

Young Robert G. Zicker of Arlington, Mass., as he appeared on Mystic lake with the ice boat which he constructed himself. The sail was part of his mother's mattress. His boat, which he calls the American, can sail at a speed of thirty miles an hour.

## Find 'Blind Spot' in South Africa

### Discovered in Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Washington. - All of the world's "blind spots" are not within the polar regions. A South African government expedition lately returned from the Kalahari desert in Bechuanaland protectorate, reports the discovery of several large towns, stretches of fertile land, and thriving nations which have hitherto been unknown.

"Bechuanaland protectorate sprawls over a great portion of central Africa, a tableland of geographic extremes ranging from vast deserts to almost impenetrable swamps," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society. "With an area greater than that of the state of Texas it has fewer than 2,000 European inhabitants. In light of recent discoveries, however, the native population must exceed

"Safety Zone" for Natives.

"The march of the white man's civilization in South Africa has seldom touched or affected this great region. To the east is prosperous and populous Transvaal and southern Rhodesia: on the north are the rich forests of northern Rhodesia and of the Portuguese ny of Angola - to the former German province of Southwest Africa, now under a Union of South Africa mandate; and to the south are the Cape provinces, richest and most

"With railroads, cities and other landmarks of civilization on every. side, Bechuanaland protectorate has apparently spelled 'detour' to adventurer and homesteader alike. The latest maps do not list a permanent settlement in its great, largely unexplored, interior. Tribes are known to inhabit this region that are extremely primitive. Many of them are believed not to be of African origin. The pro tectorate is, therefore, a sort of geographic and ethnological 'safety zone, where the native blacks can watch the rush and whirl of progress on every hand, but can safely remain in blissful ignorance and leisure within.

"In climate, as usually is the case. rests the explanation for this seem ing oversight on the part of European entrepreneurs. Bechuanaland protectorate, which should not be confused with Bechuanaland, a part of the prov ince of the Cape of Good Hope to the south, is divided into two zones. These can be roughly classified as the wet for a driver's license by means of the apparatus recently devised. The proand the dry. The wet, called Ngama- spective chauffeur at the driver's seat is reacting to the signals as they apland, is a region of sluggish rivers and pear on the apparatus before him.

Hitherto Unknown People swamps, in which tropical vegetation grows in profusion. It covers the entire northern part of the protectorate. The central and southern sections comprise a great sand belt, largely a desert, for the mountains of the sur-

> rounding provinces cut off the rain. "In some respects, however, it is a mistake to call this dry section a dessuch regions as the Libyan or the Mohave or the Arabian deserts. Although the scant rainfall is usually absorbed by the sand, or quickly evaporated, where it collects in pools or watercourses there is a general underground flow, not far below the surface, throughout the district.

"The long dunes are covered with thick grass and bush, so destructive sandstorms are rare. The soil is not rich enough to support any considerable amount of agriculture, but cattle raising is carried on to a limited ex- Fritts, Redlands high school student,

Governed From Without.

"For administrative purposes Bechuanaland protectorate is divided into eleven districts, each under a resident magistrate. A resident commissioner,

Bechuanaland, south of the protecto rate, and his assistant is stationed at Francistown, in the northeastern part of the protectorate. Each native chief, however, rules his own people. The protectorate is governed as a whole on the lines of a British crown

"Chief of the native towns is Se rowe, with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the capital of the Bamangwato district. Just north of it is the great salt lake of the region. Lake Makalakari. Here in vast wastes of salt marshes and sand live a people who have been called the most backward in Africa. The desert and marshes have been their protection from the white man and other negro tribes, fortresses 'whose walls are the want of fresh water.'

