

Hair Tonic Jags Fill This Jail

34 Per Cent Increase in Arrests at Washington Due to "Non-Beverages."

1,097 SENTENCED IN YEAR

Flavoring Extracts, Tonics, Perfumes, Medicine Containing Alcohol and Even Wood Alcohol Used as Beverage.

Washington.—The use of hair tonic, flavoring extracts, perfumes, medicines containing alcohol, and even poisonous wood alcohol, for beverage purposes, had a good deal to do with the fact that the number of jail sentences dealt out at the nation's capital for intoxication during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, showed an increase of 34 per cent over the previous year, according to the annual report of W. L. Peak, superintendent of the District jail, just made public.

Superintendent Peak described the increase as "an erratic fluctuation in the process of extinction," which local observers declared not such a bad way of putting it, after all. At any rate, there were 1,097 sentenced to jail for drinking more than they could handle, as compared with 811 who didn't get home safely the year before.

Intoxication Increasing.

"From their low point following the new law the figures are ascending and intoxication for the moment is increasing," reads the superintendent's report.

"The beverages are new, and most of them are legitimate articles of commerce, but they are being used for purposes never designed by the manufacturer. Hair tonic, flavoring extracts, perfumes, medicines and the poisonous wood alcohol are all being consumed by the old-time victims of a habit which required an act of congress to cure.

"The increase is due to the fact that younger men have been able to evade the law and have found means of trafficking in saleable imitations of old beverages having an alcoholic content nearly double that of the older product.

"The enforcement of the law is fully in keeping with the public's viewpoint, and the increased violations are probably only an erratic fluctuation in the process of extinction.

Because it is so nearly universal, terminated stand in the matter of drinking upon certain forms of recklessness and defiance of law, good results are already indicated. There were 77 fewer cases of carrying deadly

weapons, 74 fewer cases of larceny, and 30 fewer cases of grand larceny than last year.

"There were 58 persons sentenced for joy-riding, a decrease of 34. There were 49 committed for murder, a gain of 10 over last year. There are four men awaiting execution.

Young Men Offenders.

"It has been the accepted belief that the boy brought safely through his teens into the full promise and estate of young manhood has safely passed the fields in which wild oats are grown, and is firmly embarked upon the broad highway of rectitude and right living.

"Because the courts took such a devious view is undoubtedly well founded. And yet 1,334 of this year's jail population were between the ages of twenty and thirty; more than one-third of all, at the exact time when life should hold for them every inducement to be loyal to the precepts of righteousness.

"It has been so before—other reports disclose it—not the wild, careless age of youth, but the age that leads a wife and child to hang their heads in shame, in the squalor of privation, because of the misdeeds of a grown man.

"Then on to other years the arrow points until it passes beyond the six-

teenth milestone, and 51 men, within the limits of old age, were received. There were 500 of the total under twenty, misguided, ignorant, reckless, and their crimes were nearly always more serious than those of men between forty and fifty. In this latter group are found the habitual drunkards, so that they pad the total of their generation to 554.

"Twenty to thirty is the age of yielding to temptation," the report concludes, adding: "It is there the ounce of prevention is needed."

