

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

Figures in News of the Day



JOSEPH CALLAUX & MME. JOSEPH CALLAUX
F. ODELL & EARL SANDE

Callaux, former Premier of France, who was charged with the end of the world war and banished from Paris for five years when he told friends he would enter the new cabinet as Minister of Finance. His wife, Mme. Callaux, was arrested for shooting to death Gaston Calmette, Paris Figaro. Mayor Theodore F. Odell, of Nyack, N. Y., was in the park he wore as a woman in a charity play given as arrested for impersonating a woman when he appeared in the city in the wedding gown. Earl Sande, the world's only recovered from an almost fatal accident sustained at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has signed to ride for J. P. Widener, the Westchester, N. Y., Racing Association, having been married to Harry F. Stclair, millionaire oil man, who had him under

"Too Beautiful"



MRS. & MRS. H. B. P. WEEEN

idents H. P. Weenn, formerly of New York City but for the past two years assistant electrical engineer on the new Grand Central Terminal in Cleveland, O., was shot to death at the breakfast table there by his wife, who then committed suicide. She left a note declaring he was "too handsome and too easy to love." Both had been married and divorced before.

Stirs London



MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR

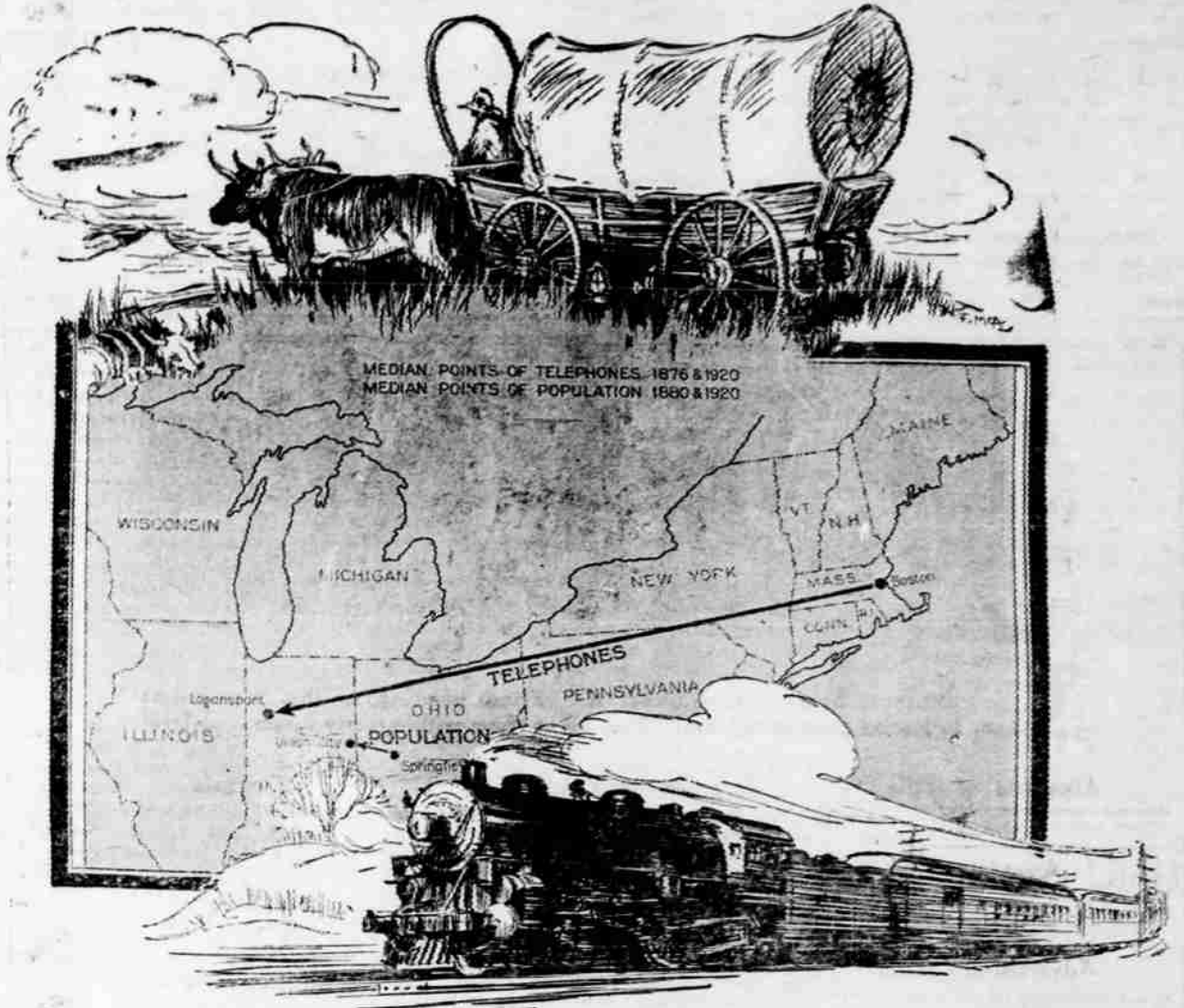
Housed in one of the most luxurious mansions in Wimbledon, London's exclusive suburb, are the Maharajah of Jodhpur, four of his wives and a suit of thirty—and London is reeling in stories of the dusky Indian whose wealth is unbelievable. He took eight limousines and seventy polo ponies to England with him, and his wives move about only in enclosed sedan chairs, even the servants being forbidden to look at them.

