

Pictorial Proof of Famine Conditions in Berlin



That there is extreme hunger among the poor people of Berlin, is shown by this photograph of aged persons, picking scraps of food from garbage deposited in the streets.

CIRCLES GLOBE IN BOOK HUNT

University Librarian Wanders Wide in Search of Volumes Needed by Institution.

PICKS UP RARE BARGAINS

London Always Good Hunting Ground for Book Buyer, and Readjustment Is Bringing Valuable Collections Upon Market.

Palo, Alto, Cal.—George T. Clark, librarian of the university, is back at Stanford, after a year of travel in which he encircled the globe. He carried with him a "want list" comprising 6,370 volumes for which the university had been seeking for some years but which, by reason of their rarity or inaccessibility, it had not been successful in acquiring. Aside from purchase from the list, Mr. Clark was in a position to take advantage of favorable opportunities as they might arise for the acquisition of other desirable material. Altogether about 11,000 volumes will be added to the library as the direct result of the tour.

Found in Japan and China.

Japan, the first country visited, did not yield much on his "want list," but otherwise proved bibliographically interesting. At the Imperial university library of Tokyo he was shown, among other treasures there preserved, a deed making conveyance of real property in the ninth century, a Buddhist manuscript about 1,000 years old and the first set of movable type (wooden) used in Japan.

Of particular interest, however, was the George E. Morrison Asiatic Library, probably the best collection in existence of books about China. Doctor Morrison, who died in England a few months ago, was the representative of the London Times at Peking from 1895 to 1912, and afterward political adviser to the Chinese government. Writing of his library Doctor Morrison said: "It is the result of an effort sustained during more than twenty years to form a comprehensive collection of books, papers, pamphlets, prints and engravings dealing with the Chinese at home and abroad, and with China and her dependencies, past and present, in every subject and in every European language." The library, comprising about 25,000 volumes, was purchased by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 and removed to Tokyo, where it is planned to erect a permanent home for it and make it available to scholars. Mr. Mikhnosuke Ishida is its librarian.

Discoveries in London.

London is always a good hunting ground for the book buyer, and furthermore, the readjustment now in process as an aftermath of the war is bringing many valuable collections upon the market. The foreign exchange rates also make this a favorable time for Americans to buy. Librarian Clark particularly enjoyed his experiences with the English book sellers, and was highly impressed, both by their bibliographic information and the accurate knowledge of their own stocks, often running into many thousands of volumes and continually changing. For example, a

particular edition of Shakespeare published in 1740 was being sought, and a certain dealer offered one published in 1752, explaining that the text was identical with that of the 1740 edition, a statement easily verified. In another instance a dealer gave the early history of a certain medical journal, begun in the middle of the last century, and which had gone through various transformations with changes of name. A dealer in the south of London showed a surprising knowledge of his stock, which ranged from 30,000 to 40,000 volumes. When Mr. Clark submitted to him a list of various editions of Shakespeare desired, the dealer looked over the list, said he had only one of them on hand, and turning to an assistant, told him to go upstairs and get that copy of the Johnson & Stevens Shakespeare in the front room, third shelf from the top on the right hand side.

In London Mr. Clark was able to obtain 12 editions of Shakespeare, which the English department of the university has been eager to obtain. Among the most interesting of these is that of Rowe, published in 1709-10, the first illustrated Shakespeare published, and the beautiful Halliwell edition, published in 16 volumes, between 1853 and 1865.

Much Philosophical Lore.

In England also he was able to complete the Stanford set of the Royal society of London philosophical transactions, obtaining volumes covering the period from 1665 to 1800. It has been said that if all other records of modern scientific achievement were wiped out the records of this society would preserve everything of value in that direction. Comparatively few American libraries have the complete file. Mr. Clark was able to obtain these early volumes through the fact that he happened to be in London just in time to reap the advantage of a British nobleman's consolidating three estates, a process which threw on the market this valuable set.

