

### War Memorial of Newfoundland



This memorial was unveiled in Paris by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Douglas Haig. It was erected to commemorate the part Newfoundland played in the World War.

## Is Mixing But Not Melting Pot

### Shanghai, China, Is Most Cosmopolitan City in the World.

Washington.—"Activities of Chinese agitators in Shanghai, which is, with the possible exception of Cairo, the most cosmopolitan city in the world, direct attention to the picturesque setting of this exotic hybrid of East and West," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Approaching the city from Woonung, its port on the Yangtze river, the villages, graveyards and anchored ships of all kinds become more numerous as one nears the wharves. The hum and roar of factories and cotton mills bellow the real atmosphere of this metropolis of central China. It is not until the heavy, half-sickening smell of bean-oil, incense, opium smoke and of human beings penetrates the nostrils that the true Asiatic flavor of the city is revealed.

"Although the quaint Kiangsunks are rapidly disappearing, the cargo junks, sampans, and speedy slipper boats still vie with the motor launches of huge steel and wooden vessels from every port on the globe.

"Shanghai, like Venice, is a city built largely upon piles sunk far into the soft black sand and saturated clay upon which the city rests along the banks of the Hwang-p'u river. Huge reinforced concrete rafts are buried in this clay, and the foundations of the buildings are laid on them.

"The foreign settlements are delightfully modern, with plenty of space, light and air, and are as clean and orderly as occidental cities. The French maintain their own concession under a government separate from that of the other 20 powers, with their own language and the 'rues,' 'quais' and other signs typical of the homeland.

#### The Old and New Shanghais.

"In striking contrast is the old Shanghai, where most of the Chinese live. Going through the gates of the native city one passes into another century. Old temples, cramped courtyards, where flowering peonies and chrysanthemums can be glimpsed in passing, and an endless succession of narrow streets, hung with rocco banners of Chinese characters, and filthy and reeking with a thousand odors, differentiate it at once from its smaller modern cousins but a short distance away.

"A tea-house set in the middle of a stagnant pond is one of the treasuring places of the old city, where sellers of jade and cheap jewelry, letter writers, fortune tellers, cobblers, menders, peddlers, jugglers and others of Shanghai's polyglot population gather over teacups or chatter endlessly in

## FAMOUS GOTHAM FISH OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Fulton Market Continues to Be Great East Crossroads From Fishing Smack to Dinner Table.

New York.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, son of New York's East side, once was asked if he had a college degree, according to a favorite story of the town. He replied gravely that he had and, when asked what it was, said: "F. F. M."

This he translated with a broad smile: "Fulton Fish Market." The governor had worked there as a fish packer in his youth.

Fulton Fish market, now in its second century, continues to be the country's greatest crossroads from fishing smack to dinner table.

Located in the lee of Brooklyn bridge, its annual business is estimated at \$30,000,000. It handles from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds of sea-food year in and year out, which it receives all the way from the Atlantic

high pitched voices. The Chinese theater is another native oddity. The want of scenery, the din of the orchestra and the piercing intonations and gaudy costumes of the actors furnish a spectacle, which, while at times pleasing to Western tastes, is always colorful and unusual.

"Shanghai's sobriquet, 'The Paris of the East,' refers more to the gaiety of its social life than to any external resemblance to the French capital. It is not nearly so picturesque as Hongkong, or that queen of Oriental beauty, Foochow. Shanghai cannot set out a thousand lanterns on a dozen hills 1,800 feet up into the night, as Hongkong can, but her more intimate house and garden decorations are famous. There are lanterns everywhere, certain types are used as shop signs, and with their non-sputtering cold tallow candles they shed a perfect light.

"Bubbling Well road is the Riverside drive, the Champs Elysee, or the Ring-strasse, of the foreign settlements. Along this winding modern thoroughfare a panorama of the city's life passes in review. Once the resort of closed broughams and fine cars of foreign dignitaries, it now rattles with anything that can go on wheels, and the rickshaws and wheel-barrow of the natives, darting in and out among the carriages, taxis and limousines, furnish a gay and motley spectacle all day long.