Plenty of Action at Havre de Grace



Stirring action photo shows the finish of a race at Havre de Grace Baltimore Md., which was won by St. Valentine. Heestops was second and Lucid Baltimore third.

Telephone Distribution Outstrips Population in Westward March From New England to the Pacific



By JOHN B. O'BRIEN

MORE than keeping pace with the westward march of population, the telephone has steadily progressed from its humble beginnings of 49 years ago and has widened its sphere of influence until today the median points of both population and of telephones are only a few miles apart. Considered at first as nothing more than a toy, the telephone soon came to be regarded as a luxury while now it is an absolute necessity without which modern business, commerce and social life could exist only with difficulty.

In the period beginning with 1876 the median point of telephones has traveled from Boston to Logansport, Ind.—approximately 700 miles west and 110 miles south or about 160 miles in an air-line. During the same period the median line of population has moved only from Springfield, O., to Logan City, just across the Indiana-Ohio distance of 27 miles west and 11 miles north, or an actual distance of only 28 miles.

It was in Boston that the telephone had its birth. There the first telephones were made and used. And just as the original

thirteen colonies were scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, so also was the early telephone development confined to that narrow section. From the larger cities and towns, the population gradually spread out, by slow and painful degrees, wending its way ever farther and farther west. So also the telephone which had its origin in New England soon found its way to New York and Philadelphia and from these places began another march westward until finally the median point of telephone development not only has overtaken the median of population, but has even passed it.

Just to what extent the telephone has contributed to the expansion of the nation might be hard to determine, but certain it is that without its aid and security, rural communities would scarcely have developed as rapidly and as extensively as they have done. Nor could larger towns and cities have attained their great growth if business had been obliged to continue to be localized in one central section. The telephone came along, however, and its development, together with the improvement in transit conditions, enabled cities to spread their industries and activities out over a large area. No

longer was it necessary for every important industry to be located within certain prescribed limits. In New York City the shopping district crept uptown from Fourteenth street and Twenty-third street until today most of the section below Fifty-ninth street is devoted to business purposes. Manufacturing concerns were able to move to localities where they could have more breathing space and opportunities to expand. The telephone, conqueror of time and space, has, as it were, made a neighborhood of the nation.

By the early '90's the telephone was taking its place as a real utility. Local service was being constantly developed and country districts were beginning to realize the advantages the wires offered of keeping in closer touch with the towns and cities. Long Distance service was also about to become something more than a name. New York and Boston had been connected by telephone in 1884 and gradually the lines were being pushed westward until in 1892 Chicago talked to New York for the first time and the early vision of Bell and his associates of a service nationwide in character seemed on the point of realization.

In the decade which then began,

the telephone made rapid progress. From 1892 to 1902, while towns gained 17 per cent in population, the telephone in the state grew to the extent of 2,208 per cent. In the same period Indiana's gain in telephones amounted to 2,568 per cent and Nebraska's to 823 per cent. Other midwestern and western states showed similar gains, which have continued until today there is scarcely a hamlet anywhere in the entire country without telephone connection with the main arteries, the trunk lines of communication.

Another interesting comparison between population and the number of telephones in the United States is shown by the fact that in 1880 there was one telephone to every 1,064 inhabitants; in 1890, one to every 250 persons; in 1900, one telephone to every 57 persons; in 1905, one to every 25 persons; in 1910, one to every 12 persons; in 1915, one to every 10 persons; and today, one to every 7 persons.

Even at the present time, telephones are growing much faster in the United States than is the population. The population of the country is now increasing at the rate of one and one-quarter per cent a year, while telephones are growing at the rate of about 6 per cent a year.



EARL RADAK & MERV. A. LOCATELLI
GEORGE EASTMAN & GENE SARAZEN

Radak, who has exercised an influence in Soviet Russia second only to Leon Trotsky, is said to be about to follow Trotsky into the country because of his interference with the German Communist movement. Antonio Locatelli, noted Italian aviator, who was in while accompanying the American round the world flier from Grapeland to Nova Scotia, is recovering in Rome pending his operation. Gene Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., whose invention and philanthropy, is soon to retire as the \$250,000,000 Eastman Kodak Company, and will continue organization only in an advisory capacity as chairman of the company. Gene Sarazen, of New York, former American champion, has been signed as professional of the Golf Park Club at Miami, Fla., to work from December to April, at \$5,000 a month to be the highest salary ever paid a professional golfer.



ABD-EL-KRIM REPORTED MISSING

Abd-el-Krim, the Rifian leader, who is now reported missing, has been in a state of anxiety as to his welfare. He is a young man, well educated, and having an astonishing knowledge of the affairs and the World Powers. He is a mineralogist and his research work still goes on, despite the fights with the French troops in Morocco. He received his military education at the College at Madrid.

Heads Clubs



MRS. A. V. PENNYBACKER

Mrs. Austin V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas, head of the National Women's Committee of the Near East Relief, has secured pledges of organized assistance from 25,735 women's organizations and clubs throughout the country. It is said to be the largest cooperative women's movement in the country.

Pope Pius Canonizes Saints



An impressive ceremony attended the proclamation by Pope Pius XI of the canonization and beatification for the Holy Year of 1925 in Rome. Photo shows the consistory in the Vatican.