At Cambridge, England, Mr. Clark met a bookman who had been connected with one firm for 40 years in premises which had been used as a bookshop for 300 years. Another instance of life-long service was met in the case of the curator of the map division of Cambridge university library. The collection includes 150,000 maps, which it is this man's ambition to classify and file and physically care for in such manner as to make each readily available. He has been on the job 40 years, and expects to have the task accomplished in the next ten years, on the expiration of which he will be eligible for retirement.

How Pepsy Is Guarded.

A desire on Mr. Clark's part to see the Pepsysian Library at Magdalene college, Cambridge, was not encouraged, it being vacation time and the librarian absent. A bookman explained that he would not be allowed to handle any of the books, anyway, as they were kept locked in a case. Pepsy stipulated that in the event of a book being lost, the whole collection should be transferred to Trinity

This Law May Reach Far Into Dreamland

Snoring, talking in one's sleep, or otherwise disturbing the family and neighborhood peace after one o'clock in the morning would be unlawful in Oklahoma and punishable by prescribed penalties, under a bill introduced in the lower house of the state legislature by T. E. Beck, a Republican.

Loss of breakfast is prescribed as the penalty for the first offense, living with a mother-in-law a certain number of days is the penalty for the second offense, with fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 for the third and successive offenses.

college, so Magdalene is not taking any chances.

As a general rule out-of-print books are most successfully sought in the country where they were published, but there are exceptions. Mr. Clark found the best collection of the reports of the Indian archeological survey, not in India, but at Edinburgh, and a set of the Journal of the American Oriental Society published at New Haven he also picked up at the same place.

One of the items on the "want list" was Tarbe's "Collection des Poésies Champenoises Antérieures au XVII Siècle," a set of four volumes published at Reims during the years 1847 to 1864. Only 75 copies were printed and naturally the work is very rare. Mr. Clark found a copy in the office of one of the Paris booksellers. It was beautifully bound in full calf and, in the dealer's opinion, its value was further enhanced by the fact that it bore the book plate of M. Clignot, a name well known to users of champagne.

GERMAN EXPERTS INTO RUSSIA

5,000 Industrial Specialists Hired by Communists—Motor Industry Given Attention.

London.—Preparations are being made in Russia to receive 5,000 German industrial specialists, of whom 4,000 will be employed in metal industries, 300 in the commissariat of health and 500 in the commissariat of land. A wireless dispatch from Moscow. The Moscow land communes have asked for 200 specialists for the establishment of model land communes.

In addition, 150 emigrants have already arrived from America and commenced work. Another large party is expected soon and promises have been arranged for 4,000 persons.

Groups of specialists have been formed for the motor industry, among them being former employees of the Ford Motor company.

Two Deer With One Bullet.

Swanzy, N. H.—The killing of two deer with a single bullet is reported by Marshall Hill of this town. Hill fired at a large buck, which immediately bolted. When he reached the spot where the buck had stood he found that he had killed a doe. Following the trail a short distance, the hunter came upon the body of the buck. The bullet had passed through the neck of the buck into the head of the doe.

Ex-Yank's Re-Created Voice

Cords Destroyed in Battle of the Argonne Are Replaced by False Ones.

St. Louis.—Rudolph M. Bowman, a former soldier, who was wounded in the Argonne battle in such a manner that his vocal cords were destroyed, has regained his ability to speak.

His case is the only instance in the knowledge of the specialists of the Central Institute for the Deaf, where he has been treated at government expense, in which speech has been re-created after the complete loss of the vocal cords.

Bowman's voice sounds normal, except for a slight hoarseness, as that of a person suffering from a cold. An explanation of this scientific achievement is that the ventricular bands, or

false vocal cords, have been made to function like the true cords.

By practicing certain vocal exercises in a systematic way, these muscles, ordinarily inactive, have come to function automatically, and a good voice of volume, flexibility and range has been created.

Mule Routs Thief.

Raleigh, N. C.—A terrific racket the other night in the barn of A. Johnson, a farmer near here, announced that a milk thief had met his Waterloo at the business end of a farm mule. Johnson had planted the mule in the stall of a cow which the thief had been milking at night. When the farmer reached the barn, shotgun in hand, he found a battered milk pail, a wrecked milking stool, a hat, but no thief.

