

House May Be Shrine

Elizabeth, N. J.—One of the oldest homesteads in New Jersey is the stanch Hatfield house, built on the banks of the Elizabeth river at the foot of Pearl street here before Colonial times. Sold recently by a descendant of its second owner with the provision that the house, rich in legend and the home of nine generations, be preserved, it has been offered as a Colonial shrine or headquarters to the historical and patriotic societies

of this city by Mason Kirkland, the present owner. Miss Emily Hatfield, of the ninth generation of the Revolutionary family, will contribute to the shrine from her store of Colonial furniture, pictures, legal documents and other relics. A wealth of historic material remained in the house from the days before the Revolution until 20 years ago, when Miss Hatfield and her mother moved to a more modern home.

Built by Skipper.

The house was built in 1660-7 by Abraham Lubbersen, skipper of a Hudson river fleet and a resident of New Amsterdam. After a few years he sold the property to Matthias Hatfield, who had come to Elizabeth from New Haven, Conn., although originally the family lived in Hatfield, England, whence was derived the name.

The change of the second letter in the name from "a" to "e" occurred during the early days of the Revolution. Many houses were divided against themselves in those times and the Hatfields were not an exception. Several members of the family chose to remain loyal to the Crown and left the homestead to join the British colony on Staten Island. The others, conceived the idea of changing the spelling of the name to sever kinship with the royalists. The revised version has been retained by all succeeding generations.

Tradition tells of exciting doings at the house in the days when the Republic was in the making. Many of these are confirmed by the papers and parchments that Miss Hatfield retains.

One chapter in the historical lore transmitted tells of the secret tunnel. This chapter is sufficiently clear to enable Miss Hatfield to say that the tunnel once existed, although its location is unknown. Whether it has been entirely filled up, or whether only its entrances have been sealed by time or by intent is not known. The legend says that it led from the house to the water's edge in the river.

Among the objects in the house were glass platters from which five breads were served; a Hessian cannon ball, "generations" of wedding cake have five inches in diameter, but of great

weight; sconces, elaborate in gilt about the huge, round mirrors; a tomahawk left on the homestead by a marauding Indian and pictures made by processes no longer known.

Better Grade Diamonds to Be More Expensive

London.—Good diamonds are to be more expensive, according to S. B. Joel, member of the diamond syndicate here which controls the price. "Stones of three carats and upwards will be affected and the minimum increase will be 5 per cent," he said. "This increase has resulted from the big demand for good stones. There is a glut of the small stones produced from the alluvial workings, but for the big stones there is a big demand."

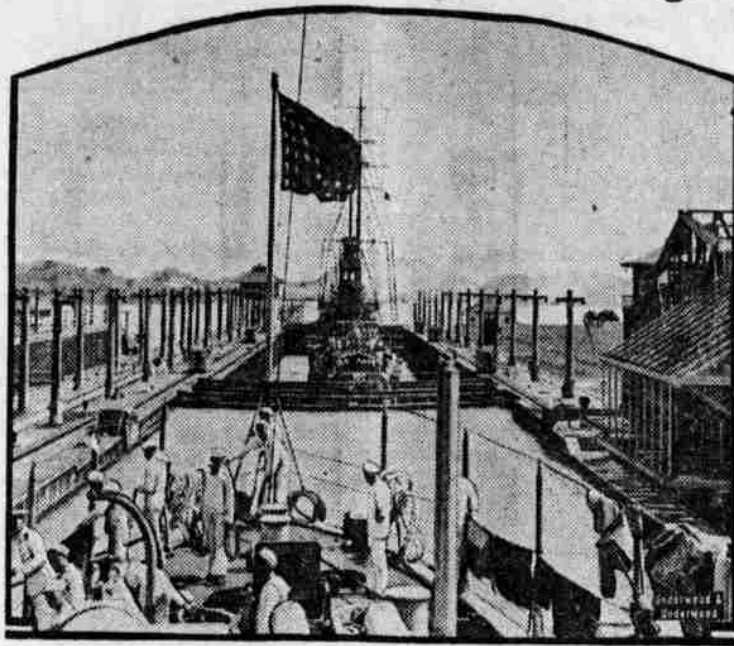
ONCE MORE CHAMPION



The photograph shows Ralph Greenleaf, who, falling to crack under the strain of a hard tournament at Chicago, regained his national pocket billiard championship.

