

Officers of the Milwaukee in the South Seas



Chief petty officers from the U. S. S. Milwaukee on the ship's "shakedown" cruise to Australia and the South Seas, buying bows and arrows from the natives of Kila, Solomon Islands, to take back to the folks at home.

Oust 12 Kings in Eight Years

Overthrow of George of Greece, Latest Ruler to Lose His Crown.

London.—The sudden exile of George II of Greece marks the passing of the twelfth crown in Europe in eight years. One has only to call the roll, beginning with King Nicholas of Montenegro, who fled to Italy on January, 19, 1916, to realize how obsolete has become that phrase, "the divine right of kings."

Only a year ago the 28th of September George II ascended to the throne of Greece after his father had been forced to abdicate for the second time. But even in that brief period the former crown prince and his beautiful queen, Elizabeth, the daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania, have learned how hard it is to please any of the people very much of the time. On November 12 of this year the military Republican faction in Greece asked the king to take two months' vacation. George failed to leave as quickly as desired and he later found it impossible to go and remained a prisoner in the palace.

Ever since 1832 Greece has had a turbulent time with her various kings, but the disease with which she is affected now seems to be a general European ailment.

Had Dream of Balkan Empire.

The abdication of Nicholas of Montenegro was in another way symbolic of the general situation in Europe. It represented the thwarting of his ambitions for a greater empire, in his case with Serbia in the Balkans just as the motor car rush of the Kaiser for Holland on the midnight of November 9, 1918, symbolized the wrecking of his dreams of world empire.

In August, 1910, Nicholas became sufficiently bold to take the title of king. Before then he had been archduke. He had been very popular and had taught his people to fight the Turk and how to work. For himself he learned how to play American poker, and this did not help the Montenegrin treasury to any extent.

After his overthrow he set up a court at Neuilly, near Paris, where he amused himself for some time and tried vainly to get back his crown. Nicholas had six beautiful daughters. Helena became queen of Italy. Another was the mother of Alexander of Serbia and another a Russian grand duchess. He died at Antibes, France, on March 1, 1921, after many vain attempts to recover his throne.

The story of the tragic ending of the czar of Russia's vacillating reign has been told so often and has in it so much of romance, adventure and intrigue that it is familiar to all. Nicholas II had reigned twenty years when the World War broke out. The revolution came in March, 1917.

Death of Russia's Czar.

The czar and his family then went into exile in Siberia. On his way from the capital he mentions in his diary: "Sentries and whole regiments I passed were silent and did not even salute. My spirit is heavy." Their failure to salute was an omen of the end, for the czar had forever lost his hold upon the people and from that time his wanderings did not cease. When he returned to Russia he was held by the Bolsheviks.

With his wife and children Nicholas II was killed on the night of July 16, 1918, at Ekaterinburg. The Soviet government finally issued an official report of the arrest and slaying of the Romanoff family. Of the twelve monarchs who have lost their thrones the end of Czar Nicholas II is undoubtedly the most tragic of all.

Chronologically King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was the third ruler to lose his crown. During the World War he had managed to hold on to it with one hand and keep his sword in the other.

In 1918, however, this became increasingly difficult. Ferdinand had to devote both hands to his sword, and

while doing so the Bulgarian regal bonnet skidded away.

Czar Ferdinand had held iron sway while it lasted. In September, 1918, he started hastily off for Coburg, taking enough of the family fortune to keep him in good spirits for the rest of his life. Prince Boris succeeded Ferdinand. Only a month later his abdication was reported, but Boris III is still on the Bulgarian throne.

With the defeat of the central powers in 1918 there was a grand exit of emperors, kings, thrones, crowns and scepters. The Kaiser and Emperor Karl of Austria bowed themselves off the stage at about the same time. Then Friedrich August, king of Saxony, who had been ruling since October, 1904, was ousted from grace. On November 10, 1918, King Ludwig III renounced the throne of Bavaria. It required another couple of weeks for the venerable William II, king of Wurtemberg, to follow suit, but he did so on November 30. He insisted upon retaining the title of Duke of Wurtemberg, and lived at Bebenhausen castle, in the Black forest, most of the time after that until his death on October 2, 1921.

Bavarian Monarch Flees.

Emperor Karl of Austria went to Switzerland and made two unsuccessful attempts to regain his throne. These royalist revolutions resulted in the allies exiling him to Funchal, where he died in 1922.

