

PREPARING FLIVVER FOR COLD WEATHER

HOW TO USE ALCOHOL, ETC.

Avoid Patent Colutions to Prevent Radiator Freezing, Says Bulletin; Other Features

Prepare the car now against the cold weather and be protected against any sudden drops in temperature, is the text of the warning broadcasted by the Ford Motor Company to Ford car drivers in cold climates. To eliminate as far as possible the annoyance of winter driving, the service department of the company has outlined a set of simple precautions against freezing.

They are brief: add anti-freeze solution to radiator; be discreet in use of choke; conserve battery current. Drivers are cautioned against patent solutions for radiators of unknown formulas. The safest to use is denatured or wood alcohol. The amount of alcohol necessary to prevent freezing is also given in a table which includes all winter temperatures.

Alcohol	Water	Freezing Point
20%	80%	13 above 0
30%	70%	3 above 0
40%	60%	20 below 0
50%	50%	34 below 0

Evaporation of the alcohol after the engine is warmed up may be considerably retarded by the addition of a small amount of glycerine, equal to about 10% of the total capacity of the radiator.

Present-day gasoline does not vaporize readily in cold weather, starting necessitates use of the choke. Discretion should be used, however, because of the fact that the raw fuel sucked into the combustion chamber condenses and passes the piston rings into the crankcase, making for oil dilution. Protect radiator with blanket or cover to minimize delay in the "warming up."

Care must be exercised to see that the battery is not discharged by long periods of cranking the engine. If the battery is allowed to stand idle in a discharged condition it will freeze. A table showing the freezing points follows:

Specific Gravity	Freezing Point
1300 (fully charged)	94 below 0
1270	82 below 0
1250	52 below 0
1230	40 below 0
1200	17 below 0
1150	5 below 0

Inasmuch as winter driving exerts a greater drain upon the battery than summer driving, it is frequently the

HOME FURNISHING LECTURES POPULAR

Much Interest Manifested in Series of Talks at the Art Institute

Lectures on the furnishing of the home continue to draw large audiences of interested homemakers to the Art Institute. Harding Scholle of the department of decorative arts recently spoke on "The New American Furniture."

"The fallacy of aping bygone periods," said Mr. Scholle, "lies in the fact that our busy, informal modern lives are at utter variance with the modes of living which produced earlier styles. On the other hand, certain simple, practical types of furniture evolved in the past are possessed of sufficient utility and suitability for our day to warrant our use of them until we produce a style which we can point to as our own. But it must be remembered that the machine can never achieve that particular quality found in articles made by hand, and while excellent results may be reached with machinery, imitation of hand-made furniture will not necessarily bring them out."

Rachel de Wolfe Raseman, speaking on "the Decoration of the Modern Home," pointed out that a successful modern room is not necessarily a truthful adaptation of a given "period" but may be assembled from various styles, as long as the fundamental principles of harmony and design are observed. The new American architecture is bound to influence interior decoration, and this in turn will some day determine a new style of interior decoration.

ALASKA HAS HUGE VOLCANIC CRATERS

Report of Geological Survey Is Interesting; Several Have Been Mapped

In exploratory work conducted under the department of the interior during the summer of 1925, R. H. Sargent, topographical engineer of the Geological Survey, and R. S. Knappen, geologist, discovered a remarkable crater in the southwestern part of the Alaskan peninsula that is nearly as large as the famous Crater Lake in Oregon. The work of the Geological Survey party included the mapping of a mountain some 8,000

feet high that had already been reported to be a volcano, but a closer inspection disclosed nesting in the summit of the peak a crater approximately five miles in diameter. The huge bowl was found partly filled with ice and snow, and numerous glaciers occur on its precipitous outer sides, radiating from the crater rim like the spokes of a great wheel. This is believed to be the highest crater in the world of like dimensions. Another crater was discovered about a mile and a half in diameter and a thousand feet deep.

The Alaskan peninsula is a region of volcanoes and craters. In 1923 Topographic Engineer and Geologist W. R. Smith discovered in the same vicinity a mammoth crater which is 6 1/2 miles in diameter. This crater, which was named Aniakchak, was further studied this year by Mr. Knappen and found to be more wonderful than had been previously supposed. Many cubic miles of volcanic ash and lava cover the country within a radius of 15 miles from its center. The interior of the crater affords many interesting studies in volcanology—lava flows, ash cones, dissected volcanic necks, and warm springs, showing that Vulcan, the fire god, is not yet dead.

