

Half They Have to Abused Pets

Brother and Sister in Kansas City, Kan., Give Money and Time in Humane Work.

DOGS, CATS AND PARROTS

All Are Tenderly Cared For in the Little Bowered Cottage and Put Out of Their Misery if Too Sick to Recover.

Kansas City, Mo.—Would you be willing to give more than half of your modest income to make life less rigorous for suffering or neglected animals?

Such is the sacrifice being made by Miss Sarah and H. H. Jacobs of Kansas City, Kan., across the river from here. And it is no mere passing hobby, they have been doing this for the last quarter century. The Jacobs are nationally known for their unselfish work.

Living in a little cottage, surrounded by rose bushes, bird houses, flower beds and fruit trees, these two have consecrated their lives to ameliorating the hardships visited upon man's often neglected and abused companions.

H. H. Jacobs provides the income by working as a bookkeeper on the Missouri side, while Miss Sarah looks after the home and its numerous pets.

And there are many dogs in the Jacobs home—ten dogs, two score cats, and two parrots. The care of these pets, however, represents only a minor part of the activities of the two workers. Both are officers in the Wyandotte County Humane society and labor incessantly to benefit animal life through that source. With all this the Jacobs are not unmindful of the needs of unfortunate children, and even adults of their city, as they are active in the Associated Charities.

Miss Sarah, who was found at home busy with her charges, said that her first instruction in humane work was when she was a little girl and her father taught her that it was just as easy to step around an anthill as to crush it with her heel.

Chloroform to Diseased.

While thoroughly orthodox in their theology, the Jacobs believe firmly that most of the sin and suffering in the world has followed man's habit of killing and abusing animals. There is nothing fanciful about their views, however. Miss Sarah, as president of the humane society, has personally chloroformed hundreds of diseased, deformed and homeless animals.

"It sometimes is expedient," she said, "to remove them to avert further suffering. When it is necessary to put an animal to sleep, I always utter a word of prayer, taking full responsibility for the act."

Most of the pets in the Jacobs home have been brought there by persons

who have found them suffering in the streets or were too poor to look after them. Many carry a story of human interest, with sometimes a tragedy.

There is Cinderella, who has been brutally wounded. The Jacobs decided to chloroform the animal to relieve its intense suffering. Finally it struggled over to the open fireplace and curled up in the warm ashes. Soon it showed signs of rallying and they concluded it should live. It did recover. The incident reminded them of the fairy story of the little girl sitting in the ashes and who later was able to wear the glass slipper, and the spotted hound became Cinderella.

Miss Jacobs told of a cat that saved their lives. A leaky gas jet had filled the house with fumes while they slept. The cat mewed in vain and finally leaped upon the bed and scratched Miss Jacobs to a waking position and a realization of their danger.

Cat's Interesting Career.

Yarrow, a cat with an interesting career, was named after Mary Craig Yarrow, a noted humane worker of Philadelphia. This cat once was a companion to a little boy. The boy died and on the night of his funeral the animal was carried away and locked in a freight car bound for Arkansas. A fortnight later the cat returned home nearly starved. The boy's mother took it to the Jacobs home.

Some of the animals of other days, especial favorites who had earned some mark of distinction, are buried in the flower garden. There are no markers, save a stone border around the grave of Hermano (Mexican for brother), long in the family. Hermano had saved Miss Jacobs' life in Texas

Dog Howled by His Dead Master's Side 2 Months

New York.—Almost nightly for two months a dog has been howling and whining for his master, who lay dead in a small furnished room and no one went near to find out what was the trouble.

The man who had died there and been forgotten was John J. Moore, pardoned criminal. When repair men, in going to fix a leaky pipe, found it necessary to get into the room and break down the door they came upon Moore lying on the bed wrapped in blankets. The dog had gone. The animal howled long the night before and it may have been that he had decided at last no one would come to his master's aid and there was nothing more to be done.

when a big rattler was about to strike her. The dog pounced upon the snake and received the poisonous bite. He became blind, but lived many years.

Asked about the cost of pursuing their humane work, Miss Jacobs said it amounted to \$600 or \$700 a year. She insisted, however, that this did not constitute a sacrifice, that they derived pleasure from it and preferred to spend their money in this way, even if it forced them to give up many comforts.