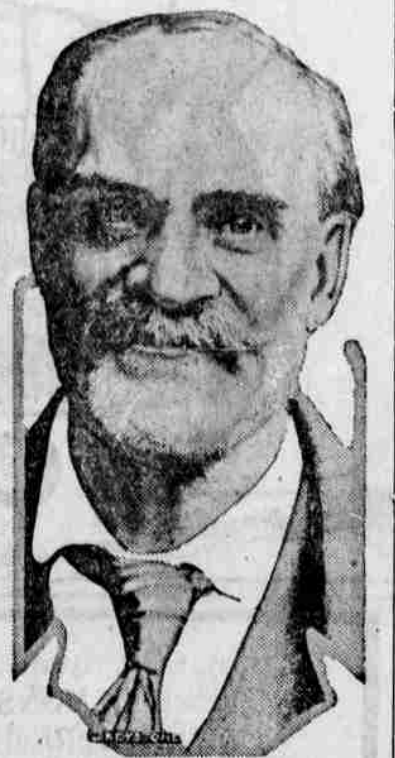
Ludwig III of Bavaria took the throne in 1913 when his father, Luitpold, died. On the November day in 1918 that he renounced his throne his wife, Marie Theresa, who was princess royal of Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly. This double calamity greatly affected Ludwig.

He fled with other royal members of his household to the Austrian Tyrol. He died at Sarvar castle in Hungary in October, 1921.

The exit of King Friedrich August of Saxony was less dignified than the abdication of Ludwig. The Saxony monarch was forcibly deposed on Armistice day, 1918; with two grand dukes. The grand duke of Oldenburg, whose house dated back to 1088, and the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who had been on his throne since 1901, were both deprived of their thrones with Friedrich August.

With a new government and an attempt at Independence King Fuad I took charge of Egyptian affairs early in 1922. Under his reign visitors in Egypt suffered more outrages than had occurred in many years. Independence had been proclaimed and a constitution adopted, but the country was more troubled than before. Finally, in November, 1922, the various parties united to oust the king. Fuad purchased a palace near the outskirts of Rome as a precautionary measure and was justified in his selection, for he was asked to abdicate.

"LIFER" BEATS MARKET



Jesse Pomeroy, who was condemned to life imprisonment in 1876 as the murderer, when a boy of fifteen, of a young boy and girl, is playing the stock market these days with the permission of prison authorities. He has been operating from his cell in the Charlestown, Mass., state prison and thus far he is ahead of the game.

Official Inch Not Inch to Lumbermen

Washington, D. C.—How thick is an inch? Lumbermen of the United States and representatives of the industries which use and distribute lumber decided, with Secretary of Commerce Hoover as referee, that in board an inch may be both 25-32 and 26-32 of the ordinary inch when the board is dressed ready for use.

For four years in a general way, and for the last 18 months in particular, lumber users and committees of the Department of Commerce and Forest Service have been trying to agree on how thick an inch board should be.

It is agreed that 25-32 is to be the standard thickness of an inch board and 26-32 an extra standard board.

A development which aroused much more interest was the dramatic abdication of Mahomet VI, sultan of Turkey, on November 17, 1922. In April, 1922, the sultan appealed to the Moslem world to ignore the divorcing of the sultanate and caliphate by the Ankara government. But this did not stop the growth of the Ankara party or the weakening of Mahomet's influence. Early on the morning of November 17, 1922, the sultan fled from his palace in Constantinople and placed himself under British care. He took passage to Malta on the British battleship Malaya and has been living in seclusion at San Remo.

The late King Constantine lost his crown twice since 1916. He ascended to the throne in March, 1913, but the spring of 1917 brought much trouble to the Greek king, who was closely tied up with the cause of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser. On June 11 he was deposed by the allies and fled to Switzerland. A plebiscite was held in Greece in December, 1920, to determine whether Constantine should come back. He was recalled.

When Constantine returned to Athens from his exile he was given a tremendous ovation, and a great wave of popularity and patriotism followed. Reverses of the army in Asia Minor and its final defeat turned the tide against the king. He abdicated the second time on September 27, 1922, and he died the following January at Palermo, Sicily.

The story of the tragic ending of the czar of Russia's vacillating reign has been told so often and has in it so much of romance, adventure and intrigue that it is familiar to all. Nicholas II had reigned twenty years when the World War broke out. The revolution came in March, 1917.

The czar and his family then went into exile in Siberia. On his way from the capital he mentions in his diary: "Sentries and whole regiments I passed were silent and did not even salute. My spirit is heavy." Their failure to salute was an omen of the end, for the czar had forever lost his hold upon the people and from that time his wanderings did not cease. When he returned to Russia he was held by the Bolsheviks.