**Foreign Quarters Attract Chinese.**  
"Although the 'settlements' were first laid out for foreigners alone, the Chinese have come over to them in great numbers to enjoy the protection and advantages of foreign rule. Rich Chinese often retire to the new sections to enjoy their wealth in safety, or to spend it in reckless dissipation. In the foreign settlements are white man's sports of all kinds, rac-

### QUEER CHICKEN



Unique is this fowl, hatched in Louisiana, which has every feather "inside out," with the glossy side next to the skin and the curl turning out instead of in.

ing, golf, tennis, shooting, house boat ing, swimming etc. Good libraries, magnificent clubs, theaters, hotels of all nations, and a spirit of co-operation between the foreign nations represented have made Shanghai one of the pleasantest places to live in the Orient.

"Many of the railroads leading into the central part of the country have their terminals here. Shanghai is the Chicago of China in this respect. The first railroad in China was a 12-mile stretch connecting the city with its port, Woonung. Although the tracks were torn up by reactionaries soon after they were laid, the seed was well planted, as the many lines of steel throughout the country today bear witness.

"Shanghai is not only a great commercial emporium, handling nearly half the foreign trade of China, but it has also become, in recent years, one of the greatest Chinese industrial centers, with a large laboring population. Cotton and silk cocoon winding mills employ thousands of workers. In addition there are a large number of smaller factories, manufacturing matches, paper, cigarettes, fireworks, wood carvings, jewelry, etc.

"Much of the occidentalization that has come to China in the past half century has filtered through Shanghai, especially through the great printing establishment there which has turned out excellent translations, into Chinese, of the literature and ideas of the West. Shanghai also possesses several daily newspapers, printed in both foreign and native languages."

### Kentucky Boy, 11, Wins National Spelling Prize

Washington.—Frank Neuhauser, an eleven-year-old schoolboy of Louisville, Ky., is the national juvenile spelling champion, because he was able to spell "gladiolus" after Edna Stover, eleven, of Trenton, N. J., had spelled it with a "y" instead of an "i."

Young Neuhauser won the title here in the finals of a national contest sponsored by newspapers.

The \$500 he received, along with a gold medal, will be used for a college education, he said. About 2,000,000 school children were entered in sectional contests.

The nine finalists laughed at the easy words pronounced for them during the first half-hour of the spelling bee the other night. At the end of that time all were taking the burdens easily, and then Almeda Pennington, Houston, Texas, fell out on the word "skit-tish." "Cosmos" proved the undoing of Mary Coddens of South Bend, Ind., and Loren Mackey, Oklahoma state champion, failed on "propeller."

Ten-year-old Patrick Kelly, orphan of New Haven, Conn., stumbled on "blackguard" and "statistician" baffled Dorothy Karrick of Detroit. Then Mary Daniel and Helen Fischer tripped on "valuing" and "moribund," respectively, and the contest was between the first and second prize winners.

### British Boat 124 Years Old Still in Service

Southampton, England.—The little ketch Bee, built 124 years ago and still in service between Southampton and Newport, on the Isle of Wight, completed its thirty-eighth thousandth crossing of the Solent channel.

The Bee began its sea duty in 1801 and is one of the very few ships remaining from whose decks men witnessed a British naval victory at sea with Nelson on board. During one period of its career it was commanded for 48 years by the same captain.

The Bee has been on the Isle of Wight run virtually all of its existence up to the present time and, according to members of its loyal crew, it is good for many years yet to come. The little craft has carried more than 500,000 tons of cargo between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, covering something like 500,000 miles, although the distance between Newport and Southampton is only 18 miles.

Three younger sister ships of the Bee have been plying the same route for approximately 50 years.

**Hunt Old Coin**  
Santa Barbara, Cal.—A hunt is on for Spanish treasure in this section following the discovery of a Spanish silver coin minted in 1601. Prof. D. T. Rogers, in charge of Indian mound excavations, has the coin.

South street, opposite the main market, on the water. Ice, then, was unknown commercially, and fish were kept in floating "cans" which were suspended in the slip below, bobbing against the hulls of the smacks. Today ice is used in thousands of tons. Save for the period from 1843 to 1863, the same site, with different roofs, has housed the wholesalers of this day.

