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CHILDREN'S WEEK STARTS APRIL 30 IN 50 STATES

CHICAGO.—Children's week, which has been observed in 50 states and provinces of North America to emphasize religious education as a phase of child conservation, will be observed this year April 30 to May 7, and at such other dates as particular communities may select. "At least 12,000,000 of the 25,000,000 children of North America under 12 years of age are receiving no religious education whatsoever," Mrs. Maud Junkin Baldwin, superintendent of the children's division of the International Sunday School association said here in explaining the plan of the division for this observance. The week was first recognized in 1918 in 44 states and provinces and the number was subsequently raised.

- It is proposed that the week include one or more of the following features:
 - (1) A meeting for parents, Sunday school leaders and day school teachers to present "the children's need of religious education."
 - (2) The opening of a booth or tent or room or corner in a store for the purpose of making a Sunday school exhibit, distributing literature helpful to parents and Sunday school teachers and interesting the general public in the movement for better religious education of the children.
 - (3) A house-to-house visitation of the homes of the community to find all children who are not in Sunday schools.
 - (4) A parade of the children of the Sunday schools to arouse the interest of the general public.
 - (5) A pageant presented in the town hall, the municipal building, or any other building to which people go, designed to show the need of religious education.
 - (6) A children's festival of song and story to create community spirit and "an appreciation on the part of adults of the ministry of song and story in the religious life of children."
 - (7) An institute for parents and Sunday school teachers to afford them an opportunity to receive definite instruction in the religious education of children.

RARE JEWELRY IS BEING SOLD FOR SONG IN RUSSIA

ODESSA.—More of old Russia's apparently inexhaustible supply of art treasures are being thrown upon the market under the new free trade policy combined with the increasing need of money to buy food. Here, as in Moscow and Petrograd, the shops sell for the most part second hand jewelry, of gold and silver.

The bitter story of the home-wrecking revolution is told in any shop window. The majority of these things are going abroad. Among them are collections of plates, paintings, Swiss watches and Sevres vases which were imported from the western countries in the last 200 or 300 years or taken as loot in old wars, especially wars to the south and to the east.

Hundreds of articles bought in France during its great revolution and brought to Russia are now finding their way home again, bought up at low prices by foreigners.

Loot from Poland has gone back. Part of soviet Russia's war indemnity to Poland included diamonds requisitioned from the old Russian rich who in their turn may have obtained them from Poland long ago. Second-hand wedding rings are plentiful in the shops, for women are parting with this last tie that binds them to their loved ones.

Dozens of newly opened commission shops here display a wealth of old wedding dresses, richly brocaded in gold and silver thread, Persian shawls, silk shawls of the time of Catherine the Great, babies' clothes, satin slippers, ball gowns cut into pieces and sold as scarfs or shirtings, hand-worked bed linen, mellowed old lace, silver dainties of the debutante and priceless old silken fans from France and Japan, handpainted by Watteau and like artists.

The men, too, have sold their imperial regimental watches and decorations, their pipes, their gold cigarette cases, their little gold and ivory toons. Musicians have placed on sale their instruments, masters their black conductors' batons inscribed by admiring friends with silver and gold dates in memory of their triumphs.

DECLARES PRINCE RECEIVED GOLD SHOULDER, INDIA

RANGOON.—(The Associated Press) Ralph E. Henderson, an American writer and traveler, has returned here after spending four months in visiting many places in India to study the political conditions. This is his third visit to the Orient. Summing up his impressions of the Indian situation he said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The traveler must feel in his first hour ashore that the air is fairly crackling with a new element. In the towns and cities the white man is no longer a 'tin god' and even in the remote villages his divinity is fast slipping from him.

"I was in Calcutta a week before the Prince of Wales was due to land. At that time our taxi was caught in a traffic jam on one of the main thoroughfares and held for 15 minutes while the packed stream of carts, bullock drawn, horse drawn, buffalo drawn or man drawn, strained through the crowded street.

"When the prince landed at Calcutta the streets were as deserted as those of a New England town on an old Puritan Sabbath. Calcutta shops did no business. Mahatma Gandhi had so commanded.

"A few days later in Assam we were in Gauhati, the capital of the province. Government officials had just raided the home of a wealthy and influential citizen, found incriminating literature and made an arrest. There were rumors of a proposed assault upon the court where the case was being tried, but a company of British soldiers was marched into town to guard it.

