

# France Building on Better Lines

## Republic Replaces War-Devastated Areas With Handsome Towns.

New York.—Upon some of its war-devastated areas France has seen the rise of villages and towns more lovely, more various in architecture, more comfortable, healthful and economical than those shattered to dust. Designs and pictures of these new settlements, harmonious and beautiful of aspect, have been brought to this country by Julian Clarence Levi, representative of the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League.

Returning after some months in Europe, where he endeavored to arouse interest and secure participation in the forthcoming exposition of architecture and the allied arts, Mr. Levi is chiefly enthusiastic about the garden cities. The exposition is to be in New York, says the Stars and Stripes.

The man to conceive the garden-city project and the prime mover in advancing it is a French engineer of architectural training, M. Dautry, who was instrumental in bringing a long list of architects, both French and foreign, into the work of design. The reconstructions were undertaken by the Northern Railway company to provide new homes and cities for its employees.

"M. Dautry," Mr. Levi says, "is not only a capable engineer and executive but he is a man of unbounded enthusiasm and winning personality, able to surmount every obstacle encountered. I visited the beautiful homes and cities the company has established. They number more than 11,000. The economy with which its operations were effected is marvelous.

Brick From Railway Ashes.  
"Even the large heaps of cinders accumulated for years near the sands of the Aisne were used for brick purposes. They served wonderfully, as both sides, facing the exterior and interior walls, were rough and ideal for plastering on the inside and for covering with cement on the outside. Their use served to bring expense down to the minimum.

"Near the junctions of railroads there are convenient sleeping stations built for the engineers and train crews. I noticed they had special ventilating apparatus. I should say that a much larger proportion of the people than hitherto ventilate their sleeping apartments at night."

Literally, new areas in France have emerged from the ruins of the war—new architectural, new in concept, both structurally and in their planning for the growth of new civic and social activities. Methods devised for the comfort and happiness of their population are most modern. They have lost nothing of the picturesque quality which the world associates with the provinces of France, Mr. Levi says.

There was insufficient capital available after the war for the widespread reconstruction of the smaller towns, and, while the greatest gratitude is expressed toward the efforts of Americans in this direction, the trail of the Four Horsemen had passed over too wide a swath to permit provincial reconstruction as rapidly as industry demanded.

Beauty Is Prime Note.  
In the new city of Deliverance, which represents 827 families, there are 91 different types of homes. Public baths, free medical examination buildings, school and athletic fields are included. In the new city of Lens, in which the Northern Railroad company has exerted much activity and to whose beauty American city planning organizations and architects have contributed not a little, there are not only beautiful and comfortable homes but a *salle des fetes* (amusement house) decorated with great taste, playgrounds with every modern equipment and artistic stores and shops blending with the surrounding residences. Drug stores, tobacco merchants' stores and barber shops are to be seen in the midst of flowers prevailing everywhere, even among the roughest of streets.

The American architects and city

planners suggested and put in force many economies.

The ordinary home of the railroad worker consists usually of a four-room house. A large room is used both as a sitting and dining room and there are three large, well-ventilated bedrooms, kitchen and bath. Each house has a porch and also a concrete cellar, which is a need of the French people for the preservation of their wines and fruits. Then there are the larger houses of five and six rooms for families of six to eight persons.

## Bryan's Widow Has an Electric Horse on Hands

Miami, Fla.—A mechanical horse, purchased by the late William Jennings Bryan, is being held at the Bryan home here pending decision by Mrs. Bryan as to what disposition to make of the electrical mount.

Mr. Bryan bought the contrivance from a New York firm after a visit to President Coolidge last July, when he was given a demonstration. It was delivered at the Bryan home after his death.

Mrs. Bryan plans to present it to some civic organization, it was said.

## War Veteran's Kind Act Brings Him \$6,000 Reward

San Francisco.—For an act of kindness done twenty years ago, Sergt. John A. Weaver, soldier of the World War, has received \$6,000, the total value of an estate left him by Mrs. Mary E. Burns, who remembered through the years the kindness shown her when she was a landlady of a

modest lodging house in San Francisco in 1900.

Recently recovered from disabilities incurred in the war, Sergeant Weaver came to San Francisco, produced a forgotten letter written by Mrs. Burns, certified its identity at a bank which was advertising for her relatives and later received the entire residue of the estate through a transfer executed by an officer of the Superior court.

