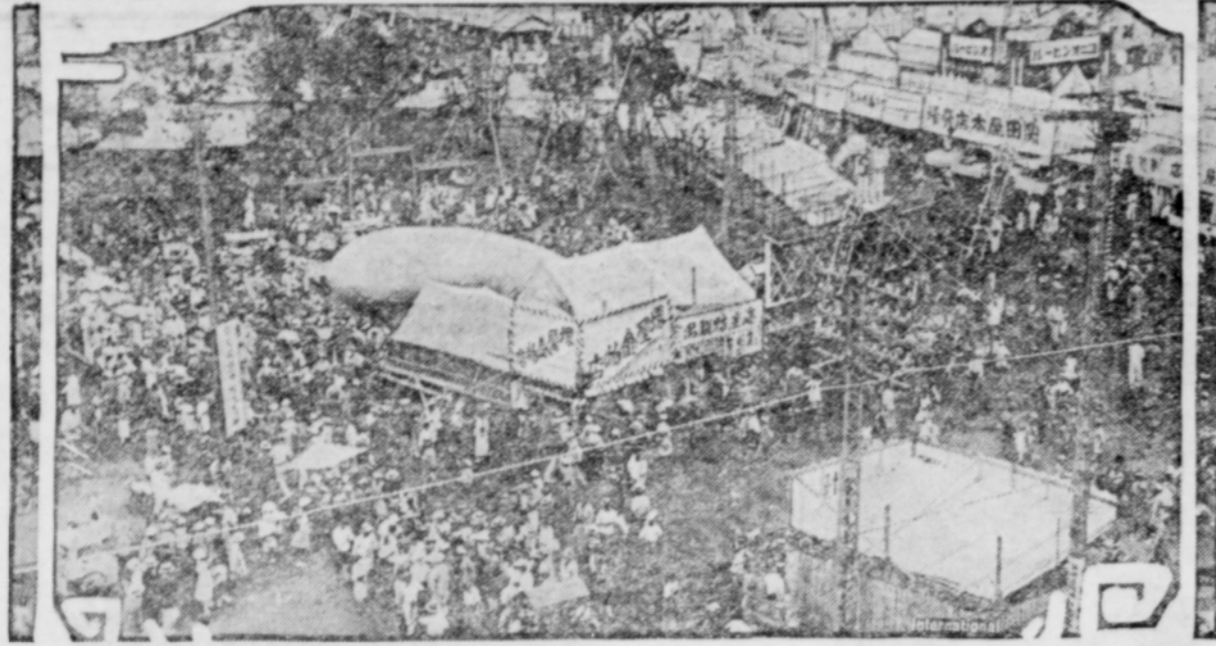


Open Port Anniversary Celebration in Yokohama



View of the Municipal park in Yokohama, transformed into a carnival ground for the sixty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Yokohama as an open port city. Last year for the first time the harbor was closed because of the disastrous earthquake.

Benedict Arnold Shown a Quitter

Enraged by Fancied Slight, He Offered to Resign Early in War.

Worcester, Mass.—Two historic documents, hitherto unpublished, bearing upon the troublous fortunes of Benedict Arnold in his early experiences in the Continental army, in the preliminary days of the Revolutionary war, have come to light in the library of the American Antiquarian society here. One is the original written commission issued to Arnold by the Massachusetts committee of safety at Cambridge in May, 1775, authorizing him to organize an expedition against Ticonderoga. The other is a letter written by Arnold, in aggrieved tone, to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay, late in June of the same year, resigning his commission after a committee had been appointed by the congress to investigate his conduct. Both documents, despite the intervening 150 years, are as perfectly legible as when penned.

Immediately after news of the battles of Lexington and Concord had spread through New England, late in April, 1775, Benedict Arnold, whose impetuosity as a fighter was undisputed, notwithstanding his treason later in the war, hastened from his home in Connecticut with a company of recruits to get into the fray. At that time the attempted capture of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point was talked of in the colonies as part of a strategic scheme to shut off the Canadian governor general, Sir Guy Carleton, who planned to force his way with troops to New York.

Arnold Plans Attack.

Benedict Arnold, inspired with the idea of taking the forts himself, obtained on May 8 a commission from the committee of safety appointing him colonel and authorizing him to raise an army in Massachusetts and elsewhere in the New England colonies and to proceed, as its commander, to attempt to take Ticonderoga. The commission, as it appears in the archives of the American Antiquarian society, reads as follows: In Committee of Safety, Cambridge, May 3, 1775.