The Sargent-Knappen party report much big game in the country, particularly the huge Kodiak bears, of which 54 were seen during the trip.

PICTURES IN HOME TOPIC OF INTEREST

"Pictures in the Home," a subject of interest to every homemaker, was the topic of Dudley Crafts Watson's lecture in Fullerton hall, Art Institute, recently. "Painting," said Mr. Watson, "is the loftiest of the arts. The painter does his work alone; he conceives his subject and executes it himself. No expression of art is more personal."

"Paintings on a wall must be hung with a view to their appropriateness in the spot where they are placed and to their decorative value. They must 'carry,' so that a guest seated across the room may see them without difficulty. For this reason 'easel' pictures—works which were actually painted on an easel, where the artist looked at them from approximately the same angle as the spectator who sees them hanging—are most suitable for wall decoration. Other works—small, intimate, precise, etchings for example—can best be appreciated when they are held in the hand and examined at one's ease."

Mr. Watson advocated portfolios for such works, which can then be taken out and examined at leisure by the host or hostess and their sympathetic guests.

ENGLISH BECOMING WORLD LANGUAGE

Widespread Use Is Indicated; Is Displacing French as Business Vehicle

If the world is not to speak one language, the indications are that it shortly will be able to communicate ideas by means of a common speech in addition to that used by each branch of the human family. According to a report by the Near East Relief, "the growth of the use of English in the near-eastern countries since the war has been such as to lead to the belief that it will soon become the tongue in universal use for trade and diplomacy."

In the Near East and the Balkans, where French was formerly the common medium of communication between peoples of a score of languages, a nearly complete change to English has taken place, it is stated. Instruction in English is in demand everywhere. An influence that has assisted in the change has been the return to their native land, during the war, of hundreds of thousands of young men who have lived in America. They have given a decided American accent to the English spoken in southeastern Europe and western Asia.

Not the least among the causes which have tended to make the American variety of English popular has been the heroic work of the Near East Relief and kindred agencies, in caring for millions of refugees and orphans. Scattered through Asia Minor, Greece and the Caucasus are hundreds of thousands of Armenians, Syrian and Greek children who have learned at least a smattering of English from their American benefactors. But the constant factor that undermines all rivals to English as a universal speech is the complete dominance which it enjoys as a trade language.

NO WOMAN ALLOWED ON THIS MOUNTAIN

Athos in Greece Is Ancient Land Mark; Americans Invited to Visit; Free Fare

An invitation to Americans to spend their summer vacations at Mt. Athos, Greece, is extended by the new governor Chalcedici, E. A. Pandelides, in his inaugural proclamation.

"Board and lodging will be free to all American visitors," says the governor, who hopes to make a tourist center of this celebrated group of ancient monasteries. The governor is himself a refugee from Smyrna, who for the past three years has been closely associated with the orphanage work of the Near East Relief.

Mount Athos is a picturesque, rocky promontory jutting thirty miles into the upper Aegean. Here, in an area of 100 square miles, are more than 100 monasteries with facilities for lodging several thousand pilgrims or travelers. In all the monasteries, board and lodging are free, and even a small gift or contribution must be offered with the utmost tact if it is not to be resented as a violation of the unwritten laws of monastic hospitality. In some of the more wealthy monasteries, the lodging is excellent and the fare superb. Every monastery has its own farms, which are worked by the "brothers." Each institution has its own wines and liqueur, fabricated with reverent hands from century old vines on sun-kissed slopes. The finest liqueur in Greece is found in the vaults of the monastery of Xero-Potami.

For hundreds of years, no woman has set foot on Mount Athos. The governor's invitations, therefore, are limited to the male sex. Not even female animals are permitted.

Governor Pinchot's position on prohibition appears to be that somebody else always is to blame for enforcement failure.—Buffalo Express.

Most people seem to be more interested in an exciting trial like the Rhinelanders case than they are in the World Court.

A Paris woman commits suicide to avoid paying the capital tax levy. But it is likely that she didn't take all her money with her anyhow.



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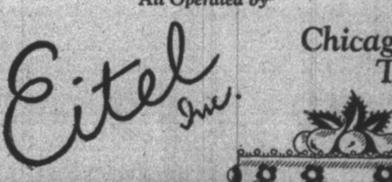
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