# Jugoslavs Emigrate to Far-Off Lands, Lure of Home Calls Many Back

Split, Jugoslavia — More than a twelfth part of all the Jugoslavs live outside of their fatherland and are found in almost every country in the world. In the United States there are more than 500,000, in South America 100,000, in Australia and New Zealand several thousand, 5,000 in Egypt, 20,000 in France, many in Canada, and a number even in Siberia.

There is hardly an occupation in which they are not engaged. In America they are farmers, fruit raisers, miners and factory workers. They are sailors on all the seas, working under many flags. They make straw hats in Central America and send them to the United States. They catch crabs in the Gulf of Mexico and fish in the Pacific Ocean along the shore of southern California. They ship vegetables from Mexico, sell milk in Chicago and keep little restaurants in most of the larger cities in all parts of the world.

They have gone abroad to seek their fortunes because parts of their own country have been under the oppression of foreign rulers for ages and in their barren mountains and dry hills it has been difficult to find bread for all.

Strange to say, the stony, unproductive valleys and cliffs and peaks amid which these people are reared, exercise a charm over them which neither time nor distance can break and which brings scores of thousands of them home to visit or live. So many of them have returned from the United States to Dalmatia, Croatia and Bosnia that one is scarcely able to enter a hotel, restaurant, store, automobile or boat without being served by one of these returned emigrants.

In many a Jugoslav village the largest house belongs to an "American" and most of the chauffeurs who drive automobiles over the dizzy roads of Montenegro will tell you of the years the spent in the United States.—From The Christian Science Monitor.

# Eve Acquires New Long-Lost Dignity

When both mother and daughter wore frocks which barely covered their knees it was often hard to tell one from the other—at a distance, at least.

But now dresses are being worn long once again, and many women who have said good-bye to their first youth are bewailing the fact that the extra three or four inches which have been added to the bottom of their skirts also add a few years to their age!

Dame Fashion has decreed that Dignity shall be the vogue. Youthful skittishness is out of date.

Deportment a grace which was so important in the days of our grandparents has been sadly neglected during recent years. Women have grown careless as to how they carry themselves and a slouching walk is very common.

**Courting Disaster.**

Will the longer frocks bring back a graceful carriage?

Dignity is certainly returning to the ball-room. The present fashion does not lend itself to the Charleston the Black Bottom and other negro dances. To attempt to Charleston in a frock which swept the ground would be to court disaster. Such dresses are better suited to the waltz and the tango. Perhaps we may yet see the minuet come into favour or even the stately quadrille!

But of one thing we may be certain, and that is that the prevailing fashion will have little effect on women's sports clothes. The modern girl is too enthusiastic over her prowess at games to allow her movements to be impeded by garments which would reach even half-way down her legs.

So, while in the ball-room she may discreetly hide her ankles from view, on the tennis court or golf course she cheerfully shows her knees.

Unlike her grandmother, Miss 1930 has two personalities which she assumes at will. In the afternoon she is the nimble sports girl. But in the evening the sports girl vanishes, and in her place is a graceful damsel whose "feet beneath her petticoat like little mice peep in and out."

## North American Datum

In the highly technical work of the geodetic measurement of the North American continent it is obvious that one basis or system should be used in order to obtain the highest results in economy and efficiency. The three countries involved, namely, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, conforming to the calculations of Clarke, the English mathematician, as to size and shape of the earth, regard Meade's Ranch, in Kansas, as the initial point most fully approaching geodetic conditions. Measurements are made in the Dominion by the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, linking up with those emanating from that point, and the term North American Datum is used to designate this condition of harmony in the scheme of triangulation by which the continent is measured.

## Mother Sea Cow Teaches Baby Discipline Lesson

Miami, Flo.—This "no, baby mustn't touch" stuff goes in sea cow families, too.

"Maggie Murphy" and her 150-pound son, who is just past three months old, have been having a merry battle to see whether or not sonny eats eel grass, plentiful in their quarters in the Miami aquarium.