## Describes U. S. Wonders in 1638

Old Volume, Giving Impressions of New England 300 Years Ago, Uncovered.  
Worcester, Mass.—A quaint volume, yellowed with age and of great rarity, giving impressions of New England as it was 300 years ago, in the days of the Pilgrims, has been uncovered in the library of the American Antiquarian society here.

The volume carries the title of "New England's Rarities Discovered," and was the work of John Josselyn of Kent, England, one of the earliest arrivals in New England. He is described on the flyleaf of the work as "John Josselyn, Gent."

The old volume bears the press imprint of the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in 1672. In it the author, as the title has it, tells of the "birds, beasts, fishes, serpents and plants of that country, together with the physical and chyrurgical remedies which the natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds and sores."

Josselyn, a son Sir Thomas Josselyn, an aristocrat of Kent, visited New England in 1638, staying with his brother at Black Point in the colony of Massachusetts, "otherwise," as he puts it, "known as Scarborough and some 100 leagues east of Boston." It was during this visit of one year's duration and a subsequent one thirty years later that he obtained material for his "New England Rarities."

Boston a Handsome Town.  
Josselyn found Boston to be "a town built on the southwest side of a bay large enough for the anchorage of 500 sail of ships."  
"It's buildings," he wrote, "are handsome, joining one to the other as in London, with many large streets, most of them paved with pebble-stones."  
"The town is not divided into parishes, yet they have three fair meeting houses, or churches, which hardly suffice to receive the inhabitants

## WOODS GETS MABEL



Mabel Normand, forsaking for the time being Hollywood and the screen for A. H. Woods and the spoken drama—this under a five-year contract—has just gone to New York to start rehearsal for the stellar role in "Diana of the Movies." She says she gets \$500,000 a year and an interest in the show.

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and strangers that come in from all parts."

After telling of the White mountains, "upon which lyeth snow all the year and are a landmark twenty miles off at sea," and of the country beyond them, which he thought "daunting terrible, being full of rocky hills, as thick as mole hills in a meadow and clothed with infinite thick woods," Josselyn launched into a discussion of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects and plant life, much of which appeared to amaze him.

Amazed by "Turkie."  
Josselyn seemed greatly impressed with the "turkie," as he called it, "a fowl blacker than ours." He wrote: "I have heard several credible persons affirm they have seen turkies which weighed forty, yea sixty pound. But out of my personal experimental knowledge I can assure you that I have eaten my share of turkie tail, when he was pulled, weighed thirty pound."

Josselyn once found a white goose which had three hearts, adding: "She was a very old one and so tuff we gladly gave her over, although exceeding well roasted."

In his wanderings Josselyn came upon bears which "walk the country—twenty, thirty, forty in a company, making a hideous noise with roaring which you may hear for a mile or so before they come so near as to endanger the traveler."  
Indians anointed themselves with the grease from the bearskins, he wrote, to "harden themselves against cold weather." And he recounted that one New Englander, who had taken cold after too copious libation "in a shallow or fisher-boat and who grew crooked, lame and full of pain, was cured by lying one winter upon bearskins."

Josselyn came upon gayly bedecked Indian squaws who evidently caught his artistic eye. He found the Indian men "somewhat horse-faced, and generally faucous, i. e., without beards; but the squaws, many of them handsome, dressed in colors and were generally plump as partridges."

atlantic, South Atlantic and East-South Central states is progressing more rapidly than in any other sections of the country. New England's relative standing continues to decrease.

## District of Columbia Fines U. S. for Smoke Nuisance

Washington.—The District of Columbia government succeeded in police court in calling the federal government to account for violating the smoke law—a rather unusual proceeding in the face of judicial declarations that the two governments and their laws and regulations must go hand in hand.

Judge McMahon imposed fines of \$10 each in three cases of violating the smoke law preferred by the district government against Robert S. Regar, chief clerk of the Post-Office department, for allowing an excessive amount of smoke to issue from the chimneys of the federal postal headquarters. The fines were imposed upon Mr. Regar, not as an individual, but as a representative of the federal government.

# SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

## THE SMILING HEART

YOU'LL know at a glance the man or woman who is on intimate terms of friendship with the smiling heart, though the face may be serene and undemonstrative, yet beaming with an unspeakable gladness.

Lip-smiles have become mechanical, a mere outward show without meaning. Yet so it is; the tale-bearer smiles; the bandit smiles as he pokes you in the ribs with his gun, steals your last dollar and robs you of your sweetheart's picture.