Girl Must Return His Ring.

Asbury Park, N. J.—When a couple in New Jersey agree to break an engagement the man is entitled to the ring he gave.

That delicate point was settled by Judge Lawrence of the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of a Trenton man who resorted to the law to get back the ring he had given a girl who then married another man.

Stupid Yankees Lose in Baltic

Unbelievable Ignorance Is Costing Them the Trade of the New States Over There.

FAIL TO GET BIG ORDERS

British, German and Dutch Firms Are Getting Millions of Dollars Because They are Better Informed Than the American Business Men.

Riga, Latvia.—Millions of dollars in ready cash are going to English, German and Dutch firms from the Baltic states because of the almost unbelievable unfamiliarity of even the largest American firms with foreign trading conditions, and even geography, say Americans here.

Dozens of big orders for which cash was actually in the banks in New York have been lost to America because of what American representatives in Baltic states term absolute stupidity.

"It is said," said one of these Americans in Riga, who has had to place many orders in Germany and in England, when America could have had them, "that the heads of American firms realize what the subordinates in charge of their foreign trading departments are doing to them."

"Most of them, brought up on so-called American efficiency systems that may work well at home but are absolutely hopeless abroad, try to do business in Europe according to 'form 22' or 'form 24' or whatever form they would apply to similar deals in America."

"To illustrate, not long ago I had an urgent cash order for 40,000 suits of underclothing for a Baltic state. I telegraphed to a big American firm. 'What your price 40,000 suits heavy underwear cash against documents New York?'"

"Two or three days later, when some

bright young credit man had tried to digest this telegram, I received a cable saying: 'Wire your credit rating and references.'

"Now, I suppose his 'form 22' required him to do that, but I wired back, 'My credit references are cash in New York bank. What are your prices?'"

"Some days later I received a telegram saying: 'Price dollar two dollars something like that.'

"More valuable time was lost in an exchange of cablegrams asking what they meant, per garment or per suit. The result was that I wired an English firm. My answer from it was complete, just what I wanted. The telegram gave the price per suit, weight of shipment, probable date of delivery and everything that I wanted to know. The English firm got the order and took the cash in the New York bank."

"When I write American firms for catalogs, I get catalogs without prices. I suppose they think it is undignified to print them. Then I write for price lists and get price lists without catalogs."

Print Complete Catalogs.

"German or British firms print complete catalogs, giving just what one wants to know. They save valuable weeks of mail correspondence and get the orders."

Another American in trade in Riga showed the correspondent a cablegram from one of the biggest oil companies in America, in reply to his telegram which said: "Quote me price refined coal oil delivered Riga." The answer read: "Crude oil has gone up 20 cents a barrel."

"Now," said this American dealer, "I didn't want to know about crude oil and I haven't time to figure out what effect a rise in its price would have on coal oil that was badly wanted by my buyer."

"In many of such ridiculous cases I have telegraphed directly to the heads of firms in America explaining the situation. But I haven't the time to write all of them. So the Germans and English get the orders."