Every time sonny makes a grab for grass, mamma slaps him down, and his diet is still milk.

The infant manatee is the first sea cow ever born in captivity. It weighed sixty-three pounds at birth.

## He's A Sport

Some people seem to think a sport
Is found upon the course,
With big cigar, and cap of check,
And all complete with horse;
A man who studies form with zest
And talks of "odds" with ease;
And yet, it's sure you'll never make
A sport with only these.

Some people seem to think a sport
Goes walking with a gun,
To bag a grouse or bigger game,
And never misses one.
Although a fellow may do this
And be a splendid shot,
It doesn't follow he's a sport,
For sometimes he is not.

Some people seem to think a sport
Is one who kicks a ball;
Or chases one o'er tennis net;
Or swipes one white and small;
Or stops one with a cricket bat—
He may be one, I'm sure.
And yet this isn't quite enough;
There must be something more.

A sport is one who plays the game,
That vaster game of Life,
And never falters in his stride,
Nor bows his head to strife;
Who plays for neither praise nor prize,
But does his best in spite
Of win or lose, come good or ill—
Yes, that's a sport, all right!

—Peter Cavan.

## "Lost" Energy Used Up In Expanding Universe

Washington.—The old question of what becomes of the energy that is radiated into space by the sun and stars in the form of heat, light and ultraviolet rays is answered by W. deSitter, the famous astronomer of Leiden.

In a report to the National Academy of Sciences he says it is "more than used up in the work of expanding the universe."

DeSitter means that the portion of space which contains particles of matter is limited, and that the section containing the matter is constantly expanding in all directions. This is the portion of space that contains what men call solid substance.

## Governor Sauce

Pick and slice one peck green tomatoes; sprinkle over them one coffee cup of salt. Let stand all night. Drain next morning 2 hours. First, eight large onions cut into kettle, three sticks celery; cut up in order as written; one heaping cup horseradish, two full pounds of chopped apples; four cucumbers, cut in dice; eight green peppers, cut up. One scant teaspoon each of the following: Allspice, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and curry powder, with one ounce whole spice in a muslin or thin cotton bag. One and a half pounds brown sugar after the vinegar is added. Barely cover, heat through slowly. Cook gently. If not sweet enough add a little sugar.

## It Seemed An Age

He entered a restaurant and ordered lunch.

The time seemed to slip by, but still there was no sign of the meal, and in the end he quite forgot what he had ordered.

Some time later, the waiter appeared again.

"I say," said the customer, calling the man to his table, "when I gave you my order for lunch, did I give you a tip for to-morrow's big race?"

"Yes, sir," returned the waiter, "and thank you very much!"

"Good," shot back the customer; "and did the horse win?"

Willie—"Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, pa?"

Pa—"No, my son. God made the first talking machine, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."—Bell Telephone News.

# Plant Poisons Discovered To Be Deadly Insecticides

London.—The ancient art of making fish poisons from certain plants has been put to a new use in killing insect pests that destroy crops, F. N. Howes, British botanist, writes in a recent bulletin of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Heretofore one of the main poisons for insects has been arsenic, which is administered in the form of spray solution. Many pests, however, have developed an immunity and are able to swallow considerable quantities of arsenic without any appreciable harm, according to this authority.

Investigators found that fish poisons made from plants were a highly efficient substitute. Dilutions of as low as one part in a million or more of water have been found to be fatal to insects on contact. Derris, an Indian group of plants, has been found to be extremely useful.