Much of the deep-sea tang of Fulton Fish market is felt to be lost with the passing of the old-time fishing boats. Craft like the old Gloucester smacks have largely disappeared. Power engineering with blasts of gas and smoke carried away the rigging that endured a hundred storms. Magneto and carburetor, throttle and fire-box, have routed the old sinewy heaves on jib and sheet, topsail and staysail. Fleets still follow bluefish from Hatteras to Montauk, mackerel from Cape May to Nova Scotia, and haddock and cod off the Banks. But Fulton market itself admits they are different fleets.

Many railroads in Spain are being electrified.



### MR. CHIRP AND MR. HOP

MR. CHIRP and Mr. Hop met one rainy morning by the side of a dusty country road.

They were cousins, though one was a little cricket and the other a big grasshopper. Their dispositions weren't the least bit the same and they did not dress alike, either. Chirp was always cheerful and tried to make others so, but his cousin Hop was inclined to be quarrelsome.



"Mr. Chirp and Mr. Hop Met One Rainy Morning."

"Good morning, Cousin Hop," said Chirp cheerily, although he had been singing nearly all night.

"Morning," answered Hop, "I don't see much good about it. Cold and wet! Makes my legs stiff."

"But the sun will soon be out warm and bright and dry things, cousin," replied Chirp.

"Hub," answered Hop harshly, "wait, wait! That's it! Why should I have to wait? It ought to be shining now so I can get about. Suppose you have been singing your silly song all night long?" he twitted Chirp.

"Yes," replied Chirp good naturedly, "trying to make people happy."

"Wasting your time singing silly songs," grump Hop answered. "You will get stepped on some day and that will be the end of you."

"Oh, no, I won't," said Chirp cheerfully. "Folks are always careful not to harm me. They like to have me around. Why, only last night I had the nicest sort of time singing to a young couple who were envying their neighbor."

"I sang and sang until they forgot to look across the street at the big handsome house of their rich neighbor. 'Hark,' said the young wife suddenly 'there is our cricket again!'"

"Pretty soon they had forgotten to be envious and were sitting by the fire listening to my song."

"Well, goodness me!" exclaimed Hop, "if that isn't the most senseless talk I ever listened to—just listen to some of the things I do."

"Yesterday morning," Hop began, "I got into Farmer Jones' potato patch and you should have seen that place when I left; my, but the farmer was angry!"

"Then I hopped over to the lawn of

the farmhouse where the farmer's wife was whitening some clothes on the grass. I just hopped all over those clothes and left brownish marks wherever I traveled. That will teach her, I guess, not to cover up my grass.

"There were some berry bushes near the house, and those I nibbled until the leaves looked quite pretty. I thought. But the farmer's wife didn't. She said she wished the hens and turkeys would gobble every one of us."

"Maybe if you did not do so much harm, cousin," said Chirp timidly, "the farmer's wife would not feel that way towards your family."

"Well, if you think I am going about singing a silly little chirping song as you do and never do a thing to make a show in the world, you are quite mistaken, Cousin Chirp," replied Hop.

Chirp watched his cousin out of sight, and then he crept far under a bush and fixed himself for a comfortable rest. "I can't see how Cousin Hop can get any pleasure at all out of life," thought Chirp. "I guess I do lead a rather quiet sort of life, but it seems to me I get more pleasure out of living than he does. I must go to sleep now or I shan't be up in time to sing for my nice young couple after their supper tonight, and they might get to thinking about their rich neighbor again and be unhappy."

(By the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

### Tom Mix



This popular "movie" star is regarded as one of the most, if not the most experienced horsemen in motion pictures. Tom Mix was born in Texas. He is six feet tall, weighs 176 pounds, has black hair and dark eyes. He has been seen in pictures too numerous to mention, and has as many admirers as any star in the business.

Your Health By Andrew F. Carrier, M. D.

### TAPE-WORM

THIS is an intestinal parasite which is nourished by the nutrient fluids in which it is bathed.

It is present not only in man, but in the hog, cow, rat, dog, numerous varieties of fish and other animals.

Two varieties are common in man, Taeniae and Bothriocephall. A tape-worm suggests a strip of tape, being composed of oblong segments, averaging about an inch in length.

He has a small head, a threadlike neck, and on the lower surface of the head are suckers and rows of hooks by which he attaches himself to the intestinal mucous membrane.

Unless the head and its nearest segments are expelled, he will reproduce himself within three or four months.

The segments are passed with the intestinal evacuations, singly or in strings which may be several feet long.