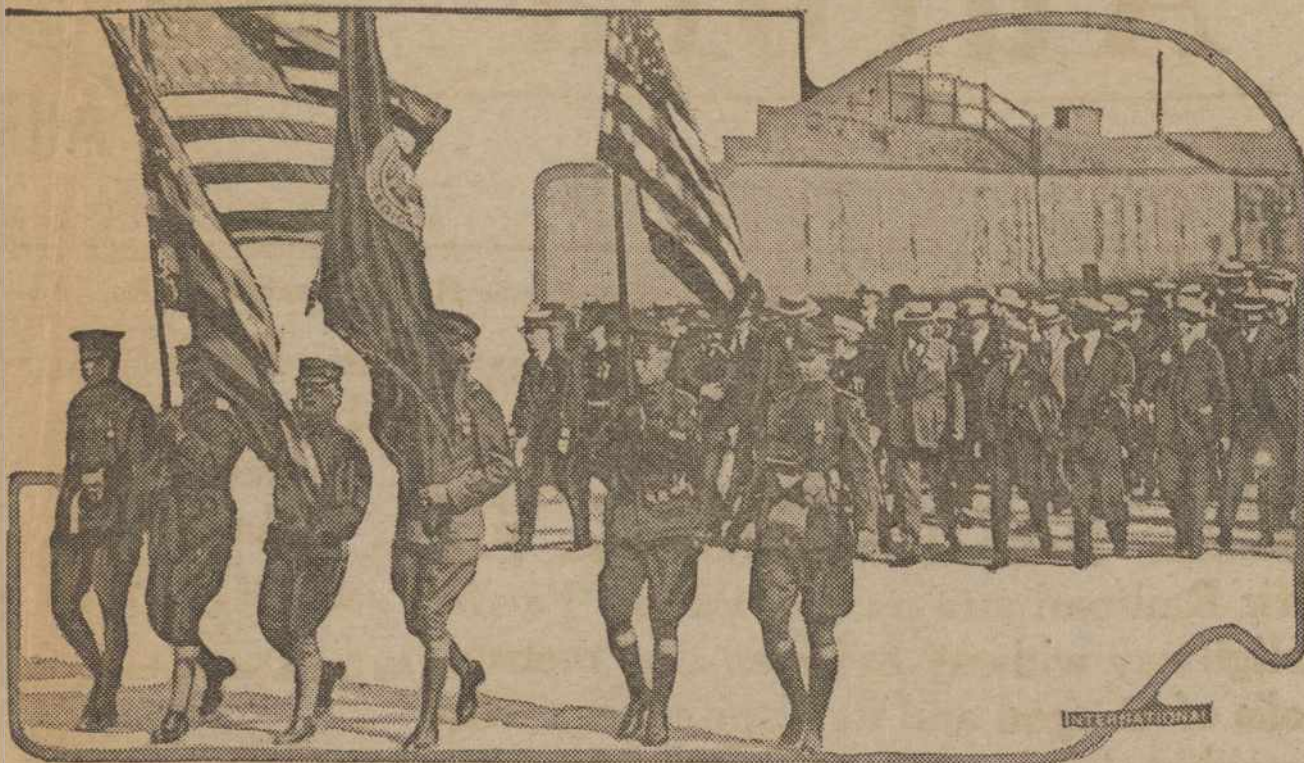
MEET AROUND 'ROCK OF AGES'

Pilgrims in England Honor Composer at Spot That Inspired Great Hymn.

Burrington, Combe, Somerset, England.—The rock visualized by Augustus Toplady, when he was inspired to compose the hymn, "Rock of Ages," stands just outside this village and a great demonstration to perpetuate his memory was held there on the August bank holiday. Toplady is said to have taken refuge on the rock from a severe storm which was sweeping over the gorge on the edge of which the rock stands, and, while waiting for it to pass over he was led to compose the hymn.

The great pilgrimage to the rock was organized under the auspices of the Church of England, but a Salvation Army band also took part. The 10,000 people present, some of whom were perched on jutting rocks on the side of the gorge, took part in the singing of the hymn. It was also decided that a memorial to Toplady should be placed on the rock.

France Welcomes Visiting Members of the Legion



The members of the American Legion on their arrival in France aboard the S. S. George Washington, were accorded the greatest reception ever tendered a foreign visiting body. Naval, military and civil authorities turned out to pay respects to the men who fought on the battle fields of France. The Legion is in France to dedicate a memorial to the American soldiers who fell on the French battlefields. The visitors are here seen marching through Cherbourg.

Animal Pests Worry Farmers

Sometimes Hard to Tell Which Are Useful and Which Are Nuisances.

MILLIONS FROM THEIR FURS

How Those Which Must Be Exterminated May Be Trapped, Is Told in Bulletin of Biological Survey—Rats and Mice Worst.

Washington.—Practically every farm is overrun at times by pests of one kind or another. Farmers, therefore, find it necessary to kill such pests in order to prevent them from injuring their property or crops. Some he destroys by poison; others he eliminates by employing traps.

"A knowledge of the traits and habits of the animals," says Ned Dearborn in a bulletin of the bureau of biological survey, "and of proved methods of capturing them is important if the farmer is to combat them successfully. Besides such out-and-out pests as rats, mice and pocket gophers, some other animals are occasionally harmless, but, having valuable skins and being classed as fur bearers, are given special consideration.