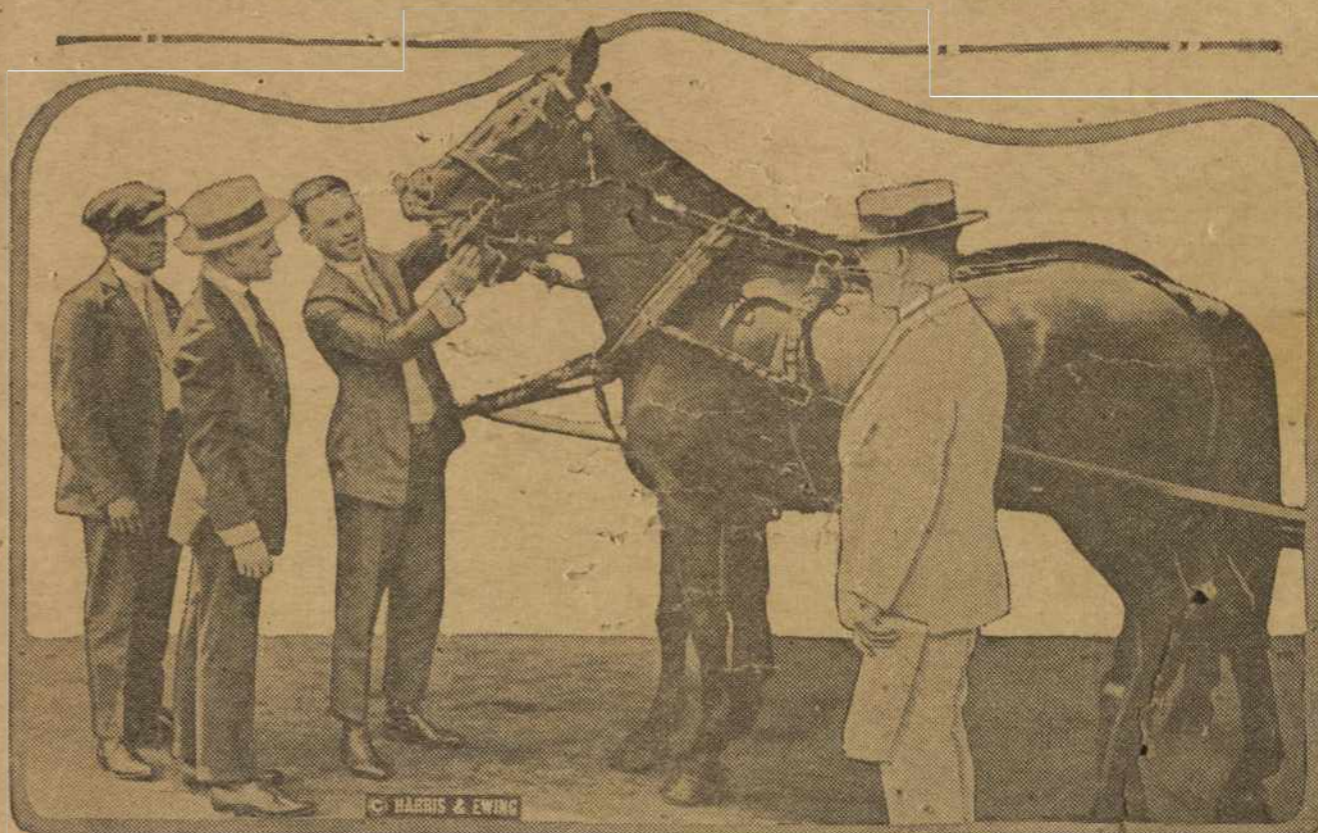
Incidentally, perhaps half of the letters sent by American firms to the Baltic states bear only 2-cent postage stamps, causing indignant prospective buyers to dig down in their pockets to pay postage due in rubles or marks or whatever the unit happens to be.

Some of them bear fantastic addresses, such as "Riga, Russia, via the Pacific." One letter in reply to request to ship for cash a big consignment of goods from New York to Riga said the firm was sorry, "but had no shipping facilities on the Pacific."

Bone From Leg Grafted Into Backbone of Boy

Anaconda, Mont.—With a piece of bone six inches long taken from his left leg and grafted into a bone of his back, Eugene McHugh, aged 5 years, returned from St. James' hospital, Butte, to his home in Anaconda. The boy suffered injuries which developed complications and demanded the operation, which was performed by Dr. E. F. Maginn with apparent success.

These Three Boys Won a Trip to England



In competition with boys representing 13 states, these three boys, G. W. Wetting, Jack Turner and Alva Debnam, won the first prize in judging live stock at the southeastern fair, Atlanta, Ga., the prize consisting of a trip to the English royal live stock show at Derby, England. They stopped off in Washington where they were guests of the government for two days. The picture shows them examining the secretary of agriculture's driving team, while Secretary Wallace is an interested spectator.

Adventures With American Dollar

Writer Tells Some of His Experiences With Exchange in 18 Foreign Countries.

CHINAMAN MAKES IT CLEAR

One Little Transaction in Exchange Nets Traveler 700 Per Cent at Harbin—Gold Coin at Peking, If Sold, Would Upset the Financial System.