"The protectorate has at least one claim to world consideration, however, for just within its eastern boundary runs a section of the Cape-to-Cairo main line, or at least what will be the Cape-to-Cairo main line when Cecil Rhodes' dream finally materializes. Parallel with it also are the trunk telegraph lines to the north. Within 200 miles of the eastern border is Pretoria, the new capital of the union, and Johannesburg, the metropolis of the southern part of the continent. Near the northeast corner is Victoria falls. Extensive deposits of minerals have been found in the proectorate, including gold, silver and They have not been developed due to the inhospitable living conditions and the lack of roads and rail-

### Charleston? Here's a Few

Things It Will Do to You New York .- Any one who dances the Charleston excessively risks developing an interior resembling the ruins of Boston's Pickwick club, shaken down by this jazziest of new steps. Heart trouble, nervous diseases, fallen arches, broken ankles, strained backs and fallen abdominal organs are only a few of the disorders that follow the Charleston, accord ing to a well known New York physician who has many Charleston dancers for his patients. He is Dr. Harry Gilbert of 150 West Fifty-fifth street

"The heart strain resulting from three or four minutes of Charlestoning is equal to that experienced by a boxer in six rounds," Dr. Gilbert said ert, for it has little in common with today. "The super-Charleston has the same effect on the physique as riding a bicycle up-hill."

### All Hymns in Book Sung in Single Service

Redlands, Cal .- All the hymns in the standard hymn book of the Methodist Episcopal church were read, recited or sung in the Methodist Episcopal church at Yucalpa during an elevenhour period. A total of 748 hymns were used in the service. Walter

recited 37 hymns. About 100 persons participated in the service. Each family in the congregation had been assigned ten hymns,

Traffic accidents in the busy streets or overlord, for the protectorate re- of Tokyo are rapidly increasing, acsides at Mafeking, in the territory of cording to metropolitan police records

New Test for Chauffeurs Is Devised

At the left, standing, is shown Dr. Morris S. Viteles of the University of

### THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

ET an unmarried girl light a match ion the flame veers. In that direcother sections, in apparently one of other countries. the few survivals of fire-worship found in our modern folklore. In Europe, through which we inherit our superstitions, fire worship was an imported cult from the East which never flourished in its transplanting and which has, therefore, left few traces upon our folklore.

Some investigators have held that besides the imported there was an indigenous fire-worship cult in Europe in very ancient times; but the best authorities hold that what is claimed as indigenous fire-worship among the aboriginal Europeans was merely a form of sun-worship, the fires being imitative suns. However, fire-worship did prevail to some extent in ancient Europe and we find traces of it now and then in modern folklore. Fireworshipers asked many things of their ambent god-he was to them an oracle spelling the future and revealing the secrets of the present by the character and movement of his flame Indicates the direction of her future husband.

( by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The TALE of 63 Arthur Scott Bailey

### A WHINING CALLER

"T CERTAINLY hope you aren't go ing to disappoint me?" Mr. Nighthawk whined, as he looked hungrily Kiddle Katydid, who was clinging tight to his perch. "Please, please np for me-just once!" he begged. "Here I've come all the way across the meadow on purpose to see what a fine jumper you are! And I shall feel very unhappy if you don't perform for

But Kiddie Katydid refused to

"I hadn't intended to do any leaping tonight," he told Mr. Nighthawk.



Jumping for Me Tonight!" Piped in a Shrill Voice.

"And if I jumped for you, it would only upset my plans.'

"I know-I know," said Mr. Nighthawk, nodding his head. "But I thought that just to oblige a friend you wouldn't object to jumping from this tree into that one." And he pointed to the nearest maple, the branches of which all but touched the tree-top in which they were sitting. But Kiddie Katydid's mind was made

"No jumping for me tonight!" he piped in a shrill voice.

All this time Mr. Nighthawk was growing hungrier than ever. And one

might well wonder why he didn't make one quick spring at Kiddle Katydid and swallow him. But that was

not Mr. Nighthawk's way of dining.

refuse to jump for me, won't you

"Well," he said at last, "though you

kindly call some other member of your family and ask him to oblige me?" "I don't know where my relations are just now," replied Kiddie Katydid. "Some of them were here a while ago; but they went away." And that was quite true! At that peent-that

first warning cry-of Mr. Nighthawk's, they had all vanished as if by magic, among the leaves. "What about that Katy you're always talking about?" Mr. Nighthawk then inquired. "Don't you suppose you could find her and persuade her

o do a little-jumping for me-just to show me how it's done?" "I'm sorry-" Kiddie said some what stiffly, "I'm sorry; but I must absolutely refuse to do such a thing. Now that you've mentioned her, I'll simply say Katy did. And beyond that cannot discuss her with you.