"The lively demand for all kinds of fur puts into the pockets of American trappers millions of dollars a year, which, until the harvest, has not cost them a single effort. Moreover, several of the furry tenants of the farmer not only are not pests but are useful while alive. Foxes, for example, destroy many rabbits and mice, both of which, when abundant, are very destructive to fruit trees and crops. Skunks are exceedingly beneficial, for they feed almost entirely on mice, grasshoppers, crickets, white grubs and other farm pests. It is only in exceptional cases that either foxes or skunks attack poultry; it is far better to keep poultry in suitable inclosures or to kill the individual animal which is doing damage than to adopt a policy of general persecution toward the tribes to which the few offenders belong.

Excellent Mousers.

"The food habits of other fur bearers are usually of less importance. Weasels are excellent mousers; minks feed on frogs, fish, mice and other small animals, while raccoons and opossums eat, in addition to a wide variety of harmful small animals, many kinds of vegetable food of little or no direct value to man. Muskrats and beavers live on wild products of marshes and woodlands, and only in rare instances are their burrows or houses objectionable.

"In short, speaking generally, fur animals transform uncultivated and useless materials into valuable peltries, without expense or attention on our part. They are doing this throughout the country. When the corn is in the crib, and the landscape has been browned by frost, farm lads take down their traps with happy expectation and set out to gather unearned increments of fur.

"The most destructive group of pests on the farm includes the small gnawing animals known as rodents. Among them are house rats and mice which have been brought to this country from the Old World, and several kinds of native rats, meadow mice, pine mice, white-footed mice and pocket mice. Ground squirrels of several kinds are found throughout the western states and in many localities are very destructive to forage and grain. Prairie dogs of the plains region, related to ground squirrels, also destroy a great deal of forage in the vicinity of their 'towns.' Here and there woodchucks, or groundlings, also related to ground squirrels, are destructive to field and garden crops. In mountainous and timbered regions porcupines are more or less destructive to orchard and

other trees. These animals are all easy to trap, the main difficulty being that they frequently occur in great numbers.

Habits of Mice.

"House mice have a habit of following the walls of a room as they run about, and a trap placed behind a table leg or small object where mice naturally run need not be baited. House rats are sometimes wary and difficult to catch in traps set in the ordinary way. A small steel trap set in a pan of bran or oats and carefully covered will usually catch the shyest of rats. It is well to scatter small pieces of meat or bread over the bran. Wild rats and mice may be trapped readily at the entrance to their burrows or in their runways, the traps and the manner of setting them being the same as employed in catching house rats and mice.

Prairie dogs, ground squirrels and woodchucks are usually caught in steel traps set at the entrance to their burrows. Sometimes it is not necessary to cover the traps, but as a rule it is advisable to press them well into the earth and cover them lightly with grass or leaves or whatever may be at hand.

"Porcupines may be caught by means of an apple or carrot or a bit of green corn placed in a crevice behind a No. 2 or No. 3 uncovered steel trap, as these animals are quite unwarly. They may also be caught in traps set at the entrances of their dens, which are often located in cliffs. Cottontail rabbits are frequently destructive to young fruit trees and garden truck. They may be caught in box traps baited with sweet apple, carrot or pumpkin. Where rabbits are abundant, shelter traps are occupied by them more or less regularly during the day. A dog trained to hunt rabbits will give warning when one is inside a trap. To prevent the quarry's escape a stick with a disk at the end of it may be thrust into the entrance, after which the top of the trap may be opened and the animal caught in the hand. The skins and flesh of trapped rabbits are superior to those of rabbits which have been shot.

The Pocket Gopher.

"In many of the western states the rodent most destructive and most difficult to capture is the pocket gopher, which spends most of its life underground. Owing to its subterranean habits it has been found expedient to devise special kinds of gopher traps. In making its burrows, the gopher

HERE'S A QUEER HYBRID



This is a "Rooster-Tom," and is the property and pride of Dr. Thomas Ross of Portland, Ore., who has about forty queer hybrid fowl. The rooster-tom's mother was a turkey and his father a rooster. His call starts like a cock's crow and tapers off into a liquid gobble.

Lightning Flash Picks Setting Hen's Bones

Winchester, Va.—A marvelous freak of lightning was reported by Mrs. Coleman Lyne of Jefferson county, West Virginia, who declared that after lightning had struck a small pear tree near her chicken yard she went out to look after a hen whose eggs were soon to hatch. She found the lightning had run down the fence a short distance to the nest, and there was the skeleton of the hen in the exact position in which she had set upon the nest.