But how different is the heart-smile, rich with unspoken words of love and truth.

The heart that smiles when everything goes wrong is the heart that is abounding in unsalable faith.

It is the heart that is unselfish; that is overflowing with sympathy; that is

willing to face obstacles and go to any trouble to lift up the fallen and bind the wounds of the injured.

It is the smiling heart that builds a cheerful fire in the rusty stove of the poor man's hut and puts pleasant food upon his table; it is the smiling heart that finds warm beds for half-frozen children and comforts their despairing mothers; it is the smiling heart that is helping to bring about the redemption of the world and perhaps saving the worldlings from destruction.

If you could penetrate the depths of the smiling heart, you might discover that its loveliness came from the bitter valleys of sorrow.

Through its own experience, its own disappointment, its own tears it grew through the hard sod, sprouted and burst forth a beautiful flower, that the discouraged might see it and take heart again and move on toward the upward path.

The little bent old woman with a basket on her arm filled with food for the hungry is carrying with her outward evidence of nobility, a heart that radiates mercy, smiling like the noon-day sun, which she cannot hide beneath her thread-worn cloak.

That is the heart-smile, with its lips that never lie and its eyes that never scorn.

Who at some period of his or her life does not need the comforting companionship of the smiling heart?

The smiling heart is the invisible link that binds this world to the world beyond, neglecting to fill its purse with gold, but filling the breasts of humanity with a love as bright as the stars and a hope eternal.

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## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says she believes she'll drop in at the bank on the way home today and get her father a new checkbook as she overheard him say he was a little short of ready money.

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## Among the NOTABLES

EDWARD BURNE-JONES

WHEN Sir Edward Burne-Jones was a growing boy at school he read the "Morte d'Arthur" and "Modern Painters" and these two books made an impression on him that lasted all his life.

Everyone is familiar with the paintings, "The Golden Stairs," "The Merciful Knight" and "Love Among the Ruins," all being widely reproduced. He had an unusual manner of painting, very pictorial and romantic, idealistic, as artists would say.

He was born August 28, 1833, near Birmingham, England. From the time he was a baby, mythology and classic tales interested him. At college he adopted Rossetti as his master,

though he had not met that famous man. He knew little of draughtsmanship, but his wealth of pictorial detail made up for that. A trip to Italy, in company with Ruskin, did much to develop him.

His first "Love Among the Ruins" was a watercolor, which was utterly destroyed by a cleaner who thought it was an oil. So Burne-Jones worked it out again, this time in the more lasting medium of oil paints.

Of his own work, he said: "I mean,

## SCHOOL DAYS



by a picture, a beautiful romantic dream of something that never was and never will be, in a light better than any light ever shows, in a land no one can define or remember, only desire—and the forms divinely beautiful." No other artist carried out ideals more nearly than he.

He lived to be quite an old man, dying in Exeter, in 1898. One of his last paintings was "Arthur in Avalon."

(© by George Matthew Adams.)

## THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IN SPITE of speeches, songs and swords,  
I have seen many men content.  
Red flags are waved, and red-let words  
Are hurled against the battlement  
Of wealth entrenched, and kings are cursed—  
Yet kings there have been from the first,  
And wealth there will be, I opine  
Long after words of yours or mine.

Yes, even those who hate employed,  
And what they hated thus destroyed,  
And far ahead their banners bore,  
Seemed little happier than before.

So hate and envy are not all,  
I said, whatever flag's above,  
The very man who makes to fail,  
Would you be happy, you must love,  
Hate is the passion of an hour,  
But happiness is like a flow'r,  
That love must plant, and love must tend,  
And share its fragrance with a friend.

Yes, I have seen some happiness;  
And, strange to say, not always on  
The throne, nor always in the press  
That swept ahead when thrones were gone.

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But happiness is like a flow'r,  
That love must plant, and love must tend,  
And share its fragrance with a friend.

Yes, I have seen some men content,  
And they but little were concerned  
With kings, how others' fortunes went,  
What others had or others earned.  
The secret of our happiness  
Is not a secret hard to guess:  
For happiness, I find, succeeds  
Not greater wealth, but simpler needs.