"We were talking with two students in Cotton college, the government college at Gauhati. The conversation was naturally upon the subject now uppermost in the minds of all Indians, the political situation and Gandhi. Non-cooperation they evidently approved. Gandhi they frankly admired—regarded almost. Why? Because, they said, of his love for India, and his life of sternest asceticism and self-sacrifice.

"We traveled south, toward Madras. Everywhere we saw the uniform of the Gandhi 'volunteer,' the white cap and the coat of coarse homespun. Some time ago these 'volunteer' bands were declared unlawful by the government.

"An Indian member of the municipal government of Delhi told us of the curious reaction to this order in a large town where his brother was a civil judge. The day following the edict a procession of men in Gandhi uniform marched to the courthouse and demanded that, in accord with the law, they be arrested.

"The judge, knowing that there was no provision for such a multitude of prisoners, was at his wit's end to know what to do. The volunteers clamored for arrest. The judge declared that the uniforms constituted no offense to law, and ordered the police to confiscate the white caps and coats. This done, the procession withdrew to take counsel.

"The next day they returned with cloth badges around their arms, declaring themselves 'volunteers' in offense of law, and demanding arrest. The judge confiscated the cloth badges. These were stripped off and the force letered out. Such wholesale defiance of law recalls Burke's words, 'You cannot indict a whole nation.'

"The Gandhi uniform is now little more than a fashion. In Poona, the hot season capital of Bombay presidency, I saw a street urchin seated on a buffalo and methodically drumming his heels against the animal's ribs, wearing the illegal white cap and homespun.

"In a village near Madras one evening a group of villagers went past the bungalow singing. Our host translated for us the words of a strange, quavering song that came out of the darkness. It was a regular hymn of hate against the detested white men and had been taught the villagers, our host explained, by Gandhi proselytes. In a small town in the same province two or three small boys spat at us from a discreet distance as we walked through the bazaar.

"In these homes of superstition there is a widespread belief in Gandhi. With simple trust the villagers will tell you that Gandhi is not a man; he is a god. He has four arms, four legs, two heads. The government tried to kill him. They put him through a meat chopper, but he came out sound and well. It is no wonder that they shout 'Victory to Mahatma Gandhi' and look forward to blissful times."

Cut This Out—it is Worth Money
Send it to Foley & Co., 2336 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills for pains in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic for constipation, biliousness, headaches, and sluggish bowels. Sold everywhere. Ady.

MAY REVIVE SUIT \$200,000 AGAINST THEOSPHIST LEADER

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Attorneys are preparing to petition the supreme court for rehearing of the action for \$200,000 brought against Mrs. Katherine Tingley, supreme leader of the International Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, by Mrs. Irene M. Mohn. Mrs. Mohn charged Mrs. Tingley with having alienated the affections of her husband, Dr. George F. Mohn, and a supreme court jury awarded her \$100,000 in April, 1921. Recently in Los Angeles the second district court of appeals reversed the judgment and declared that the jury based its verdict upon suspicion and innuendo and exercised most "inexpensive generosity" in determining upon the damages.

Trial of the case in the superior court here took more than a month and necessitated review of more than 100 letters, telegrams and other exhibits.

The Mohns had lived at the Point Loma establishment of the theosophical society here for about 12 years. In 1918, Mrs. Mohn left the homestead and moved to San Diego. In her suit against Mrs. Tingley, Mrs. Mohn charged that the theosophical leader had gained control over Dr. Mohn, destroyed his affection for his wife, and tried to induce him to give large sums of money to the theosophical cause.

The defense contended that the breaking up of the Mohn household was caused by disagreements between Dr. and Mrs. Mohn over the latter's daughter by a former marriage, and insisted that Mrs. Mohn had long known that Mrs. Mohn's interest in theosophy and his intentions to give money to that work and had never opposed that intention. Several letters signed by Mrs. Tingley were put in evidence to show that she had made every effort to bring about a reconciliation between Mrs. Mohn and her husband.

The appellate court's decision fully upholds the contention of Mrs. Tingley's attorneys upon the facts of the case, and emphasizes the defense testimony as to Mrs. Tingley's efforts to bring about a reconciliation.