In addition to giving him the title, the major share of \$5,000 prize money, and a large percentage of the gate receipts, Greenleaf won the \$250 monthly pay which goes with the title.

Marines on Their Way to Nicaragua



A view taken from the bow of the U. S. S. Milwaukee, en route from Charleston, S. C., to Corinto, Nicaragua. The Forty-seventh company of marines, 105 men and 3 officers, was aboard. The U. S. S. Raleigh is up ahead. The ships are passing through the Pedro Miguel locks in the Panama canal.

College Men Give Advice to Coeds

Rochester, N. Y.—Feeling that it is easier to tell a woman "what not to do" than "what to do," members of the men's college of the University of Rochester have assumed the role of big brother to their fair sisters of the women's college.

Through the medium of the Campus, college undergraduate publication, the men are offering their advice to all coeds—free.

Some advice has been offered in the following list of "don'ts," which appeared in the Campus:

Don't look over our shoulder to read our newspaper. Go buy one—they only cost a few cents.

Don't say you "just adore" any girl who is your rival.

Don't accept an invitation to have a sandwich and then order a whole meal.

Don't keep us waiting more than a half hour, especially when a to-be-

paid-for chariot awaits you without.

On the way to a picture show, don't rave about what a wonderful musical comedy is in town.

Don't say you are reducing—and then eat everything in sight.

Don't ask us whether or not to let your hair grow.

Don't explain that you know it's bad form, but that you just like to chew gum, anyway.

Don't pose your cigarette gracefully and then puff the smoke out before you have time to taste it.

Don't be afraid to accept a date at the last minute, especially when you want it. We know we're supposed to think you're popular.

Don't be avidly interested in the things you say shock you.

Say everything is "cute" if you he was not afraid? He could not have been otherwise, but he had courage in spite of fear.

Community Building

Definite Pattern for Cities Seen as Vital

The growing practice of fitting American cities to a definite pattern rather than allowing them to grow as they will is disclosed in a report of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on city planning and zoning accomplishments.

This practice, which originated twenty or more years ago, has steadily grown until at the present time more than 600 American cities have adopted some form of city planning.

"City planning," the report explains, "is the proper co-ordination of civic development, to the end that a city may grow in a more orderly way and provide adequate facilities for living, working and recreation."

"To serve the community best a comprehensive city plan must co-ordinate all physical improvements, even at the possible expense of subordinating individual desires. City planning applies the fundamental principles of business corporations to civic development. It means the budgeting of future improvements to obtain an orderly and uniform growth for the entire community and prevent overexpansion of one phase of development at the expense of others."

Health Department Is County's Great Need

Are you living in a county without an organized health department? asks Dr. R. G. Beachley in Hygeia, the health magazine published by the American Medical Association.

If you do, you are not receiving proper health protection from your local government. State departments of health cannot carry on intensive health work in every county in a state. Therefore the only way to maintain proper health standards is to have an efficient health department in every county.

No investment can yield greater dividends than money for public health, Doctor Beachley continues. A whole-time health department will reduce the amount of sickness from such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever by almost 75 per cent during the first five years of its existence, he declares.

The typical health department consists of a physician who is a graduate of a medical college with special training in public health work; one or two graduate nurses who have studied public health; one or two sanitary inspectors and a clerk-stenographer. If possible, a laboratory should be provided.