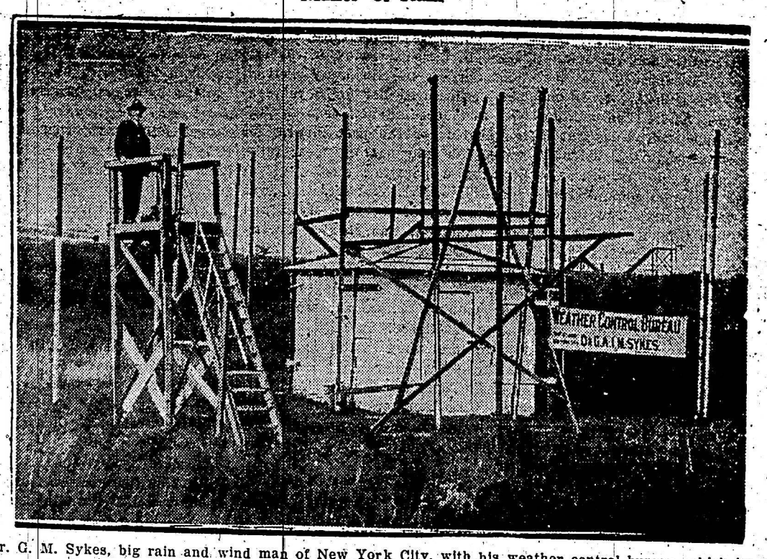
The bulletin proposes to spray plants with arsenic poison for a few seasons, and then to substitute the plant poison in order to offset the immune strains that may evolve and kill them.

Most of the fish poisons that have been found are of tropical origin, and one of the most promising is the South American cube. These, with derris, belong to the gume family, relatives of clover.

These plants can be grown as fertilizer crops in rubber groves, thus obtaining two paying crops from the same land and enriching the soil at the same time.

Another ancient plant used as a fish poisin is mullein, which grows in America as well as Europe. It is a rank weed, and if it also proves to be efficient as an insecticide its cultivation should be easy.

**Maker of Rain**




Dr. G. M. Sykes, big rain and wind man of New York City, with his weather control bureau, which he claims can coax rain from the clouds at any time. When he wants to prevent rain he breaks up all the cloud formations in sight.

# Souvenirs of Robin Adair's Famous Love Affair Go On Sale

## Famous Ballad Written by Robin Adair's Sweetheart Forms a Romantic Background

Miniatures of Robin Adair, the young medical student for whom the famous ballad of "Robin Adair" was written, have recently been listed by Sotheby's in London for sale at auction. Listed also are miniatures of Robin Adair's family, whose history is likewise remembered because of the romantic inspiration of the ballad.

Robin Adair is supposed to have left Dublin at the age of 22 under a cloud, penniless, and to have deserted medical studies to walk to London to seek his fortune. He was run down en route and injured by a coach which belonged to a London society woman, who drove him to London and later became his patroness. A few years afterward, established in London society, Robin Adair fell in love with Lady Caroline Keppel, whose father, the Earl of Albemarle, had made other plans for her future. She was banished to Bath, and it was there that she wrote "Robin Adair."

The ballad, sung to an old Irish tune, was almost immediately taken up by London, but it failed to touch the Duke of Albemarle. Lady Caroline was finally forced into what was known as "a decline." Her health became so bad that family objections to her marriage were lifted, and among Sotheby's listings are miniatures of the three children of Lardy Caroline Keppel and Robin Adair.

# Edison Suppresses War on Goldenrod

## Cites Gaspe Peninsula Where it Grows Without Inducing Sneezes

West Orange, N.J.—The city of West Orange and district's recent energetic war upon the goldenrod a purveyor of hay fever was brought to an abrupt end by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor.

The Chamber of Commerce, in a recent bulletin, asked all good citizens to smite the goldenrod and ragweed with all their might, so that the district might be free of sneezes, sniffles, tearful eyes and blushing noses.

"In line with this policy of civic betterment, a local newspaper carried an editorial bearing the heading "Join in war on goldenrod."

This editorial fell beneath the eye of Edison. For more than a year he has been on intimate terms with many of the native weeds of New Jersey, seeking some plant that will produce rubber. He found rubber in the sap of the goldenrod and his experiments looking toward a means of production are even now occupying a major part of his time and interest. So that whatever his feelings toward the lowly ragweed, it is almost certain that the inventor has a warm spot in his heart for the goldenrod.