LENGTH OF SCHOOL
GIRL'S SKIRT IS UP
TO SUPREME COURT

LAWRENCE, Kansas.—How short a girl's skirt must be to be a disturber of scholastic peace, and when, if ever, it becomes the concern of a school board are questions expected to be laid before the supreme court of Kansas, following the recent action of District Judge Hugh Means in sustaining a demurrer of the Vinland, Kansas, rural school board against his jurisdiction in an action brought on behalf of Alice Hansen and Maude Buchanan, Vinland high school pupils, against the board.

Alice and Maude are 15 years old, and both are farmers' daughters. Court action was brought by J. E. Hansen, father of Alice, when the Vinland school board after adopting a rule requiring pupils to wear skirts three inches below the knees, decided that the skirts of Alice and Maude did not meet the specifications, and expelled them until such time as their skirts should be lowered.

On application of Mr. Hansen, Judge Means issued a temporary order directing the school board to permit the girls to return to their studies. They did so, without reservations or amendments as to skirt length. Then the school board filed a demurrer to Judge Means' jurisdiction, which the judge upheld, and Hansen's attorney announced an appeal to the supreme court.

The action of the school board stirred up a hornet's nest in the usually placid community of Vinland. Supporters of the school board said the board was right, and three inches below the knee was a liberal allowance for skirts. Others, particularly friends of the girls' mothers, said they believed Mrs. Hansen and Mrs. Buchanan, who made the costumes in question at home, knew more about what was right and modest for girls to wear than any three men in the county, school directors or not.

Judge Means was made the recipient of much unasked advice and commendation, from hundreds of persons in all parts of the United States.

War Buddies on Hike to Win Big Prize



C. C. Franklin, a war veteran and his pet, Champ, a red dog, raised in the Scotch kennels of Sir Harry Lauder and decorated by Marshal Poeh for bravery, have arrived in San Francisco on their hike around the country. They aim to win the cash prize of \$10,000 offered by New York sporting clubs to the one who walks around "the rim" of the country in nine months time.

KEEP SEATTLE FIREMEN BUSY ON GOLF GAME

SEATTLE, Wash.—No longer will Seattle firemen be forced to yawn over the chess board or scratch their heads over a complicated problem of checkers, in order to while away the tedious moments between fires. "Firemen's golf" has been introduced here.

The game has been described by eye-witnesses as a cross between football and water polo, but whatever class it falls in, there is no doubt about its being full of thrills and action, according to firefighters here, who have taken part in the new form of athletic contest.

Not long ago a representative of a motion picture concern with offices here and a member of a sporting goods firm had made a pneumatic ball, three feet in diameter, which they presented to members of Station 23 in this city, with an outline of the new game.

Eight men, four on a side, climbed into their oilskins, coupled up four lines of hose at a playfield, adjoining the station, put the ball in the center of the field between the two teams, and started to play. The object of the game was to force the ball to the opponent's goal line by means of streams of water.

Driven by the powerful streams from the hose, the ball performed strange antics, leaping high into the air and hurtling back and forth across the field to the delight of a crowd of spectators that had gathered to watch the new game. The playfield was soon a sea of mud and the referee became so waterlogged that his whistle died in an inarticulate gurgle.

The outcome of the game was not entered in the records, but the sport

HOME RULE BUG BITES SCOTLAND AND ALSO WALES

LONDON.—The birth of the Irish Free State has led to renewed talk in some quarters of "home rule all around," that is, autonomy for Scotland and Wales as apart from England proper.

Home rule for Wales has already entered the range of practical politics, says an article in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Hitherto there have been among Welsh politicians two schools of thought. One has urged the setting up of a Welsh secretaryship similar to the office of the secretary for Scotland, so that Welsh administration may first be disentangled from English affairs; the other favoring a comprehensive home rule scheme without any preliminaries.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, himself a Welshman has hinted that he would look with favor on a comprehensive home rule measure.

This prompted the Welsh national party at Westminster, composed of all the Welsh members of the house of commons—to draft and adopt a home rule scheme as the basis of a measure to be introduced in parliament at the earliest opportunity.

This has, in turn, fired the Scottish members, who at a party meeting have appointed a committee to confer with the Welsh members with a view to joint action.


It is said to have furnished the city's fire fighting force with a pastime that bids fair to create a new sphere of athletic activity.

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