New York Firm Makes New Pins From Old Ones

New York.—A company has been formed here for the purpose of refashioning used pins and restoring them to their original newness.

Not that representatives of the company are to patrol the streets gathering up discarded pins, but it is said that in some large dressmaking establishments the pin bill sometimes reaches as high as \$1,500 annually.

Used only once the pins are removed and allowed to drop on the floor, where they are swept away. Even if gathered up at the close of the day the pins are too dirty to be used again on fine fabrics. The company mentioned purposes to effect a saving in the pin item by taking all the used pins, cleaning and refashioning them.

Dummy Cat Scared Mice.

London.—Topsy is the name given to a cardboard cat at the Brompton hospital. Recently Topsy was put on duty over a mouse hole in one of the kitchens. The cat, a mounted photographic enlargement, successfully scared the mice away.

Shoes of Skeleton Identify Lost Boy

Parents of Jersey City Child End Eight-Year Hunt.

Greeley, Pa.—The markings on a pair of child's shoes made it nearly certain that the small skull and other bones found in underbrush not far from Greeley were the remains of Jimmy Glass, the four-year-old boy whose disappearance on May 12, 1915, caused a worldwide search.

Charles L. Glass of Jersey City, father of the boy, washed the clay from the shoes and found the maker's name cut on the bottom of the shoe under the instep. The boy had worn a pair of nearly new shoes of this make when he disappeared. The only other relics of clothing that were found were rusty metal buttons and suckles from the overalls.

How he came to his death is not known, but it is thought that he had died of fright, exhaustion and hunger after losing his way and wandering through a thick maze of scrub oak, maple and other underbrush. His body was less than 100 feet from a wood road and about a mile from the main road. It was found there by Otto Winkler, who was hunting deer.

The bones were all found in a small space between the skull and the shoes, indicating that the body had been undisturbed since his death. The only wild animal that might have attacked him is the bear. It is years since bears have been seen near Greeley, but they are sometimes reported only a few miles from here.

Whole World Combed for Him.

The boy and his parents had been at the Faust farm, Greeley, about a mile from the place where the body was found. Miss Glass left Jimmy playing outside the house when she went to the village to mail a letter. He was gone when she returned. From that day until now no trace of him was found.

The search was carried on first in the village, then among neighboring villages, then all over the United States and finally abroad. The boy's picture and description went all over the world. Positive identifications were made again and again and the parents experienced many times an agony of suspense followed by the disappointment of discovering that the identified child was not theirs after all.

Death From Exhaustion.

Dr. J. H. Ross gave the certificate of death, which he wrote was due to "exposure and exhaustion, being lost in the woods and having wandered from home."

Capt. Joseph Rooney, who has traveled a total of 48,000 miles to look at scores of boys erroneously thought to be Jimmy Glass, said that there was no doubt that the search was now at an end.

"I am still convinced," he said, "that the story told by Edward Faust, the boarding-house keeper, and Fred Lucky, a boy, is true, and that is that they saw two men and a woman in an automobile carry the boy away after wrapping him in a robe. I believe that he must have died, either from exhaustion or from fright, and that they then took him to this place in the woods and planted the body there."

Mother's Mind at Peace.

Coroner J. H. Ludwig said that no inquest was necessary and gave the father and mother permission to take the relics away. They were placed in a square box and carried by Captain Rooney of Jersey City.

On arriving at Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. Glass were escorted to their home.

"We had hoped until the very last," said Mr. Glass, "that the boy would be found alive. Since that was impossible, we are glad that the search is finally at an end."

The mother showed five large boxes of letters which had come to her from every state in the country and many parts of the world. Most of the letters were written by persons confident that they could lead the parents to the missing child. At times the family was trying to follow seven or eight of these false trails at once. Some of the letters were written with such detail and positiveness that the relatives of the boy had their hopes raised to the highest point. Years of crushing disappointment had not taken away their capacity to be tortured in this way, and plausible reports had within the last year caused the mother and father to go through all this emotional stress again.

"My mind is at peace, now," said the mother, pointing at the heaps of letters. "We had hoped so that we would have him again. Since that could not be, it is a consolation to have the boy."

Danube Being Dredged.

Vienna.—Dredges have been at work on the Danube, and this natural trade route through Central Europe to the Black sea, Constantinople and Odessa has been greatly improved and developed. New boats with larger carrying capacity are being built for the spring trade, and transshipment facilities are being developed. Completion of the Danube-Rhine and the Danube-Elbe canals also will add to the river's importance as a shipping route.