Accordingly, upon reading the editorial, he wrote the following letter to the newspaper:

"In yesterday's issue there appeared on the front page an article entitled: 'Join in war on goldenrod.' Let me say for your information that it would be folly to eliminate goldenrod.

"The Gaspe Peninsula in Canada, which extends into the wide part of the St. Lawrence River, is free from ragweed. I am informed that no cases of pollen fever are known there, although goldenrod grows profusely."

Chamber of Commerce officials, informed of the letter, said they probably will withdraw their attack on the goldenrod and concentrate on the ragweed.

Rises and falls, travels about, wears out boots and never has boots to wear? A football.

Blind people in Great Britain have been presented with 6,400 wireless sets, but 18,000 more sets are still required.

## Keeping Salt Dry

In damp weather many housewives find difficulty in preventing salt from becoming damp and lumpy.

As soon as salt is received it should be removed from its packet, then spread out thinly on a warm surface and allowed to remain there until perfectly dry. Pour into glass containers—glass jam jars suit the purpose admirably—and cover securely. A metal container should never be used for storing salt.

Only a small quantity should be kept in the salt cellar, especially if it is open. Salt quickly absorbs any moisture that may be in the atmosphere. A few grains of rice in the cellar will help to prevent the salt from becoming lumpy.

## Menace in Gas Fumes

Carbon Monoxide Danger: Every motorist should take the utmost precaution against this most insidious gas, especially at this season of the year. Cars should not be repaired in closed garages while the motor is running, and at no time should a person remain in a closed building while the engine of a car is turning. The gas is odorless and cannot be seen. It first overcomes its victims and then kills them. No chances should be taken with this, the worst enemy of the motorist.—Isued by the Legal Dept. of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada.

## G. B. S. as Critic

A gushing hostess at an evening party rushed up to George Bernard Shaw and asked him what he thought of a new violinist she had discovered and who had played that evening.

"He reminds me of Paderewski," commented G. B. S.

"But Paderewski is not a violinist."

"Just so, just so," came Shaw's reply.—"The Real Shaw," by M. Colbourne.

## Auto Has Become Necessity

One would not call the automobile a luxury, but a common-sense, thoroughly enjoyable necessity. Without it the modern family would be far less happy. It does inestimable good in releasing the family and the wage earner from the confines of four walls, by taking them away from the monotonous run of everyday living and by helping to keep the family united.

Lots of men lay up something for a rainy day and then get discouraged because it doesn't rain.

# Economy Corner

**Canned Salmon Chowder**

Peel and slice 1 large potato and a small onion, cook in small quantity of salted water until done. Do not drain, but add ½ tall can of red salmon. Heat to boiling point (but do not boil) 1 quart of milk. Just before ready to serve add a big tablespoon of butter and season with salt and pepper. Turn into the hot salmon and serve with or without crackers as preferred. The other half can of salmon is nice creamed on toast.

**Chess Pie**

Four eggs, 2 scant cups sugar, small lump butter, 1 cup rich milk, 2 large tablespoons flour, nutmeg. Mix dry ingredients well; melt butter and add to yolks well beaten. Mix all together and cook in double boiler. Pour into baked shell. Spread jelly on top of filling and cover with beaten whites.

**Potsfield Pickles**

Three pounds red tomatoes, 3 pounds green tomatoes, 1 small cabbage, 2 bunches celery, 1 quart onions, ½ cup salt, 3 pints vinegar, 2 pounds sugar, 2 tablespoons mixed spices, ½ cup mustard seed, 2 red peppers. Chop tomatoes and grind the rest of the ingredients. Let stand over night, then drain; add 3 pints vinegar, 2 pounds sugar, 2 tablespoons mixed spices, tied in bag, ½ cup mustard seed. Cook two hours, then jar.

**Graham Gems**

One cup graham flour, 1 cup flour, ¾ teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons sugar or molasses, 2 tablespoons melted shortening.