To Benedict Arnold, Esq., Commander of a Body of Troops on an expedition to subdue and take possession of the Fort Ticonderoga.

Sir—Confiding in your judgment, fidelity and valor, we do by these presents constitute and appoint you colonel and commander in chief over a body of men not exceeding four hundred; to proceed with all expedition to the western parts of this and the neighboring colonies, where you are directed to enlist those men and with them forthwith to march to the fort at Ticonderoga and use your best endeavor to reduce the same, taking possession of the cannon, mortars, stores, etc., upon the lake; you are to bring

back with you such of the cannon, mortars, stores, etc., which you shall judge may be serviceable to the army, leaving behind what may be necessary to secure that port with a sufficient garrison. You are to procure suitable provisions and stores for the army and draw upon the Committee of Safety for the amount thereof, and to act in every exigency according to your best skill and discretion for the public interest, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

(Signed) BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Armed with the commission, Arnold hurried off to the mountain regions of Vermont, intending to recruit men from among the mountaineers. But he encountered a cold rebuff. Ethan Allen, with the capture of Ticonderoga as his own goal, had already raised an army of "Green Mountain Boys," acting under a commission from the Colony of Connecticut. Allen abruptly waved aside Arnold's authority from the Massachusetts committee of safety to head the expedition, and, after a bitter wrangle, Arnold, unable to raise his troops, had to accept the altogether disagreeable alternative of joining Allen's forces as a private in the ranks.

After the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, Arnold insisted that he assume command, and again there was a violent dispute between him and Allen. Upon the juncture being reported to the Colony of Connecticut, it was agreed, with the assent of the Massachusetts committee of safety, that Allen retain command. Arnold, angered over this, got together an expedition of his own and made a sortie to St. John, Canada, which he captured. Later, on his return to Crown Point, he was waited upon by a delegation from the Massachusetts Provincial congress. When informed by the delegation that it was there to investigate Arnold's "capacity and conduct," Arnold flew into a tempestuous rage and ordered the delegation out.

Letter Sent to Congress.

Later, Arnold, smarting under what he considered unfair treatment, sent this letter to the Provincial congress, embodying his resignation:

Crown Point, June 24, 1775.

Gentlemen: Your instructions of the 14th inst. from the Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay in regard to my conduct, and command here, being now before me, I will answer in course.

In the first place I observe you are appointed to examine my conduct and in what manner I have executed my commission. I look on this instruction at this juncture as unprecedented, and a very plain intimation that the congress are dubious of my fortitude or abilities, which is a sufficient inducement for me to decline serving them longer.

Secondly, the congress have authorized you to judge of my spirit, capacity and conduct, and determine

whether I shall continue in commission, and if so that I shall be under the command of a person appointed by the Colony of Connecticut. In answer to the first part, it appears to me very extraordinary that the congress should first appoint an officer, and afterward, when he had executed their commission, appoint a committee to examine if he was fit for his post. I think the examination should have been prior to the commission. After executing that commission, that they should order a younger officer of the same rank to take the command of the fortresses and vessels be conquered, plainly indicates the loss of their confidence and is a most disgraceful reflection on him and the body of troops he commands, which is a sufficient inducement to resign; not to mention the very great hardship on the private men, who having served well near two months are now to be mustered and if by sickness or hard labor they are reduced and not fit for service and do not pass muster, they are to lose their former town haven and be reduced to the distress of buying their bread until they can get home to their friends.

The last objection I have to make is that I have so far lost the confidence of this congress that they have declined sending me money as was promised by Captain Brown to discharge the small and unavoidable debts I have contracted, for necessities for the use of the army, for which my own credit is at stake while I am reduced to the necessity of leaving the place with dishonor, or waiting until I can send home and discharge those debts out of my private purse, the latter of which I am determined to do, though I have already advanced 100 pounds of money out of my private purse. All which reasons I believe will be thought a sufficient inducement for me to decline holding my commission longer.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

To Walter Spooner, Jedidiah Foster & James Sullivan, Esq.:

After dispatching the letter to Cambridge, Arnold went there himself and, later in the summer, was given command of forces which, after a notable march through the primeval forest of Maine, seized the fortress of Quebec. General Richard Montgomery, who had joined his forces with those of Arnold in the attack on Quebec, was killed, while Arnold, badly wounded, was obliged to withdraw.

It was five years later that Arnold, then a major general, in command at West Point, turned traitor to his country in revenge for what he considered his humiliation by the Continental congress, by scheming to surrender the great West Point fortress to the British, and thus give the enemy strategic control of the Hudson river.