"She did what?" Mr. Nighthawk wanted to know-through his nose. But Kiddie Katydid declined to anwer that question. He merely hugged his wings closer to his green body, and shot a sly glance at Mr. Nighthawk, as if to say, "Ah! That's for you to

find out! But I shan't tell you!' Mr. Nighthawk looked rather foolish. He had always supposed that any one who spent a good part of every night saying the same thing over and over and over again must be quite dull-witted. But now he began to think that perhaps Kiddle Katydid was brighter than the field ople generally believed him to be nd when Kiddie suddenly asked him a question, he was sure of his mis-

"Did you know," said Kiddie, "that Solomon Owl often visits these farm buildings?"

"Why, no! I wasn't aware of that," Mr. Nighthawk replied with a quick, nervous look behind him. "What brings him here?"

"Chickens!" Kiddle Katydld explained. "Solomon Owl is very fond of chickens. But they do say that he's not above eating a nighthawk when he happens to stumble upon

(© by Grosset & Dunlap)

# Among the

### MATCHES AND HUSBANDS ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

in a place as free from draughts | ERNEST THOMPSON SETON is as possible and watch in what directist, lecturer and wild animal lover, a tion of Christ." This copy of the work nan who put his varied abilities to a tion is her future husband. This most unusual use. He has done more superstition is found, according to the than any other man to give the aver-American Folklore society, in rural age person an intimate knowledge of New England and, perhaps, obtains in the wild animals of this and many

> He was born August 14, 1860, in England, and when he was about twenty-one, came over to Canada and lived in the wilderness part of Manitoba for three years with his brother. They farmed some land, and Ernest Seton studied the animals of the region, and the wild life about him. He found a medium of expression in paint, plaster and prose, and pretty soon, through some papers he published, became widely known as a naturalist and was made the government naturalist of Manitoba. Then a publishing firm in New York induced him to illustrate an encyclopedic diction-

He made some thousand and odd sketches for this, and then went to Paris to study art seriously. In one year, a picture of his of a wolf was hung in the Salon-an unusual honor for an art student. He wrote then the "Art Anatomy of Animals," a book just as the New England girl's match | which artists everywhere have found invaluable.

His best-known general work is "Wild Animals I Have Known," though others of his animal tales are almost equally beloved, by children and grown-ups too. Rather recently he founded the Woodcraft League of America.

(© by George Matthew Adams) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***\*** 

### A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

THE COUNT

I MAY be growing older every

When counting years in the oldfashioned way.

But like the years themselves I have a plan

By which alone I reckon up my and had received bills for having fur-

with jocund air,
And fragrant flowers budding

everywhere,
And ardent Youth streams from
the azure sky,

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Kathleen Key



Handsome Kathleen 'movie" star, who recently returned from Rome with a well known producing company in a great screen success, is noted for her beautiful shoulders and hands. This is Miss Key's latest picture.

## "Few spirits are made better by the pain and languor of sickness, as

few pilgrims become emi-nent saints." THESE words are the more remarkable when considered in the light

of the age in which they were uttered. Thomas a Kempis, the author of the above quotation, was born in the year 1380, and his life was spent at a time when it was a popular belief that great physical pain and suffering were the sure road to spiritual improvement. This remarkable man blazed a new way for the Christians of his time, and pointed out to them that their salvation lay not in enduring useless and purposeless suffering in the hope of heavenly reward, but in following the footsteps, as far as possible, of the founder of their religion.

Thomas a Kempis has gone down in history largely because of his great work, "The Imitation of Christ." This book is reputed to have been translated into more languages than any other book ever written except the Bible. It is devoted to an exposition of the life of Jesus Christ and to the attempt of the monk, Thomas a Kempis, to imitate the Savior's life.

