

What Two-Cent Stamp Can Do

Carries a Letter to Farthest Points in the New World and to Distant Lands.

ESKIMO-LAND TO PATAGONIA

Cruising Radius of the Two-Cent Stamp Greatly Extended in Last Few Years—Haiti and Bermuda Latest Additions.

Washington, D. C.—American two-cent stamps now encircle the globe.

"The recent addition of Haiti and Bermuda to places where two cents will carry a letter calls attention to the vast extension, in the last few years, of the 'cruising radius' of our two-cent stamps," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"With the tiny red square you may dispatch a letter northward to a point where it will be carried to its journey's end by a dog-sled into some Eskimo village; or southward across the equator toward a mule-back journey up the Andes or a canoe trip into a white settlement among the Tierra del Fuego natives.

"Theoretically you are entitled to send a letter with a two-cent stamp as far north as Cape Columbia, the point on Grant Land which is supposed to be Canada's farthest north, were there either post office or friend there to receive it, and to the far south of Patagonia or across the Strait of Magellan to the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego. The southern limit of your two-cent correspondence does not quite reach Cape Horn, which belongs to Chile, with which a two-cent rate has not been arranged.

"East and West your two-cent stamp will reach to New Zealand and Samoa; and to the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, and the United States Naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan. Other points in China and Japan require the usual foreign rate of five cents.

Easy to Remember.

"The alphabetical list of some sixty places where a foreign letter will go at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction thereof seems complicated. But it isn't hard to remember if you catalogue it geographically instead of alphabetically. Briefly, you can send a letter anywhere in North America and Central America and to all important points in the West Indies for two cents. The two-cent rate applies to all South American countries except Venezuela and Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and Dutch and French Guiana.

"In Europe only England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are included in the two-cent zone. All of Asia requires a five-cent stamp except the points mentioned above. The oceanic places within 'two-cent reach' are New Zealand (including the Cook Islands as well as the British portion of Samoa), Bermuda and Haiti. Of these it is to be remembered that the two-cent letter rate as well as other domestic rates apply to Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines, Porto Rico, American Samoa, and the American Virgin Islands.

Post Makes for Peace.

"Agreement by which more countries gradually are being added to the 'two-cent list' are reached through the Universal Postal union which first met at Berne in 1874. The oft-repeated statement that the post office is a civilizing agent is realized more fully when it is noted that representatives of the central powers, the allied countries and the United States met in friendly conference at Madrid in 1920. As this was the first meeting of the Universal Postal union since the sessions of 1906, in Rome, a great

volume of business was transacted. These results are embodied in a Universal Postal convention to which, by alphabetical right, Germany (L'Allemagne) is the first signatory, and the United States of America the second.

"Both America and Germany, in fact, are entitled to more than alphabetical precedence in the Universal Postal union. The success of a conference called at the instigation of the United States, in Paris; twelve years before the postal union was formed, and the operation of the Austro-German Postal union, which had functioned effectively since 1850, had a direct bearing upon the organization which made it possible for a two-cent stamp to carry your written message to other continents and remote islands of the oceans."

Ghost With an Ax.

Edmonton, Can.—A truculent ghost that wields an ax when in a peevish mood has been reported from Forestburg, a nearby coal field town. According to local belief, the spook is the ghost of a former mine owner named Turner. After her husband's death Mrs. Turner married again, becoming Mrs. Edall, and this action on her part put the ghost in a particularly bad humor. Mrs. Edall said that the spirit appeared in her home with an ax in its hands and chased her all over the house.

OLD PRISON SHIP



The prison ship Success, perhaps the oldest ship afloat, built in 1700, left its mooring at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, New York the other day and floated down the river to the Battery, where she docked. This ship is being used to show New Yorkers and visitors just how they took care of prisoners at sea in the old days.

Mother's Cook Book

"He who receives and entertains his friends, and who does not, himself, personally, give supervision to the repast which he offers them, is not worthy of having friends."

FRESH FISH

IN THE parts of the country where fish may be caught, cooked and eaten the same day, there is no more appetizing and healthful food. Fish should be cleaned and placed on ice, never leaving it until put into the oven or broiler; then the flavor will be good and the dish appetizing.

Pike, bass, pickerel and perch all abound in the fresh waters. There are any number of ways of serving them. Stuffed and baked, the pike and pickerel are excellent. The perch are usually fried until crisp and brown. They should be rolled in seasoned flour before cooking.