Bargain License

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—W. W. Wilson believes in bargains. At the first sales-day event held here, among articles too numerous to mention was a marriage license. The price was cut in half for sales day. Wilson purchased the paper for 75 cents and ordered the name of his prospective bride left blank. "I'll make use of it in time," Wilson said, assuring friends he knew what he was doing.

FATAL FISH POISONING MYSTERY IN HONOLULU

What Toxin Killed Two Chinese Is Unexplained—Hawaiian Legends Are Revived.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—The death recently of two Chinese, which was attributed to the eating of the fresh puffer or balloon fish, has caused a dispute as to whether the fish, a fairly common variety in Hawaiian waters, is poisonous in itself or becomes so through poisonous seaweed eaten by the fish, or through improper methods of preparation. The occurrence also has revived some interesting legends among the Hawaiians.

The Queen's hospital, in a bulletin issued after exhaustive examination, declares that the six balloon fish which were supposed to have caused the death of the two Chinese were not poisonous. The bulletin explains further that it is possible that these fish

at certain times or places eat a poisonous seaweed.

The hospital points out also that there is a variety of the fish, comparatively rare, which is poisonous, with a secretion similar to the poison of certain foodstuffs, and that on the island of Molokai it is a well known fact that certain fish, such as the ordinary harmless ulua, if taken on one side of the island, are poisonous, but if caught elsewhere are wholesome food.

The mullet is said to be poisonous in Molokai waters at certain times of the year, and to produce choking, dizziness and terrifying dreams.

The legend is that certain gods came at various seasons to live at the seashore, and while they remained on the shore of a certain bay the fish were poisonous to man.

"The true explanation," say the hospital chemists, "is probably that at

certain times and places the fish eat poisonous food."

Hawaiians, however, assert that there is no poisonous seaweed in Hawaiian waters.

Bootblack Sees Child First Time in 15 Years

New York.—The official bootblack of police headquarters, Giuseppe Carnazo, gave a party at his home for his seventeen-year-old daughter, Antonette, to whom he was introduced by his wife a few days ago when Antonette arrived from Italy. He had not seen her since she was two.

Carnazo was poor fifteen years ago when he and his wife, Catherine, sailed from Italy for America. They left Mario, a son, who was four years old, and Antonette, with relatives in the village of Catana. Giuseppe and Catherine passed through Ellis Island and disappeared into New York's East side. Giuseppe shined shoes, and after years of work he became official police bootblack.



In the JUNGLE With Cheerups and the Quixies by Grace Bliss Stewart

Elephant Goes Calling

ONE morning Cheerups opened his round twinkly eyes sooner than usual. "Folks have to be up bright and early to get ahead of men," thought he. "I feel just as if something were going to happen today." He was really too excited to sleep. All the lovely Jungle was so much more wonderful than any dream he had ever dreamed that he opened his eyes very wide to make sure of staying awake. Above Cheerups' head the palm trees waved their giant leaves in the breeze like so many palm-leaf fans. Big Bright Mr. Sun, as he peeped over the tops of the Little



"Hop Onto My Trunk and Run Up Nearer My Ear."

Hills, made diamonds of the dewdrops and turned the flowers into flame. "One of those flowers would make a whole suit for me," thought Cheerups. "If I could only find a tailor, I would exchange my green coat for a purple one. But what in the world is that rumbling noise? I believe we are going to have a shower. Quick, do you hear thunder?"

"I certainly hear something very loud and alarming, sir," cried Quick-sar, jumping up from the comfortable cobweb where he was sitting. "It doesn't sound a bit like the thunder we hear on the Great Mountain at home, though. It's so rumbling-roll, and it's coming nearer all the time." "Bless me, what's that?" shouted Cheerups, as a great gray monster broke through the underbrush and stood still a minute, as if dazed. Fully ten feet tall was this fellow, with the biggest ears and the longest nose and the most surprising teeth which stretched away, way out in front of him.

"How do you do, sir," said Cheerups bravely, but his knees shook a little. "What can I do for you this morning?"

"Eh, what was that? Did I hear something?" trumpeted this strange visitor. "Surely I heard a sound, but I can't see a single thing. Do they make voices without bodies nowadays? Come out here like a gentleman and talk, whoever you are!"