The bones were as clean as if they had been scraped, and the meat and feathers lay nearby not even scorched. None of the eggs had been cracked, but on close inspection a small hole was found in the end of each, and the inside of the shell burned out as clean as a new pin.

throws up on the surface of the ground the dirt it excavates. The trapper, opening a fresh mound, sets a gopher trap well within it and covers the opening behind the trap with a piece of sod, or whatever may be at hand.

"Besides the rodents, which constitute the majority of farm and garden pests, there are certain other creatures which are sometimes obnoxious; among these are stray cats, which too often destroy useful birds. In many localities one of the worst farm pests is the crow, which is often destructive to grain, eggs and young chickens. Crows may be caught in steel traps, carefully covered with soil and baited with whatever they are destroying—eggshells, for example. Such hawks and owls as are destructive may sometimes be caught in small jump traps. Another pest is the English sparrow, which destroys no small amount of grain during the ripening period."

STOLEN GEMS HURT MARKET

Pilfered Russian Diamonds Ruin the Trade in Holland and England.

Amsterdam, Holland.—Steadily increasing unemployment in the Dutch diamond industry is causing some apprehension in business circles here. Last week the number of unemployed exceeded 7,900, and a considerable increase is expected in the near future. Unfavorable news from the United States is having a bad influence on the diamond market. It is hoped, however, that abundant American crops, followed as they probably will be by more active general business, will lead to some revival in the demand for diamonds. The fact that guldners are low in the American market may also lead to some American buying.

Messages from England attribute the poor trade in diamonds in the British and Dutch markets to the fact that many stolen Russian stones have been sold in various European cities. The larger number of these stolen Russian gems came by circuitous routes into the hands of Dutch dealers. Virtually all of them had to be reground. It is the belief among the initiated here that the market will not be normal again until these stolen stones have all been cleared off the market.

Well, Now That's Settled.

Eldorado, Kas.—The old question of how many kernels of corn a rooster will eat after it has not been fed for twenty-four hours has been answered to the satisfaction of residents of the Leon community, near here. A general merchandise store at Leon offered a prize of a pair of shoes to the person guessing the correct number. Mrs. N. S. Matthews of Leon won. Her guess was 238 grains. The rooster consumed 240.

Gatun lake, a part of the Panama canal system, is the largest man-made body of fresh water in the world.

Sense of Color Guides Turtles

Scientific Experiments at Dry Tortugas Elicit Many Facts About Reptiles.

TOOK BLUE PAPER FOR SEA

Tropical Fauna is Affected by Adjacent Flora—Brilliant-Hued Flamingo Fades Out When Removed From Regular Habitat.

Washington.—Representatives of the department of marine biology in the Carnegie Institute at Washington have been engaged for some time in research work in the Dry Tortugas, little islands near Key West, and have discovered many interesting facts concerning the giant sea turtles which frequent the Atlantic coast.

One discovery has been made by a method which could be well described as "mocking the turtle," for by this method it has been pretty well established that the baby sea turtle is guided by a sense of color alone in seeking the water as soon as it is old enough to leave the sandy nesting place that its parents have chosen. Heretofore it has been thought that the young were guided by instinct, sight or even perhaps by a sense of smell.

In Breeding Time.

The marine turtles, green hawksbill, loggerhead, and the less known leatherback, seek the land in their breeding period. The New York aquarium kept a platform where the specimens would spend shore leave for a long time before they found out that they were not used. But when the time for the egg-laying arrives, the great sea reptiles leave the water, making for the uninhabited islands and coasts where they deposit the eggs to be incubated and hatched in the sun-kissed sands. The Dry Tortugas are a favorite

nesting place, as the name tortugas, Spanish for tortoise, would indicate.

The eggs are laid some distance from the shore, and as soon as the young are able to swim they make in a straight line for the open sea. It was at this age of the young turtles that the experiments were conducted. The scientists had with them sheets of colored paper, red, yellow and blue. When a sheet of red or yellow paper was placed between the baby and his view of the water he would immediately turn and go in another direction. But when the blue sheet was used, no matter where placed, the infant would make for it without hesitation. There wasn't any question about "blue for a boy, pink for a girl." All experiments showed that, whether or not we have picked blue as a standard color, as far as the turtle is concerned, it is the bluebird for happiness.

Gets Color From Food.