A meaty fish is very good boiled in acidulated water and served with cooked spinach and this sauce:

Creole Sauce.

Sift one can of tomatoes (a pint), season well with one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne. Add one cupful of fresh mushrooms that have been cooked in butter for five minutes. To the butter left in the pan add two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until smooth. Add to the sauce and cook all together until thick. Add two teaspoonfuls of onion juice, one green pepper, finely chopped, and pour the whole over the boiled fish.

Beef and Beans.

Put through the meat chopper one pound of lean beef, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Mix with one stiffly beaten egg and form into six rolls. Let steam for 30 minutes. Meantime have three cupfuls of baked beans, sifted through a colander and mixed with three onions first boiled then chopped and cooked in hot fat in a pan until lightly browned. Make a mound of this mixture in the center of a platter, arrange beef rolls around it alternately with bunches of cress. Serve with a tomato sauce.

Russian Tea Cakes.

Beat four eggs just enough to mix, then add one cupful of heavy sour cream and one cupful of sugar. Add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in one teaspoonful of water, and stir until it is dissolved, then add flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin, spread with butter, fold over and roll again as for pastry. Repeat until a cupful of butter and lard mixed (or butter is better) has been used. This should take about four rollings. Lastly, roll thin and spread with one cupful of fine, chopped blanched almonds, mixed with a little cinnamon. Cut in rounds, place on a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven until brown.

Nellie Maxwell
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

The Friendly Path

THINK FOR YOURSELF

IT IS always good policy to read clean literature, to consider the advice of those who should know what they are talking or writing about, and to listen to good sermons, but no one ever was kept on the right pathway by what he read or heard spoken unless he used his brain.

Everyone's life is in his own keeping. Whether he is happy or unhappy, whether he is successful or unsuccessful, whether he is earning for himself an eternal home in heaven or hell depends on himself. Wise men and honest men may direct one to the proper road, but no one can make a human being do what is right if he refuses to do so.

Nearly every one remembers that old proverb, "You can take a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." But too often the lesson it is supposed to teach fails on deaf ears.

It is always dangerous to follow the mob. One may become quite popular with a certain class if he will do as that class wishes. But popularity of that sort is seldom worth a great deal. Those who find real enjoyment in life and those who stand out as leaders are seldom found in the midst of the most popular crowd.

If one's mentality is normal, whether he is educated or uneducated, he is likely to come near the proper goal if he uses his brain. But let him constantly depend on the judgment of others to direct his footsteps and the chances are ten to one that he'll be headed toward a fall.

No one knows as well as oneself what is good for him, except when illness comes and the skill of the physician or surgeon is necessary to mend the bodily damage. Yet millions constantly go whining about, seeking advice from their fellows, the while losing much of their just share of happiness.

When one accidentally stumbles or when he is pounced upon by the rattle hidden beside his path, his misfortune is excusable. But it is no excuse for man or woman of normal mentality blaming downfalls on others.

The wisest persons are those who don't think they know it all.

(Copyright.)

Crooks Study Society News

Keep Close Watch on Women Tourists With Gems Traveling in Europe.

MILLIONS IN JEWELS STOLEN

Paris-Riviera Express Favorite Looting Ground for International Gangs—All Sorts of Fakes Are Proving Lucrative.

London.—For a short time after the armistice most of the noted detectives of Europe believed that the war had broken up the notorious gangs of international crooks who, through smuggling and robbery, had cleaned up handsomely in the five years preceding hostilities. They thought, also, that passport obstacles would militate against the forming of such rings. But they are now convinced that the international crook survived even a world war.

Millions of dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones are said to have been stolen by members of the different gangs in the last three years. Some of the richest hauls have been made on express trains between Paris and the Riviera and Italy. The latest sensational exploit was the rifling of forty or more mail bags on an express out of Paris which was said, erroneously, to have carried several British diplomatic pouches. The foreign office here denies that any such mail was on the train.

Care of Official Mail.

The greatest care is always taken in sending abroad official mails. During the war and since official mail sacks have been carefully guarded by couriers, who never leave the compartment (always first class and sealed to ordinary passengers) in which the official mail is carried. These particular mail sacks are porous, to let water in, so that they will

Animals Frozen to Death Stripped of Meat by Reds

Husum, Wash.—With no expense to themselves and a small amount of squaw labor, members of a Yakima tribe have stocked their larder with enough meat to last them until salmon time next autumn. Every animal frozen to death in the extensive forest-grazing district on Mount Adams slopes has been stripped by the tribe of every bit of meat. The meat is dried, smoked and canned. So long as cattle or sheep do not die of disease, Indians use them for food. The past winter in the forest-grazing area was unusually severe and herds suffered heavy losses.

sink if the vessel on which they are carried is wrecked or is raided by pirates.