Shade Trees a Necessity

"The city of fine shade trees is the city beautiful"—Charles Lathrop Pack talking—"When the traveler gives thought to the world's most beautiful cities, he thinks instinctively of Washington and Paris; and in thinking of them he delights in the memory of their wealth of trees. In each of these cities great architects and gifted artists have created buildings of rare splendor and stately grace. The chief charm of both cities, however, is found in the magnificent shade trees which line their streets and beautify their lawns, parks and public grounds. Who can picture Sixteenth street or Massachusetts avenue, or any of the streets of Washington deprived of shade tree beauty? Visualize without their trees the city streets and parks with which you are familiar, and see what becomes of the City Beautiful!"

Western Architecture

The western, or prairie, type of architecture derives its chief characteristics from the western prairies on which it originated; the horizontal elements in the design being heavily accented, as against the more usual practice of emphasizing vertical lines, such as is done in French and English small home planning.

The western type of home usually is built in square, box-like shape, the roof low-pitched and with a widely spreading overhang.

Detail work is heavy, and the windows carry out the squareness of the home in their own shape. They are used with or without dividing mullions.—Exchange.

No Aid to Walls

Bureau of standards tests have demonstrated that wetting the bricks will not add to the compressive strength of brick walls. Clay brick walls will be as strong when aged in air for 60 days as they will be if kept damp for a period of about one week after construction, the tests reveal.

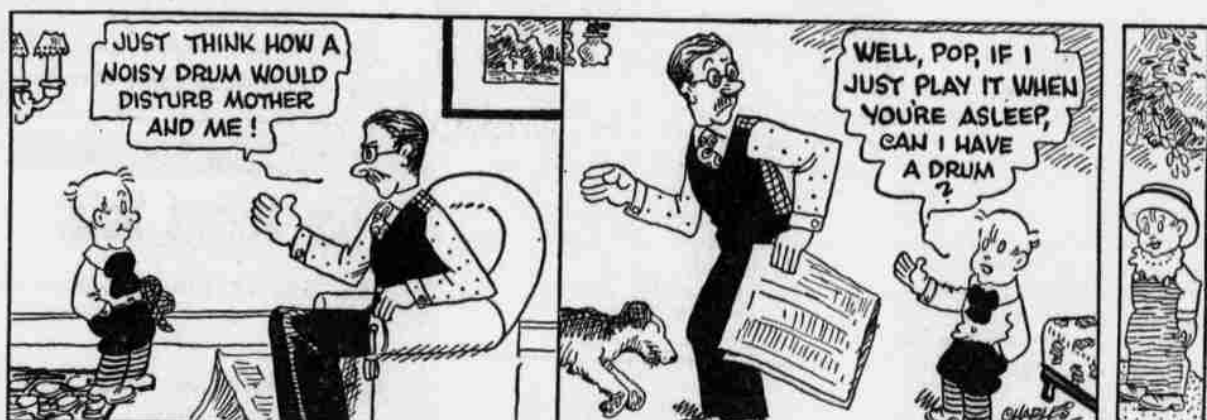
Unfair to Home Town

When a boy from a country town goes to a city and makes good, his neighbors seem to think that some miracle has been performed, or that he acquired all his prowess away from home.—Waldport (Ore.) Tribune.

Resists Rot and Vermin

Sheet steel, because of its resistance to rot, is coming into wide usage for pergolas, trellises and other garden furniture. Bugs and gnats do not infest the steel products and boring birds have no effect on them.

SUCH IS LIFE: By Charles Sughroe - - - This Promise Was a Treat



Sweden to Teach Children to Save

Stockholm.—For the benefit of Swedish school children without money in the bank, the postal savings authorities will open 25,000 new accounts, depositing two crowns in each. Permission has been asked from the government to use \$13,400 of the postal savings income for 1927 to defray the expenses. Sweden's private savings banks have made similar distributions of money for several years in order to teach the school children how to save.

Father Sage Says:

No young man can succeed if he is afraid to do a little more than he is paid for.

:: Can Count Atoms ::

Cambridge, Mass.—Atoms and molecules now can be counted with greater accuracy than the population of a large city, Dr. Miles Sherill, professor of theoretical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported in a Society of Arts lecture in the Institute recently.

