weather in November and December was due to the fact that the yellow fever mosquito is killed by the cold.

"The yellow fever mosquito is a strong flier; nevertheless, it does not fly very far and, as has already been pointed out, is rarely found away from houses. It apparently never flies very high and is found by preference in the lower stories of houses. There is conflicting evidence regarding the effect of strong currents of wind on this species, and it is recorded that strong air currents produced by a mechanical ventilator had no effect upon flight."

Savage Malays Defy White Man

Sumatra May Soon Experience Oil Boom.

Washington, D. C.—"Down where the monkeys chatter, where the plants outgrow the trees, where old men climb the branches and drop like ripe fruit to be eaten, and natives keep their teeth filed close to the gums, such," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society, "is Sumatra, where the ubiquitous oil drill is reaping a remote harvest.

"Reports that the Jambi petroleum fields are to be developed give promise that the world's fifth largest island may soon experience a boom like that which has made its little sister, Java, a garden spot of the world.

Malays Defy White Man's Rule.

"The length of Sumatra is equal to the distance from New York to St. Louis; its area is greater than that of all the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania; it is four times the size of Java, yet has only one-sixth as many people.

"The Dutch found the Javanese a docile and industrious people but the mixed, warring and savage Malays of Sumatra to this day have defied the white man's rule. The Achinese natives, in the north island country, first rebelled against the newcomers in 1599, have fought steadily for the past 40 years, and are reputed to have cost the Dutch 200,000 lives and \$200,000,000.

Volunteers for Cannibalism.

"The Bataks, however, are the least civilized of the island natives. The Dutch have tried to stamp out cannibalism, but there is no certainty that they have been successful in their humane endeavor. When an aged warrior felt he no longer was a first-class fighting man he would climb a tree. Beneath it his relatives would chant and dance. After a time he would fall to the ground, symbolizing the dropping of ripe fruit, whereupon the 'mourners' would promptly kill him by

INNOVATION IN SYDNEY



Above is shown the first ferro-concrete apartment house in Australia, located in Macquarie street, Sydney, which was recently opened by Premier George Fuller. There are 52 co-operative apartments in the building.

Beavers Repair Dam

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Although the miller at Bowman's mill, six miles from here, had tried for years to repair a leak in his dam, all his efforts were of no avail. Yet the dam now is repaired and doesn't leak a drop. A colony of beavers from the North mountain recently moved down to the dam and within a few days had the leak securely plugged.

Children Fire Own House to Warm Pup

Springfield, Mass.—Going to the cellar of his home, where his pet dog was housed in a box, George Shumsky, four and a half, feared that the pup might be cold, so, with his sister Rosa, two and a half, he set fire to some papers near the dog's box.

When the flames crept up into the upper stories, George and Rosa escaped with the pup to a neighbor's, while policemen helped other members of the two families occupying the dwelling to escape. The damage was several thousand dollars.

Mother Her Own Perambulator.

"A Sumatran mother is her own perambulator. She carries her baby astride her hips, held there by a scarf tied across her shoulder. Her single-piece gown, and only garment, is a sarong which hangs loosely from under the arms, or from the waist. A turban-like headdress, of the same dark blue cloth as her sarong, completes her costume.

Sumatra is a Botanical Garden of Amazing Luxuriance.

Some varieties of bamboo, which look like giant asparagus stalks, grow a foot or more a day and in three or four months their waving tops appear above the centuries-old teakwood forest monarchs. A flower which attains the prodigious size of its name is the 'Jindawannatabari.' All along the east coast, which stealthily reaches out to take the fringe of islands to its bosom, is the mangrove. When the mangrove's seeds are ripe they do not fall off. They germinate on the parent tree and grow downward in long shoots. These drop of their own weight, take root in shoal water, and help catch the silt worked down to Sumatra's swampy coast by rainfalls almost as heavy as those of Rhodesia.

"Waterspouts, simoons and almost daily thunderstorms add to the weather variety of the east coast. The spine-like mountain range extends nearly the length of this island along the west coast, on which side are few rivers and more temperate weather than one would expect in a land mass practically bisected by the Equator. A principal river of the east coast is the Jambi, which gives its name to the region and town where the oil drills break the skyline of forest jungles."

Horses Become a Menace

Bend, Ore.—Wild horses are increasing so rapidly in central Oregon that they are becoming a menace to the range needed for the pasturing of sheep and cattle. Low prices for horses have caused ranchers to turn them out, and without the influence of selective breeding, the stock is deteriorating rapidly.

Cause Trouble for Senate Pages



When Senator Stephens of Mississippi shaved off his mustache he started some trouble. His features are very similar to those of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi and now they are known as the "Mississippi twins." The senators, shown above, look alike and dress alike, and the senate pages are having their troubles picking out the right one at the right time. Senator Harrison is at the left and Senator Stephens at the right.