An American woman is said to have helped a British courier throw several sacks overboard when a certain liner was captured by a German submarine in Greek waters.

The record of robberies on the famous expresses out of Paris in the last few years shows that most of them were carried out to seize the jewels of wealthy women journeying to the south of France.

The crooks or their stool pigeons keep careful tabs on all reputedly wealthy women traveling during the Riviera season. They watch the society announcements in the daily press to see when the reputed possessors of famous necklaces or diamonds are about to travel, and they easily spot the sleeping compartments of such persons. In a careless moment the dowager or the society queen is divested of her necklaces and brooches. Several times lately on French expresses they have been held up at the point of revolvers while their jewels were taken.

Lucrative Fakes.

The "internationals" are also working fake lotteries and fake bookmaking concerns. Another lucrative pastime of the international crook since the war has been the disposing of so-called royal jewels. If all the jewels reported to have belonged to the ill-fated Russian royal family had really belonged to them they would have had to carry them about in suitcases. Nevertheless a considerable amount of the treasures once possessed by Europe's deposed royal families and their hangers-on have gone onto the market, and the crooks have made big hauls in smuggling them from one country to another. The American authorities discovered some months ago that crooks were signing on certain American mercantile ships as seamen to try to smuggle diamonds into the United States.

In pre-war days one flourishing trade of the internationals was card playing on Atlantic liners. Although some of the big liners still display the "Beware of the Card Sharps" warnings in their smoking-rooms, few big coups by the crooks have been reported since the war. One reason is the stringency of the American passport regulations, which have kept at home many European sharpers.

Raise Trees for Mines.

A South African mining corporation has planted 250 acres of trees to supply the demand for pillars for its underground operations.



WOODY'S BATTLE

LITTLE WOODY CHUCK found himself one day all alone in the big world, for his mother had put him, with his brothers and sisters, out of their home, and told them they must look out for themselves.

Mrs. Woodchuck is not a very loving mother—not at all like Mrs. Fox, who takes the greatest care of her children, or Mrs. Possum, who often is bringing up two families at the same time.

And so it happened that little Woody Chuck found himself looking for a



Dropping his tail, he ran for home.

home one day when he was quite young.

He was not at all afraid, because he had never seen a dog or a gun; so he hunted around and found a place to make a new home. Now, woodchucks are not very hard working animals; so, when Woody had finished his home he went inside and stayed until the next day, when the sun was nice and warm, for woodchucks are very fond of sunning themselves.

For a long time Woody Chuck

thought the world was a very nice place. The garden was near, and of course he thought all the vegetables were grown for his use; so he ate all he wanted.

But one day he had a rude awakening, for Mr. Dog saw him, and after him he ran; but as Woody is a good runner, he easily reached his home ahead of Mr. Dog and turned around in the doorway to chuckle snuggly at poor Mr. Dog. But Mr. Dog went right up to the door and began to dig, and pretty soon Woody knew that he would have to move, or the chuckling would be done by Mr. Dog this time.

So Woody Chuck began to burrow, filling up the hole as he went and keeping ahead of Mr. Dog, who kept right on digging, for he knew Woody must be in there somewhere.

Woody intended to make an opening when he was far enough away from Mr. Dog; but, to his surprise, he came against a rock, which seemed to hold him prisoner, and it was then he found out he had good, sharp teeth. Mr. Dog kept right on digging, and coming closer and closer, Woody Chuck knew then he would have to fight to save himself; so he waited, and just as the end of Mr. Dog's nose came through the earth, Woody set his sharp teeth in it with so much force that Mr. Dog did not stop even to say good-by, he just backed out, kly-ing loudly, and, dropping his tail, he ran for home, stopping every now and then to rub his hurt nose.

Woody Chuck came out, and, sitting up on his hind legs, he looked about and chuckled again. "I thought Mr. Dog was going to laugh this time," he said, "and if I had not found how long and sharp my teeth are, I know he would. I really must take good care of my teeth, for I have learned today that they are useful to me in other ways than eating. And now I must find a place to make a new home, for Mr. Dog has certainly wrecked this one."