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# Your Last Name

## IS IT VANE?

THIS name is said to be the same as Vane, or at least the two names had the same derivation. They are said to have come from the Welsh personal name Fane, meaning slender. A family of the name Vane or Vane were ancestors of the earls of Westmoreland, and this Vane or Fane family is said to have been descended from a Welshman named Howel ap Vane, of Monmouthshire, who lived and died before the time of William the Conqueror.

The most interesting person of the name Vane in this country's history was Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts, in 1636 and 1637. He was born in Hedlow, Kent, England, in 1612, so that he must have been governor when only about twenty-four.

His father was Sir Henry Vane, controller of the household of Charles I of England. Sir Henry, the son, was a well educated man, having studied at Oxford and later having traveled extensively. He was sent to Vienna in 1691 with the English ambassador and later in Geneva he became a Puritan.

Returning to England he found himself out of sympathy with the religious beliefs of the court party and accordingly came to the new world to find religious freedom.

He at once became prominent in affairs and then became governor. Soon he attached himself to the faction headed by Mrs. Ann Hutchins and

came into clash with the authorities, especially with Governor Winthrop, who succeeded Vane in office. He returned to England in 1640, where he became a member of parliament. The fees of his office amounted to thirty thousand pounds a year. This Vane regarded as excessive so he returned the amount to parliament. He was eventually executed by his political opponents on a charge of treason.

WALKER—An officer of the forest in old England who patrolled the forest on foot, walking, was called a walker. The name sometimes comes from this, sometimes from a word *Wealcere*, Anglo-Saxon for a fuller.

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## Mother's Cook Book

We shape ourselves, the joy, the fear,  
Of what the coming life is made,  
And all our future's atmosphere  
With sunshine or with shade.

## THE LUSCIOUS MELON

IF ONE has never preserved the hearts of pink watermelon they have something worth the trouble. Cut the centers from slices of watermelon and make balls, using a French potato ball cutter. Cover them with water in which a small piece or a bit of pulverized alum is dissolved and let stand

overnight. Drain and in the morning drop into a thick hot sirup and just scald. Can at once. The melon balls keep their shape and color and are delightful for garnishing dishes in the winter when that color is hard to get.

When musk and watermelons are fresh and good cocktails are especially good.

## Cantaloupe Cocktail.

Cut the melon into balls with a potato scoop and fill serving glasses; add a few seeded white grapes, a little lemon sirup and garnish with a sprig of mint in the top of each glass.

In serving melon never place ice in the melon to chill it, as it destroys its flavor. And the most delicious melon may be ruined by being served unchilled. To chill a melon let it stand on ice or in a cold place long enough to become chilled before cutting it. If a large melon cut it and place near ice. Tasteless melons may be treated with a salad dressing, using oil and vinegar, with red pepper and a dash of lemon juice.

## Another Cocktail.

Cut the melon, a cantaloupe, into balls, six or eight to a glass, add a little diced pineapple, a slice or two of peaches and cover the whole with a thin sirup, using a little strawberry or cherry juice for flavor, and serve garnished with a cherry and one or two halves of white grapes.

A little nutmeg is liked with cantaloupe, and a little red pepper and more salt than usual in the dressing will be found agreeable.

Nellie Maxwell  
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# WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT STEADILY ON THE INCREASE

Report by Department of Interior Says New York is Leading All Other States.

Washington.—The Department of the Interior, through the geological survey, has just released a report on the developed water power of the United States in 1925. The total capacity of water wheels installed in plants of 100 horse power or more, in March, 1925, was about 10,068,000 horse power, an increase of about 951,000 horse power, or nearly 10½ per cent over the total capacity of water-power plants in 1924 (9,087,000 horse power). Of this increase 99 per cent was in electric public-utility plants and 1 per cent in manufacturing plants.

New York continues to lead the rest of the states in the amount of developed water power. The five leading water-power states in order of their

rank and the amount of developed water power for each are as follows: New York, 1,713,551; California, 1,531,480; Washington, 590,693; North Carolina, 534,600; Maine, 476,627. North Carolina has moved from fifth place in 1924 to fourth place in 1925.

The report also contains records of the developed water power for 1924 and 1921 and the estimates of potential water power for 90 per cent and 50 per cent of the time computed in 1914. Based on present practice at fully developed water-power sites, the undeveloped water power in the five states leading in developed water power will permit of the installation of the following additional capacities in water wheels, expressed in horse power: New York, 4,734,000; California, 7,145,000; Washington, 9,672,000; North Carolina, 528,000; Maine, 920,000.

The report indicates that water-power development in the Middle At-