The tests were made with the Atlantic green turtle. It is also believed that he gets the color for which he is named from feeding on the seaweeds, which are more brilliant in color. Research along similar lines has developed the theory that the beautiful scarlet flamingo gets his coloring from cerions and the brilliantly hued mollusks which abound along the coasts of the southern islands and shoals. It is strongly substantiated by the fact that the European flamingo is almost white and that our own species fades rapidly when put in zoological collections where he can no longer get these foods. In the same process, the wonderfully colored tropical fish lose their vividness when placed in captivity.

BLIND 11 YEARS, SEES AT 80

Former Kentucky Policeman Enjoyed Ball Games While Sitting in Darkness.

Maysville, Ky.—William B. Dawson, eighty years old, who after eleven years of blindness has regained his sight sufficiently to distinguish certain objects, has gone to Cincinnati, where he will undergo an operation which, it is promised, will enable him to see well.

Mr. Dawson retired from the Maysville police force when he was stricken after several years of service.

During his years of darkness his chief diversion was attending baseball games. Though sitting in utter darkness, he could tell when a batter hit the ball, in which direction it went and whether it was a safe hit.

The first indication that he would see again came when he learned he could distinguish light from darkness. Later he was able to see the windows in his room.

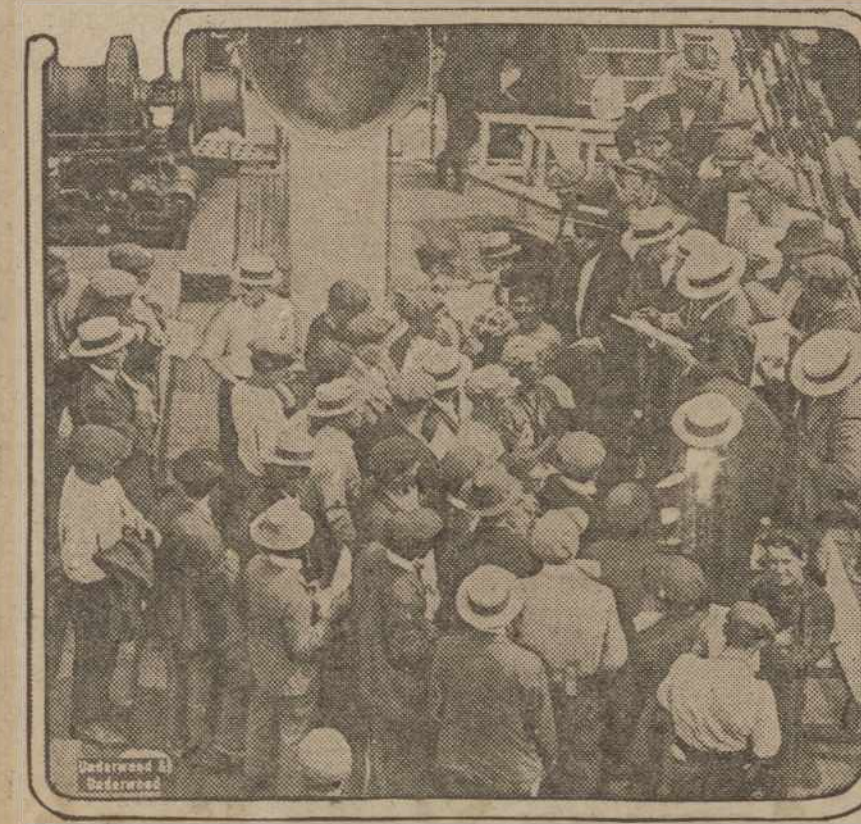
'Stray Deer in Town Harbor.

Seattle, Wash.—A stray deer, quitting his woody retreat on Mercer Island in Lake Washington, here swam almost into the heart of the city of Seattle recently. The crew of a lake steamer sighted the fugitive and gave chase. When the deer had nearly reached the city dock, a lasso thrown from the boat caught him. He was turned over to the municipal zoo here.

Poison, Mistaken for Wine, Kills Four.

Chicago.—Six men working in a railroad freight house discovered a paper carton labeled "Wine—34 per cent." It was part of a shipment of colchicum, a deadly poison. The men drank three of the twelve bottles in the carton. Four of them died in agony, and the other two are fighting for their lives.

Jobless Veterans to Fight in Morocco



A group of men receiving \$10 bills—one to each—aboard S. S. Italia, just before it sailed from New York. These men are part of a large number who have enlisted at the Spanish consulate in New York in the foreign legion of the Spanish army for the duration of the war against the insurgents in Morocco. Among them are scores of American veterans who were out of work.