(Copyright.)

THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

THE WEDDING

"A thing of custom—'tis no other."—Shakespeare.

"I AM about to be married," is the way one correspondent starts her query, "but we have not announced our engagement, as we wish to give our friends a genuine surprise. We are going to slip off some day soon and get married, but want to send wedding cards. Will you kindly tell me how they should be worded?"

To begin with, do not attempt anything original or informal. It is quite all right to announce an engagement in an original way, but the wedding announcement should be entirely formal. In most cases the announcements should be sent out in the name of the bride's parents, or those who stand in the place of a parent in case the bride is an orphan, or an aunt, uncle or grandparent. If possible, have these announcements engraved and send them out the day of the marriage as soon as it is over. Have all envelopes addressed and stamped and ready to send out directly. All announcements should be sent at exactly the same time. Here is the usual form:

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown have the honor to announce the marriage of their daughter Anne to Mr. James Smith Jones on Thursday, May the eighth—nineteen hundred and twenty-two at St. Thomas' church New York.

If it is a grandparent, sister or brother whose name need not be the same as the bride, then in place of the single word Anne, on the fourth line should be inserted "Miss Anne Brown."

In the unusual event that the contracting persons have no near relatives to send these announcements they may send an announcement worded thus:

Mr. James Smith Jones and Miss Anne Brown have the honor to announce their marriage on Thursday, May the eighth etc.

(Copyright.)

if you do not feel that you can afford engraved announcements the best thing to do would be to write letters on the day of the wedding, to be posted immediately afterwards, telling your nearest friends of the event, but wording them as you would any other friendly note. It is a good idea to send an announcement to the society editor of your local paper also, because the chances are that the paper will get news of the event, and surely you want to do everything in your power to make their notice of the event accurate.

There is no reason why any one who wishes to do so should not have this quiet sort of marriage without a previously announced engagement; however, the fact is that society girls seldom do, nor do persons who occupy a rather high position socially, unless, of course, there is parental objection and the event is in the nature of an elopement.

(Copyright.)

"What's in a Name?"
By MILDRED MARSHALL
Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

VIVIAN

THE charming name of Vivian is almost the equivalent of the adjective "vivacious." It means lively, having been derived from the Latin vita signifying life, and was used by the Roman Christians to express their hopes of eternity.

The first feminine name formed from vita is Vivia, a name made famous by Vivia Perpetua, the noble young matron of Carthage, whose martyrdom is one of the most touching histories of the early church. Her many votaries gave vogue to her name.

In later Roman days Viviana came to be popular through a Christian maiden of that name who was put to death by a Roman governor on the charge that she had destroyed the sight of one of his eyes by magic. Much later a church was erected over her remains. Her fame and name lingered, and appears prominently again in "Morte d'Arthur" when Viviana is the enchantress of King Arthur's court.

Scotland took over the name of Vivian, applying it as both a masculine and feminine name. France adopted the masculine form as Vivien and straightway formed the now-popular feminine Vivienne. England has always favored Vivian and America received and popularized the name under that spelling. Viviana is the favored form in Spain and Italy, the latter country still employing the early Roman Vivia.

Vivian's talismanic gem is the life-giving ruby. Its inextinguishable flame promises her dauntless courage, bodily health and strength, and dispels evil spirits. To dream of it signifies unexpected guests, Friday is her lucky day and three her lucky number. The lily, signifying purity, is her flower.

(Copyright.)

WHY? DO THEY CALL IT "HONEYMOON?"

THE custom of alluding to the time immediately after one's wedding as a "honeymoon" is from the ancient tribes of Central Europe, where the newly married couples drank and served to their friends a wine made from honey gathered the first 30 days (or moon) after the performance of the wedding ceremony.

After persisting for several years, this custom finally died out, but its significance remained particularly as the serving of the honied wines was succeeded by the practice of the married couple's leaving their home for a varying length of time. For this reason, the trip which follows the marriage ceremony is now known as a "honeymoon," though it has nothing to do with wine and generally lasts less than a month.

(Copyright.)

New York P. O. Employees Finger-Printed



In the investigation of a recent big post office robbery in New York every employee there was "finger-printed," and it was found that a good many of them had police records. Those men were discharged. Postmaster E. W. Morgan is here seen having his finger prints taken.

A South African mining corporation has planted 250 acres of trees to supply the demand for pillars for its underground operations.