Mix dry ingredients, add milk, beaten egg and melted shortening. Bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

**Red Tomato Catsup**

Wash ripe tomatoes and cut into pieces without peeling. Cook about half an hour, using very little water to keep from burning at first. Drain through a fine sieve, washing through as much pulp as possible.

To 4 quarts of juice add 1 pint of vinegar, 2 tablespoons salt, 3 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup whole pickle spice (put spice into cheese cloth bag) and boil down ½. Bottle and seal. This is a very old recipe and has always come out fine.

**Tomato Salad**

Dip tomatoes in boiling water and remove skins. If small ones are used, leave whole; if large ones are used, slice them on lettuce leaves. Top them with French dressing, with or without cucumbers, green peppers, pineapple or asparagus.

## Sick-Room Rules

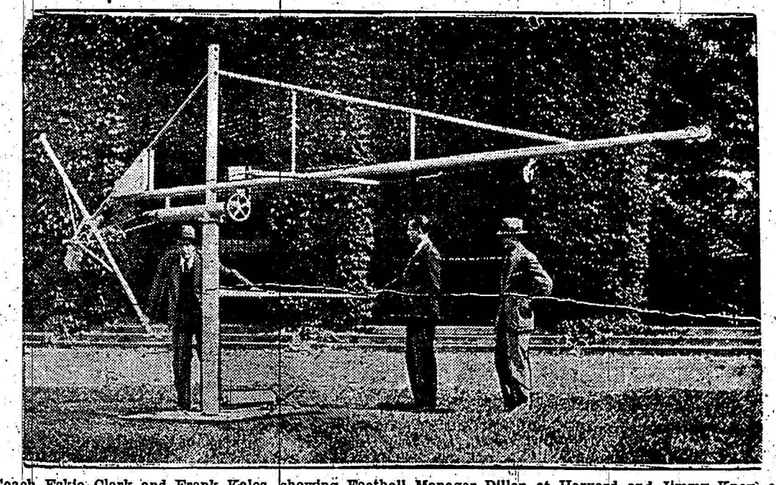
A sick-room should be airy and well ventilated. It should be as large and lofty as possible and the windows should open at the top. No article of unnecessary furniture should be permitted to remain in the room, and all that is in it should be of a kind that can be easily washed with soap and water.

Medicine glasses should be washed in soapy water and thoroughly rinsed after each dose is administered. Many medicines alter their properties, and this alteration having been undergone by the small portion which is always left in the glass may change the efficacy of the dose from the corked bottle and may even make it poisonous.

**HARDLY OUR SORT**

The face of the first Englishman, according to one expert, was animal in type, with a broad flat nose, a massive jaw, little chin, and shaggy hair.

**Football Goes "Mechanical"**



Coach Eskie Clark and Frank Kales, showing Football Manager Dillon at Harvard and Jimmy Knox, coach, how the new football robot, or tackling dummy, works. It is a complicated system of springs and countechecks which causes the dummy to run and dodge.

# Football As It Was Played 400 Yrs. Ago

## Italy Puts in a Claim to Have Invented Winter Game—Which Florence Played 400 Years Ago

The recent highly spectacular football matches in South America, which developed into miniature "wars," show once again that Soccer is the whole word's game, and not just Britain's. And now along comes Italy with the claim that the city of Florence gave us the game originally, for they say that football was a favorite pastime there four centuries ago. They called the game "Giuoco del Calcia," and state that it was handed down to them from the Romans ,and was thus introduced to this country.

Other people though, think that football was introduced into Italy by English trained bands fighting in Europe. Nevertheless, the city of Florence played football 400 years ago, under the patronage of the Medici, rulers of Florence, and of three Popes who were themselves good players in their youth.

A football match was always a most important part of any public festivity on great occasions. Much pomp and ceremonial attended the games. These special state occasion matches were usually played in the main city square with all the nobles and townsfolk present in gala attire. Even the players donned festive garments, silk and satin doublets and hose, and a close skull cap—the forerunner of our crash helmet.