CHILDREN GET HEALTH LESSONS

Junior Red Cross Doing Wonderful Work Among the Youngsters of Czecho-Slovakia.

PUSH GOSPEL OF CLEANLINESS

Children Literally Floated to Health and Happiness on Seas of Suds—More Than 10,000 Instructed in Use of Soap and Toothbrush.

Washington.—Under ordinary circumstances a cake of soap or a toothbrush would constitute a queer calling card or letter of introduction, and yet they have served the purpose of introducing the school children of America to the boys and girls of Czecho-Slovakia. Through the Junior Red Cross, the school children's branch of the American Red Cross, the gospel of cleanliness and health has been carried to thousands of children in the new country the peace conference carved out of northern Austria-Hungary. This is only one of numerous undertakings of the Junior Red Cross throughout Europe that have already been so successful in establishing a better international understanding and in inculcating a spirit of world neighborliness among the children of Europe and America that the League of Red Cross Societies is now promoting junior organizations in all of the countries represented in the league.

Teach Cleanliness.

The soap and toothbrush campaign in Czecho-Slovakia grew naturally out of work undertaken by the Junior Red Cross of America when it accepted the management of a colony of 455 undernourished children sent to the Tatra mountains from the poorest districts of Prague. The aim of the camp was to teach the children the value of clean minds and bodies and their obligations to the community and to each other. When camp was broken in September the rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed, happy-faced youngsters were hardly recognizable as the half-starved, unkempt and discouraged children who had come there a month before.

Immediately there came a demand for a continuation of health instruction among the children and soon the Junior Red Cross had launched a campaign in four schools in Prague, where 2,000 children enrolled in what was called "the fight for health." This was a modification of the health program of the Child Health Organization of America and the "Crusade" of the Rockefeller Foundation.

It took like wildfire. It was difficult to say who were the most enthusiastic—children, teachers or parents. The teachers said they had never seen such rapid improvement in children, not only in cleanliness but in manners. The children were anxious to have

themselves and their schoolrooms cleaner than any other.

10,000 Children Taught.

As a result of this successful launching of the health game, as it is called, the American Junior Red Cross was invited last spring to resume the work in summer camps, of which 40 were set up throughout the country. More than 10,000 children were given instruction.

In the summer camps the children were literally floated to health and happiness on seas of suds. The Junior Red Cross supplied 2,227 cakes of soap in addition to 20 barrels of soft soap. Little teeth were made white with 7,199 tooth brushes and 8,174 tubes of paste.

This winter in the primary schools of Prague, Brno and Bratislava, the three largest cities of Czecho-Slovakia, the Junior Red Cross is still teaching the gospel of soap and fresh air. The 70,000 children, many of whom had never heard of a toothbrush, are carrying on the "fight for health" with the same unbounded enthusiasm which marked its inception in the Tatra mountain camp.

Memory Suddenly Returns.

Keedysville, Md.—Charles Bovey, this place, who lost his memory ten weeks ago when he fell from an apple tree, has suddenly regained it. He was found unconscious and for eight weeks hovered between life and death. Although improving physically the last few weeks, his mind continued to be a blank. He recognized nobody until his memory suddenly returned to him.

FAD OF THE WEALTHY



Wealthy New Yorkers have adopted from Paris the fad of having dolls modeled to look like the girls to whom accompanying candy is to be presented. This is one of the dolls recently made for a fortunate debutante.

ARMY SCHOOLS ARE POPULAR

Offer Only Opportunity for Education to Many Thousand Americans.

MANY PLEAD FOR ENLISTMENT

Parents of Children Under Enlistment Age Ask Special Permission for Sons to Enlist—War Department Receives Inquiries.

Washington.—That the army offers the only opportunity for even an elementary education for thousands of young Americans who live in undeveloped communities is evident from the flood of letters which have been received by the adjutant general since the policy of education in the army was recently announced.