Six Diseases Still Puzzle to Doctors

Cures Being Sought for Cancer, "Flu," Etc.

Detroit.—Medical science has made tremendous strides in the last century in conquering diseases. In times past the cure of disease was given over to sorcerers, magicians and astrologers with their charms and weird potions. In the last century, however, medical scientists have elevated medicine from an art to a science and they have discovered both cause and cure for many ailments.

For all three generations laboratory workers all over the world have wrestled with the problem of influenza, both from the standpoint of cause and cure, but very little more is known about the disease than at the beginning of the inquiry. It is assumed, of course, that the disease is caused by a germ which, so far, has never been isolated.

Cancer Biggest Mystery.

Cancer, since the entrenchment of civilization, has been the pre-eminent mystery of medicine. Not only has its cause never been satisfactorily determined nor a specific cure for it discovered, but in spite of the concerted endeavor of the medical profession it steadily increases. Some insist that it is purely a disease of civilization and a result of wrong methods of living, attributing it chiefly to errors of diet. Others assert that it is a germ disease, and two or three investigators at different times have declared their belief that they had isolated the particular species of bacteria responsible for it. Others assert (and this theory has

SWINDLER IS SOUGHT



Here is a photograph of Leo Lovett, called Chicago's master swindler, for whom a world-wide search has been instituted following his disappearance Dec. 6. He is alleged to have victimized friends, mother and family of amounts that may reach \$7,000,000, in fake oil stocks.

many adherents) that cancer is the manifestation of embryonic cells run riot; that when subjected to prolonged irritation—to heat, for example, as in the lip cancers of pipe smokers—the cells develop abnormal growth and carry on their work of devastation.

Among the known purely epidemic diseases none is anticipated with greater dread or occasions more alarm in this country when it gains a foothold than poliomyelitis, known to physicians as "polio" and to the laity as infantile paralysis. That it originates from a germ—a variety of bacterium named streptococcus, so-called from its shape and arrangement—is the belief of the majority of physicians.

Takes Heavy Toll.

The historic epidemic of 1916 in this country, which began in Brooklyn, totaled some 27,000 cases with a large number of fatalities, leaving behind it a pathetic trail of paralyzed and otherwise crippled children. No specific remedy for it is known; the treatment is symptomatic only, and partial recovery from its disabilities is painfully slow.

Pellagra, long known in different parts of Europe, and which has afflicted sections of Italy for 300 years or more, has been one of the big mysteries of the medical profession. For more than a decade it has prevailed in the South to a greater or less extent, the patients in a single year running as high as 50,000 and filling hospitals and insane asylums. Those afflicted to a severe degree with pellagra present a pathetic picture. Not only do they develop loathsome skin lesions, but their nervous systems are shattered and in many cases insanity develops.

When Dr. Joseph L. Goldberger of the United States public health service took charge of the federal government's investigation into the cause of pellagra a few years ago, after a few months' work he arrived at the conclusion that the disease resulted solely from dietetic errors. Those who studied his experiments and their results for the most part agreed with him; but it is not too much to say that to vast numbers of the world's population the disease is still a mystery. On the basis of Dr. Goldberger's conclusions, the remedy, of course, is a properly balanced diet. Still, however, cases of pellagra are found in the South year after year, just as sporadic cases of infantile paralysis are continually occurring since the historic epidemic of 1916.

The most recent visitant to this country in the way of mysterious disease is encephalitis lethargica, to which the name "sleeping sickness" has erroneously been given, for it is a distinct malady from the true sleeping sickness of Africa, of which the cause is known as well as well defined methods of dealing with it.

Baby Has Some Ancestors.

Bowmantown, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. Arlington Ramaly of Fireline are the proud parents of an eight-pound baby boy which has six grandfathers, four great-grandfathers, three grandmothers and one great-grandmother.

World's Longest Cable Landed.

Havre, France.—The new Franco-American cable, said to be the longest in the world, was landed safely by the cable steamer Stephan. The line will be in operation in a few days.

Famous Bell Is Heard Again



In observance of the birthday of Joseph Henry, pioneer electrical inventor of the Nineteenth century, radio stations broadcasted on Dec. 17 addresses on Henry's life and achievements. The little bell, which in 1831 gave forth the first sound ever heard at a distance by the use of an electro-magnet, was rung again. Above, holding the bell, is Dr. John M. Clarke, director New York State museum at Albany, which arranged the celebration, and, holding the magnet, is E. W. Rice, Jr., honorary chairman of directors, General Electric company.