The square pitch was divided into two equal parts, with goalposts at each end. The ball was a round leather one like ours to-day. Though the game was a species of Soccer, goals were scored by kicking the ball over the crossbar, as in Rugger, and not between the posts beneath.

They went in for mass games, too, for the teams numbered twenty-seven a side—fifteen forwards, nine half-backs, two full-backs, and a goalkeeper.

After each goal scored the teams changed sides, but they did it with more spectacle and ceremony than we do. In these games the leading side changed over with flags flying, and the losers with flags lowered. Another rule which has a modern ring about it was that two penalties counted as a goal.

Still more amusing is the description of the game by a writer of that day, who called it "noble and courtly, and not fit for the populace!"

Football figures in Italian history in the famous match during the siege of Florence, 400 years ago, when the young men of the city played a public game as a gesture of courage and defiance to the enemy.

## How the Alphabet Was Made

"Influence of mouth gesture on the development of the Alphabet" was the subject of an address by Sir Richard Paget before the Anthropology Section, reports the Daily Telegraph.

"It was pointed out by Sir Richard that, just as speech appeared to have developed from pantomimic gesture, owing to an unconscious sympathy between the movement of the human hands and body with those of the human mouth and tongue, so the developments of alphabets appeared to have been influenced by a corresponding sympathy of movement between the human mouth and tongue and the human hand.

"If the alphabets of different nations were examined it was found that in the letters standing for the sounds of P, B, M, and W, and also those for the vowel sound U—in all of which sounds the two lips are more or less protruded and brought together—the symbols are commonly suggestive, either of a closed mouth, or of two lips closed or projected, or on the point of opening. Examples given from our own alphabet by Sir Richard were:—

"A, which was originally written lying on its side, suggests an open mouth facing right.

"B is the profile of two lips, pointing towards the right.

"E represents a mouth pointing to the right, with the tongue at mid-height, as in pronouncing the sound of e in men.

"I is an elevated tongue, as in the sound of ea in eat.

"L is another vertical tongue sign.

"M represents two lips in profile, pointing upwards.

"O is a front view of a rounded mouth.

"T is a vertical tongue, touching the horizontal palate.

"U and V are both pairs of protruded lips.

"W is a pair of lips, like M, but pointing down instead of up.

"Every letter of our alphabet, except H and Q," said Sir Richard, "was closely related to the shape of mouth which produces it."—Public Opinion.

## Too Obliging

Herring opened a fish shop, and placed a sign over the door. It read: "Fresh fish sold here."

"What did you put the word 'fresh' on that sign for?" asked an inquisitive customer. "Surely you wouldn't sell the stuff if it wasn't fresh?"

Herring decided that there was something in what the customer said, and he had the word "fresh" taken out.

"Why have you put the word 'here' on the sign?" asked another customer. "You're not selling it anywhere else, are you?"

The following day Herring erased the word "here" from the sign.

"Why use the word 'sold'?" inquired still another customer. "You're not giving the stuff away, are you?"

Finally, only the word "fish" was left.

"Surely nobody can find fault with that," the obliging tradesman told himself.

"I don't see the use of your sign with the word 'fish' on it," another customer told him the following day, "you can smell it a mile away."

# Vegetable Kingdom Out-Lives Animals

## Mighty Oak With 1000 Years of Life Dwarfs Elephant's Meagre 200 Years

An old German maxim says: "A wren lives three years, a dog three times the age of the wren, a horse three times the age of the dog, a man three times the age of the horse—or eighty-one years. The donkey lives three times the age of man, the white beast three times the age of the donkey, the crow three times the age of the beast, the deer three times the age of the crow, the oak-tree three times the age of the deer"—according to such calculation the deer would live to be more than six thousand years old and the oak about twenty thousand. Says Dr. Robert Gruenwald, writing in Die Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipzig):

"Although these statements have but doubtful foundation, still, on the other hand, it will hardly be necessary to look very far to establish the fact that animal life does not compare in length with vegetable life. Organisms more than four thousand years old, such as the baobabs, or of only one thousand years, as some oaks and cedars, hardly find a counterpart in animal life.