Washington, D. C.—Variations in currency exchange rates have not only a broad economic significance but also an extremely personal pertinence to the traveler. Maynard Owen Williams, who has just returned from a trip through 18 countries to compile information and collect picture material for the National Geographic society, relates some of his experiences with exchange as follows:

"It is only in times of extreme stress that the average American considers the 'cart wheel' and the 'greenback' as commodities much like flour or madras shirting, but for most of the world foreign exchange is a vital matter every day in the year. When it takes 20 silver dollars to buy an 'X' and a 'V' in Budapest, it sounds like a fairy tale to the man who stops to think it is Uncle Sam's own currency which is treated in this manner. But the Chinese keeper of an exchange shop makes it as plain as day.

A Chinaman Makes It Clear. "You walk up to his open counter facing the sidewalk and ask him how much American dollars are selling for this morning."

"This morning, price very bad. My no want 'em. No man want to buy. No steamer leave today. Saturday big steamer leave for Merica, can give you more better price."

"During the attempt to reset the boy emperor on the Chinese throne in the summer of 1917, a money changer in Hankow sold me some Peking notes for 20 per cent of their face value, asserting that I could get full value in Peking, if I ever got there. I was on my way to Petrograd and had to get my passport amended in Peking, so I took a chance on \$25 worth of Peking notes issued by the Bank of Communications which cost \$5 in Hankow, the railway service between the Yangtze port and the capital being interrupted at the time.

Transaction Nets 700 Per Cent.

"Most of the money I spent at face value in Peking for government telegrams, but as I was leaving I invested a few dollars in Chinese postage stamps. At Harbin, where the Chinese and Russian post offices competed, I trusted my letters to the Chinese post because of a censorship on Russian mail, and instead of buying Chinese stamps in Russian currency at a high exchange rate, I affixed stamps which I had bought in Peking with Chinese currency that was debased in Hankow. My profit on the transaction ran over 700 per cent."

"Certain firms and mission boards in China are in the habit of guaranteeing their workers a rate of at least two Chinese dollars for every gold dollar in their salary. Otherwise a gold salary would be subject to a decided variation since Chinese dollars in 1915 were worth only 40 American cents, and in 1918 they were worth nearly a dollar. Under this arrangement employees of one American corporation were sending home more money each month than they received as salary. Two hundred dollars a month, converted at two to one would bring four hundred Chinese dollars. For 220 of these the American could buy American exchange for \$200, and he would have 180 Chinese dollars to live on.

"Consular officers get a guaranteed rate of exchange. Military officers

that the price of a dollar in copper runs from 130 to 140, instead of a seemingly logical 100.

"This state of things gives rise to the 'Oh, by the way' habit. Foreign stores will accept up to 50 cents in 'small money,' but more than that amount must be paid in 'big money.' A woman under such conditions develops a poor memory and yields to sudden impulse. She buys something for 50 cents and thus completes the transaction. But before she leaves the counter, she says 'Oh, by the way' and purchases another 50 cents worth, thus getting a dime and two or three coppers for herself. The store gets its money back by returning seven dimes as change for a 30-cent purchase and thus makes its income look, not like 30 cents, but like 44 to 50.

Trip Cost \$200 Less Than Nothing.

"In Tiflis, in the spring of 1918, the rouble was selling at 15 to the dollar. I bought 6,000, for there was no telling how long it would take to get out of Russia at that time. When I reached Vladivostok, some weeks later, the Japanese were preparing to send an army into Siberia and were buying up roubles. The rate there was 6.35 roubles for a dollar. I traveled from the Caucasus to the Pacific and took nearly two months to do it, and when I changed my money at the end of the trip, it had cost me about \$200 less than nothing. The professor with whom I had traveled for several months in Russia and Turkestan had converted all his gold into roubles before leaving America, and had been spending roubles that cost him 30 cents each which bought no more than those I had bought in Tiflis for 8.