A new sentiment has attached to this book since the fact has been made public that the book last read by Edith Cavell, the English nurse, martyred by the Germans, was a little an artist, sculptor, author, scien- volume bearing the title, "The Imitaa Kempis is being treasured in England as a priceless memento of the life of the Englishwoman who-in imitation of the life of the Savior she served, gave her own life to save others.

The little book that was found among the effects of Edith Cavell bears copious annotations in her handwriting which show her complete lack of fear during those few days preceding her execution when the American consul at Brussels was fighting to save her life. Thomas a Kempis was a German and it is a strange thing that his work should have been the chief source of consolation to a woman later executed by his countrymen.-Wayne D. McMurray.

(© by George Matthew Adams)



### CHARGE!

HILL 600 simply had to be taken. It was necessary for the moraleof the men, the vanity of the commanding general, and the winning of the war. It was the principal topicat the morning war council.

"It's got to be taken," decided General Shooten Irons. "And the only way to take it is by a great charge." "Very true," agreed General Watt.

Calibre. "But it will have to be a charge such as never has been known

"An epochal charge, a charge of unimaginable ferocity," said General

Rainer Shells. "It will have to be a charge that will go down in history," said Gen-

eral Aimen Fire. A brooding silence fell. Then suddenly all the generals leaped to their feet together. The magnificent idea

span.

So when the Spring comes on with jocund air one thing and spand another one thing and spather. one thing and another. And that afternoon the detachment of plumbers and steamfitters, a body of chargers such as had never been E'en a the Year is young like- \* seen before in one organization, took

wise am I.

\* Hill 600 with the loss of only a half dozen apprentices. (© by George Matthew Adams)

### SAMOANS CLING TO FEAST IN HONOR OF THEIR DEAD

doning Ceremony Handed Down From Remote Times,

Pago Pago, Samoa. - The death feast, an institution which has been handed down to each succeeding generation of native Samoans from the earliest times, will not be abandoned at present, the assembly of titled cision his excellency Henry F. Bryan, captain in the United States navy and present governor of American Samoa,

has acquiesced. In its inroads, western civilization has abolished many of the picturesque social or tribal customs of the islands, but the primitive method of showing respect for the dead will not be outlawed until the Samoan people them-

selves are ready for the change.

Island Chiefs Decide Against Aban- can Samoa annual fono. The fono Is an assembly of titled chiefs who meet each year to confer with the officials of the administration, and is presided over by the naval governor in person

The Samoans believe that the proper way to honor the dead is to gorge themselves with food, then yell, chant or sing their hymns of sorrow until they fall asleep from exhaustion. The chieftains has decided. In this de food is furnished by the family or clan of the deceased. All people are at liberty to partake of the feast. Food usually consists of pigs roasted whole, taro, bread-fruit, baked bananas, fish, bread and perhaps keg beef bought from the trader's store.

that a family which has been unfortu- little shack in the railroad yards, she hate enough to lose one of its mem- had a commanding lead. bers may be unduly impoverished in | The poorhouse became a necessity upholding the custom. This is espe- when her husband, Austin, broke a A resolution to do away with the cially so in the case of high chiefs leg. He appealed to the county for ceremony was defeated in the Ameri- whose family connections combine aid,

several villages. The cost of the great amount of food sometimes so im poverishes the entire community that t does not recover financial comfort

### Over Hills, Poorhouse,

for Beauty Queen at 69

Janesville, Wis.-Mary Lulu Lee, seventy-one years old, who was a "beauty" queen a little over a year ago, rode through the streets to the poorhouse, recently. She outran a hundred aspiring young women for the honor of being acclaimed queen of beauty in a theater publicity cam-

Her victory in the contest was caused by a press agent whose stunt got beyond control. Her name struck the fancy of the voting populace and before those in charge knew she was The main objection lies in the fact a woman of sixty-nine and lived in a