"As a general rule, the active animals have shorter lives than the lazy ones that lead a life of ease. And all animals whose vitality is spent in a constant struggle against the inclemency of the weather, against an infinite number of enemies—those which in constant fear and misery lead a fugitive's life filled with privations, cannot, much as they may have become hardened in this struggle, attain the old age that falls to the lot of animal sluggards, in their almost emotionless and effortless existence.

Of mammals, only a few exceed an age of more than thirty years, we learn. Further:

Only the elephants with more than two hundred years and the whales, perhaps also the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros, live longer than men. The camel, too, has a rather long life, whereas deer and horses grow to be almost forty years old, the bovine animals about thirty years, and the medium-sized mammals a little over ten. The lion hardly lives to be over thirty-five, the sheep fifteen, the fox fourteen, the hare ten, the squirrel and mouse only six years.

Among the birds, eagles and parrots may grow to be one hundred years old. In 1772, at the Cape of Good Hope, a raven was caught with a band around its neck bearing the inscription "Jacob Hall." A white-headed vulture of the Schoenbrunn Menagerie remained one hundred and eighteen years in captivity. The Indians said of Humboldt's well-known parrot of Atures (Venezuela) that it could not be understood because it spoke the language of the extinct tribe of that name. Canaries and other singing birds grow about eighteen years, chickens twelve, pigeons fifteen. A cuckoo, known by its defiant call, was heard for thirty-two consecutive years in the same woods. Reptiles may grow exceptionally old. The batrachia, too, have a long life, whenever they do not fall a prey to feeding birds, reptiles, and fishes. Cases of old age are also well known among the lowest vertebrates, the fishes. It has been reported that at Heilsbrunn, in the year 1437, a pike was caught which, according to the fragment of an inscription upon a ring attached to one of the flaps, was placed in the pond in the year 1230. In contrast to this possible longevity of the vertebrates, the life term of the invertebrates is much briefer. It is true that some shell-fishes reach the age of about twenty years, and that parasites may live several years, while the drones live at most four to six months, the age of the queen bees may reach five years. Still with the majority of insects life comes very quickly to an end, although in the case of some as quickly as that of the day-flies and some butterflies.

It is obvious that with such dissimilarity in length of life the beginning of old age also comes at different times, we are reminded. Hence:

There appear in animals symptoms of old age, but not always a complete change of life, as with our domestic animals. Many animals become morose and unsociable, withdraw sullenly into their own kind and lead the careless life of a hermit. In old birds one may notice a change to somber coloring in the plumage. In reptiles, which are known to change their garb more frequently during the year, this change grows more difficult with increasing age.

## Beacon Seen 150 Miles Aids Flyers Bound for Vancouver

Seattle.—Visible from here on clear nights a distance of 150 miles, the largest beacon in the British Empire, 200,000 candlepower in its intensity, guides aviators to Vancouver, B. C. The sixty-foot tower, erected on the roof of the Hudsons Bay Company store, displays the first of five similar lights planned for western Canada and will materially assist the operation of the Alaska-Canada mail route to be established.

"Will you take one?" "Will it hurt me?" asked the husky patient. "I don't?" asked the husky patient. "I'm afraid it will." "Then for you I think I can do it."

Urchin: "Mr. Brown, your wife's calling for you." Grocer: "Well, I'm busy now. Tell her I'll come in ten minutes. Where is she? In the garden?" Urchin: "No—here on the canal!"

The new proprietor of the village store was Isaac Isaac. Business was not good, and Isaac stood at the door one morning gazing gloomily at the almost empty street. A little girl who had just turned the corner paused uncertainly before him, a crumpled pound note in one hand. Instantly Isaac was all smiles. "I say," began the little girl, "does my mamma owe you a pound?" "She does," said Isaac. "And—and whose little girl are you?"