"On my recent trip to India I expected to cross Persia on my way from Eastern Europe, and since American gold had been worth four times as much as American paper in the Persian bazaars in 1918, I carried a small bag of gold with me. The trip across Persia proved impossible, and it was not till the eve of sailing for home that I sold some of the gold which I had carried for thousands of miles, and which had caused me endless arguments at nearly every boundary. Most of it I paid to the United States customs on my arrival, after having carried it for ten months, and a hundred thousand miles. There were only two times on the trip when I could have sold it for as much as I could get for a letter of credit.

Prefer Letters of Credit.

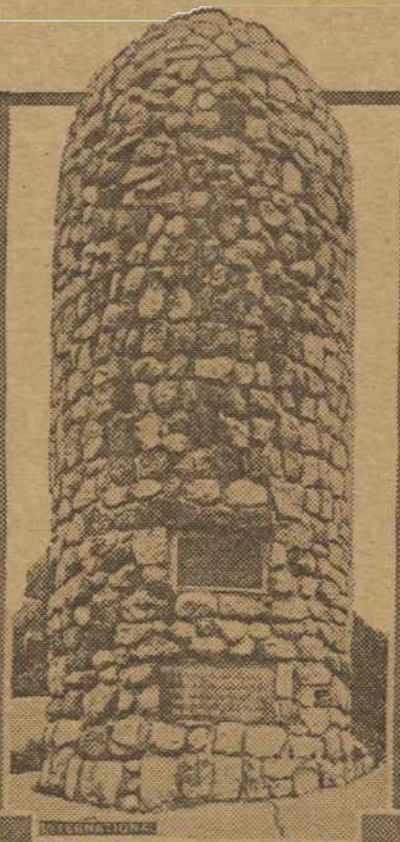
"I have never heard of anybody making money on exchange by accepting expert advice, and I would never want to offer it to anyone. But when I leave American soil again, all my money is going to be invested in a letter of credit and enough travelers' checks to help me out when I want only a small sum. Boundaries reduce currency in a way that alarms the traveler and an American letter of credit is fixed at any point where there is a bank. In the varying prices that one can get when merchandising his American currency, the gold coin sometimes wins, the silver coin seldom, and the greenback most often. But in the 18 countries I have just visited, my letter of credit beat every other one of the many ways I carried my money."

"Once in a while fortune smiles on the traveler. Last December, in Bombay, I tried to cash a Colombo draft. The bank could not quote a rate and sent it to its Colombo office, advancing me such money as I needed in the meantime. A week later, in Karachi, I received the balance of the amount. There had been bookkeeping and telegraph charges. But the rupee had decreased in value during the time it took to complete the deal, and the result was that I received nearly two hundred more rupees than I would have had if the draft had been marked Bombay instead of Colombo."

Wear Big Colored Handkerchiefs.

Paris.—A voluminous handkerchief, a yard square and of the same color and design as the blouse and veil, is the latest Paris fad. The women tuck or pin the center of the handkerchief in a side pocket, not a breast pocket, leaving the long ends of the handkerchief hanging out six or eight inches.

ABIGAIL ADAMS SHAFT



The Abigail Adams memorial at Quincy, Mass., which was erected by the Daughters of the Revolution in memory of Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States and mother of the sixth, John Quincy Adams. Abigail Adams was one of the most influential women of her day and a writer of note. The memorial shaft is erected on the spot from which Abigail Adams and John Quincy Adams, then a boy, witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill.

Says Farmers Go Crazy for Lack of Recreation

Washington.—One of the reasons why you "can't keep 'em down on the farm" was explained here at the seventy-seventh annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

More farmers go crazy every year in the United States than any other class of citizenship, Dr. J. M. Lee of Rochester, N. Y., told the convention. Work, worry and lack of recreation are the causes.

Professional men—clergymen, physicians and lawyers—are less likely to go crazy, Dr. Lee said.

However, Dr. Lee warned, don't be too sure of yourself, for insanity is slowly but steadily increasing.

From San Francisco to Venezuela



From continent to continent by airplane on a business trip was the purpose with which James Otis and two others soared from the Marina flying field, San Francisco, and headed out for Venezuela. Five thousand miles lie between the three intrepid men and their destination. Otis is making a trip to his plantation near Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. William Morris is the pilot and C. F. West the mechanic.