The common form, Taenia solium, is seven to ten feet long and, when mature, has from 200 to 450 segments.

His head is as large as a good-sized pin's head; his neck one-half inch long; the segments near the head contain both male and female generative organs and they produce enormous numbers of eggs.

The eggs are taken up by the hog and developed in his stomach or in-

testine, a minute head growing out of a minute cyst.

This larva is carried by the blood to the brain, eye, liver, muscles or skin, pork which contains it being known as measily pork.

When eaten raw, or slightly cooked, or in sausage, it is followed by the development of the tape-worm if the juices of the stomach or intestine, of the person eating it, are not efficient in destroying it.

Children suffer from intestinal worms, but seldom from tape-worms. One may have tape-worm and be entirely unconscious of it, so far as symptoms are concerned, or there may be symptoms of a pronounced character.

These may be anemia, emaciation, convulsion, St. Vitus' dance, dizziness, neuralgia, ringing in the ears, or some other form of nervous disturbance.

The appetite may fail, or it may be voracious; constipation may alternate with diarrhea; and there may be colic with nausea and vomiting; also itching in various parts of the body.

To prevent tape-worm, avoid raw or imperfectly cooked food, and water that is in any way suspicious.

If tape-worm is present, the segments will always be found at some time or other in the intestinal evacuations.

To get rid of a tape-worm, fast several days, taking castor oil at night, and enemata of cold water in the morning, preceding the latter with suitable doses of epsom salts or phosphate of soda.

If this does not suffice, some form of vermifuge, or tencide, must be taken, your physician deciding.

(By George Matthew Adams.)

THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS By H. IRVING KING

### GEESE AND WEATHER

THAT tame ducks and geese flying about in a marked manner foretell rain is a common saying in the United States and Canada. This is an extremely ancient superstition which has become somewhat "twisted" as it has descended down the ages. In some sections, however, we find variations which clearly indicate the line of descent from the modern to the ancient version more closely than does the commoner saying. Thus in some sections they say that tame geese always fly toward the point of the compass from which the wind is going to blow; and in others that ducks or geese, swimming when they dip their heads under water and raise them again very quickly, indicate that it is going to rain. In the South they are said to be "pleading for rain."

perstition regarding the connection between ducks and geese and the weather is but an echo of the old Greek superstition as recorded by Theophrastus who, writing about three hundred years B. C., said, "Divers and ducks, both wild and tame, indicate rain by diving; but wind by fluttering their wings." And the superstition was old even in the days of the Greek philosopher. It is based on sympathetic magic. The duck dipping her head and shaking the water from it imitates rain and, therefore, produces rain. By fluttering her wings she sets air in motion, imitating a blowing of wind, and by sympathy creates a breeze-like produces like; primitive man's firm conviction with regard to cause and effect.

(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"What's in a Name?" By MILDRED MARSHALL

### A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

### LUXURIES

I DO not know, as turning page on page, which hath the sweeter cast, fresh youth or age. The dreams of youth are fair, all running full of golden promises delectable. And yet somehow the notion comes to me that as the years pass on reality holds riches worth, and in the harbor's calm after the storm there lies a rarer balm. To soothe the troubled soul than in the strife. Attendant on our battlings with life. Whichever the sweeter be I'm nothing loth. To thank my stars that I have tasted both.

### CONSUELLA

A NAME that belongs almost outright to literature is Consuella. It is generally regarded as French, though in popular usage it has a distinctive English flavor. Very few etymologists list it among feminine names, and it is not possible to trace its evolution. Consuella first gained fame in the time of George Sanda (Madame Budevant). In her novels "Consuella" and "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt," the heroine was a Spanish singer whose noble purity was sustained amidst temptations and dissolutions. Consuella was swept along on the wave of popularity which accompanied literary names in England. In this country it achieved no great vogue until the time of the lovely Consuella Vanderbilt, who married the duke of Marlborough, and became



(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

chataine of one of the noblest houses of Great Britain. The widespread use of Consuella was apparent immediately throughout the country. The pearl is Consuella's talismanic gem and is said to preserve her charm and bring her friends and admirers. Monday is her lucky day, and 7 her lucky number.

(By Wheeloe Syndicate.)

A new type of farm tractor has been invented for plowing at night. A single automobile headlight at the front supplies sufficient illumination for the driver.