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS By H. IRVING KING

CRICKETS

WHEN we consider the presence of a cricket singing in the house as an omen of good luck we are continuing a superstition of unknown antiquity. In general the superstition is that the cricket "on the hearth" brings good luck; the sudden departure of crickets from the house prognosticates

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

Facts about your name, its history, meaning, whence it was derived, significance, your lucky day, lucky jewel

ANNIE

THIS quaint but charming and undeniably popular name has no etymological right to existence. Though it signifies grace and is of course closely related to Anne and Anna, it has no scientific excuse for being. It seems rather to be the natural endearment rising out of the chill dignity of Anne. It is barely possible that Annie may have come to us by a more direct route than colloquialism. A favorite name in early Gaelic times was Anni, signifying joy. The pronunciation of this name is very similar to Annie. In England, however, there has arisen a fashion of christening Annie, probably from some confusion as to the spelling of Ann or Anne.

With the exception of Anna, the quaint name of Annie is the most popular of all forms in this country. Anne is piquant and Anna slightly forbidding, but Annie appeals to the popular taste and Yankee love of endearment. Amber is Annie's talismanic stone. It will bring her health and guard her from disease. Tuesday is her lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

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Harrison Ford



"Movie" goes all over the country are familiar with the name of Harrison Ford, and his splendid work in pictures. Ford was born, and received his early education in Kansas City, Mo. His first theatrical experience was with a stock company. This pleasing actor is five feet, ten inches tall and weighs 157 pounds. He has brown eyes, brown hair, and a fair complexion.

and curling his trunk this way and that. He felt a little doubtful. What he had heard seemed too strange and too good to believe. Then he shook his big gray sides and flapped his big gray ears and said:

"Thank you ever so much for your kindness, Mr. Cheerups. I'll be going now, but I'll come back later to let you know about those teeth." Then Gray Ears the Elephant ambled and shambled slowly away through the trees.

(© by Little, Brown & Co.)

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

MEDICINES, DIGESTION

DIGESTION is the preparation of the food for absorption and distribution to the cells which make up the body.

Whatever is taken into the body must undergo certain changes before it can be appropriated as food or fuel.

Meat, fish, bread, vegetables must be chewed to a pulp, moistened and partly digested by the saliva, churned about in the stomach and further liquefied by the juices of the stomach, pancreas, liver and intestines before they are in a suitable condition to be taken in by the myriads of little absorbers which have their openings in the intestine.

The liquid fats and oils must undergo emulsification, which divides them into countless globules of infinitesimal size before they can be absorbed; milk must have its cheese and butter digested, and even water may be called upon to submit to physical

or chemical change before it can become a part of the blood stream.

Meat, eggs, fish and other substances, known as proteids or albuminoids, including the cheese of milk, are digested in the stomach by the fluid made in the glands of that organ called gastric juice, consisting essentially of weak hydrochloric acid and a ferment of enzyme called pepsin.

Vegetables, a certain percentage of the cereals, fats and oils known collectively as carbohydrates, are digested in the small intestine, the starch in the vegetables being changed by the ferment provided by the pancreas, and the fats and oils being emulsified partly by the same means and partly by the action of the bile which flows into the intestine from the liver.

Not until the food has experienced these changes can it be absorbed from the intestine, conveyed into the blood stream, and transported over the body.

When this process is not properly carried out, digestive medicine must be used to help out nature's deficiencies.

For this purpose the secretions from the digestive organs of slaughtered animals, which are identical with those obtained from the same organs in man, are used, these organs being properly treated in chemical laboratories to obtain their contents as soon as possible after being removed from the animal.

From the digestive organs of slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs, commercial pepsin, pancreatin and bile are thus obtained and they are then made into pharmaceutical preparations in the form of powders, tablets, pills, and fluids.

The extracts and powders being most like the secretion that was present in the living animals, are apt to be more efficient as aids to digestion than wines, elixirs, tinctures, and tablets. In many cases they are combined with an antiseptic substance to prevent decomposition, and this is important because animal substances decompose quickly.

There is frequently a date on the package stating the time limit for using the contents, but this cannot always be depended upon; for heat and moisture may cause the ferment to decompose long before the date is reached.

(© by George Matthew Adams)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

GOLD AND CHEER

THE thorns he found upon his way, All fit to pierce mere bubbles with, He plucked and on each passing day He used to prick his troubles with. And every stone he found thereon, Stones rough beyond the telling of, He seized and shaped, and then anon He built a cheery dwelling of. Indeed, the obstacles he met, The very ones I'm rhyming on, He turned into a ladder, set For him to keep on climbing on! (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