"We no longer doubt the existence or reality of atoms," he said. "It is possible to determine the number of molecules in one gram molecular weight of a substance which is equal to the number of atoms in one gram atomic weight of any element. This huge number is six hundred and six and two-tenths sextillions."

The lecturer showed a screen picture of the motion of mercury particles. Study of this motion, Doctor Sherill said, made it possible to count atoms and molecules. He also dem-

onstrated the Geiger counter, an instrument so sensitive that it will detect even a single electron.

"Dr. H. C. Blumgart of the Boston City hospital has made a very wonderful application of the instrument," said Doctor Sherill. "He injects a trace, one quadrillionth of a grain, which is about three million atoms, or radio-active deposit into the arm of a patient."

Then with the aid of the Geiger counter he measures the time taken for it to be carried to the heart and again through the lungs back to the heart and on to a point in the other arm corresponding to the original point of injection.

"The counter, protected from premature radiations by a sheathing of lead, is placed over the heart where it detects the arrival of the radio-active substance, and again in the other arm by means of a second instrument.

"He is thus able to measure the rate of blood flow through the lungs. Such studies hold far-reaching possibilities for research in diseases of the heart."

In parts of South America it is still the custom to erect wooden crosses on the outskirts of the villages to frighten away evil spirits.

DIPPING INTO SCIENCE

Storms on the Sun

The flames of fire which shoot out from the surface of the sun are often ten times as long as the earth's diameter and scientists in their vigils have seen one flame which measured more than 33,000 miles and traveled at the rate of 3,000 miles a minute. These flames are seen only through a specially constructed instrument.

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COURAGE

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

"NOW be a brave boy," mother used to say to me when, in sending me to bed alone to the awful dark rooms above, she saw that my heart beat a little faster and that fear of something unexpected and unknown gripped me. "There's nothing up there to hurt you." And I went, not realizing that in going and facing the danger that I feared, I was not a coward, but that I had courage, for courage consists in facing danger or supposed danger that you fear. Aristotle, one of the wisest men in the world, has said so.

"Courage," he tells us, "is not fearlessness, but the recognition of danger and the power of self-control in spite of fear."

The man who faces danger without fear is not courageous; he is foolhardy; his judgment is faulty. After the marines had made their courageous attack at Belleau woods I had a long letter from Martin telling me all about it, though I had before seen an account in the newspapers of what happened.

"If anyone who was in the awful carnage tells you that he had no fear," Martin wrote, "don't believe him, for he is either not human or a liar. Every man knew when he went into the attack that he faced death, or, if not death, a torn, mangled body to be carried through a life that might be worse than death. As for myself, I was white and trembling for a time, and then my heart began beating like a triphammer, but, terrified as we were, we went on, and you know the result."

Here was courage of the highest order—not fearlessness but the recognition of awful danger, and the power to go on and meet it.

There was a fire in one of the apart-

ment houses in town not long ago. Three little children were alone in one of the rooms, helpless and stupefied by the smoke. Their case seemed hopeless when one of the young firemen forced his way through the flames and smoke and brought them out and down in safety. He realized his danger more even than the crowd did who stood at a safe distance and applauded his action. He had a family of his own at home, and he must have thought of his little boy and girl and the possibility of their being fatherless if he risked his life.

Moral courage is not unlike physical. There is a gambling game going on in the dormitory in which Blake lives, with drinking and salacious talk.

"Come on, boy," one of the fellows says to Blake, "and sit in with us."

He will be laughed at if he says no, and Blake, like most young boys, is sensitive to ridicule. He fears the jibes and the jokes of his companions. They cut him like whiplashes, but he has the courage to say no, and it does take courage in such instances.

WINS HIGH HONORS



Miss Ruth Houghton of Westfield, N. J., of the class of 1929, who was elected chairman of the judicial board—one of Smith college's highest honors. She also was elected to Phi Beta Kappa recently.

The Impatience of Youth