Mothers and fathers whose sons have been declined for enlistment because of minority or physical defect have written stating that there are no schools to which their boys can be sent and that they are unable, financially, to send them away from home to schools where gainful occupations are taught, and asking that special permission be granted for their acceptance into the army.

Public-spirited citizens in many communities have sent in the names of young men who should be in school, requesting the army to send them literature calling their attention to the opportunity being missed.

Plead for Enlistment.

The father of eleven children, nine of whom are boys, including a pair of twins, writes that he sees no possibility at home for a proper education for any of them, and desires that special permission be given to enlist his second oldest son and the twins, all three of whom are a little short of the minimum age. He says his boys "are large

for their ages and will grade well up to the average country boy in looks and intelligence." He lives on a "run-down" Ozark farm in Missouri, and finds difficulty in even outfitting his children to attend the common district school.

A letter from Nebraska reads in part as follows:

"I don't know where the recruiting office around here is, but I have a boy who will be eighteen years old Christmas. He has quit school and has no profession; at present he is helping on a farm. We read the literature all through, and we wish he was old enough to go. He might better be in the army for three years learning to be a good farmer or whatever he would rather learn and also earning something, too."

This letter came from a small town in Oklahoma:

"I have read the letter that was sent to — and I see it is an opening for anyone with ambition. Since my parents died I have not had the chance to obtain the education I desire. I sincerely hope I may join the army, although I am not of age. I am only sixteen years old. I am five feet, eight inches tall and weigh 135 pounds. I am doing a man's work and drawing a man's pay. I am working in the mines, not in the ground, but on top. I have not a desire to attach myself to the mines, but to better myself and country. Therefore I hope that I may join the army and schools with your consent."

Widow Pleads for Son.

A widow pleads that her son be taken into the army training schools, since she is compelled to work out, and she feels that he is not having proper associates under present circumstances. "It is killing me to see my only boy go to ruin. He is not a bad boy, but he needs training. Please let me know if I can get him in the army's schools. Please help me to save my only boy, and please let me hear as soon as possible. Please state what I may have to do to put him there."

Another Missouri father writes that his boy is anxious to go on with school, "but has to attend school under great difficulties, as we live six and a half miles from town and he has to go on horseback." He states that the boy is only fifteen years old, is five feet eight and a half inches tall and weighs 135 pounds, and asks that age requirements be waived.

As a part of the campaign to widely advertise the new educational work in the army, circulars were sent to thousands of rural address where recruiting officers could not be sent. This was done in November, so that farm work would not be interfered with by enlistments. Twenty occupational subjects which are taught in the army were advertised in this circularization. Thousands of replies have been received requesting further information.

Leaps to River, Killed by Ice.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Miss Alice Hatch, 23, committed suicide here by leaping into the Missouri river from the street car bridge.

Ill health is given as the cause. Miss Hatch did not drown, but died from injuries in striking the ice.

Corn in His Ear 32 Years.

Davenport, Ia.—A grain of corn which W. A. Santell of Washington, Ia., placed in his ear when a child, was removed by surgical operation recently. It had been lodged in the ear for 32 years, and had caused much suffering.

Shoot Oil on Water to Calm Angry Waves

Boston.—Shells filled with a gallon of oil and fired at angry waves by the United States life guards will calm them, according to tests made by H. S. Parker of Cohasset. He says: These shells, filled with a gallon of oil fired by low-force powder charge, would scatter the oil on the surface of the water. A barrage of such shells to the windward of a wreck would produce a sufficiently smooth sea to enable a lifeboat to make a safe approach from the shore to the wreck. These oil shells are now being tested.

Racing Stars of San Francisco



Mildred Owens of San Francisco with five of the fast-racing greyhounds, now facing the barrier every Sunday afternoon at the Emeryville racetrack, San Francisco. They are: Cloudy Cannon, Daddy Long Legs, Kansas Wild Bill, Major Wild Bill and Diablo, the latter considered the world's greatest hound over the hurdles.