

# THE TREASURES OF A PRINCE

Hidden treasure is always in itself alluring, and how much more so when it is not the ordinary treasure hidden by the common or garden variety of pirate or by that worn-out and exaggerated character, Captain Kidd, but is instead the ancient hoards of a family of princes who have been ruined, exiled, or massacred, as the case may be. The Yusupov family belonged to the very highest nobility of Russia—if not in rank, at least by virtue of the fact that they were kinsmen-in-law of the Tsar. They were enormously rich, even in prewar Russia where the wealth of the wealthy corresponded to the extraordinary poverty of the poor. The income from their factories alone exceeded a million rubles a year, and their capital, excluding real estate, was estimated at a hundred million. To this one might add numerous castles and landed estates, in which were stored artistic and other treasures of incredible value.

When the Revolution came the Yusupovs fled, but of the treasures that had been heaped up for centuries only five trunksful could be discovered. Everyone knew the whereabouts of the hidden treasure, but the aristocrats had seen the Revolution coming long before and had provided secret chambers and caverns in the walls, "for any emergency," so skillfully concealed that discovery was impossible.

**Unsolved Secrets.**  
Secret chambers can be more secret than we moderns are ever willing to believe: to this day the library of Ivan the Terrible has never been recovered, though everyone knows that it lies somewhere beneath the Kremlin in Moscow; and the secrets of the Yusupovs defied the best efforts of the Soviets. The Academy of Sciences was called on and failed. All the plans of the castle had disappeared. The old family servants knew mysteriously little.

The seekers did succeed in finding entrance to the picture gallery, where they found a rare collection of paintings complete except for two Rembrandts which a faithful servant had smuggled abroad after the family had fled, and which later fell to legal proceedings in the United States. So rich was this collection that, when the pictures were hung close together and the whole thing stowed away in a chest, there were still five hundred for which no place could be found.

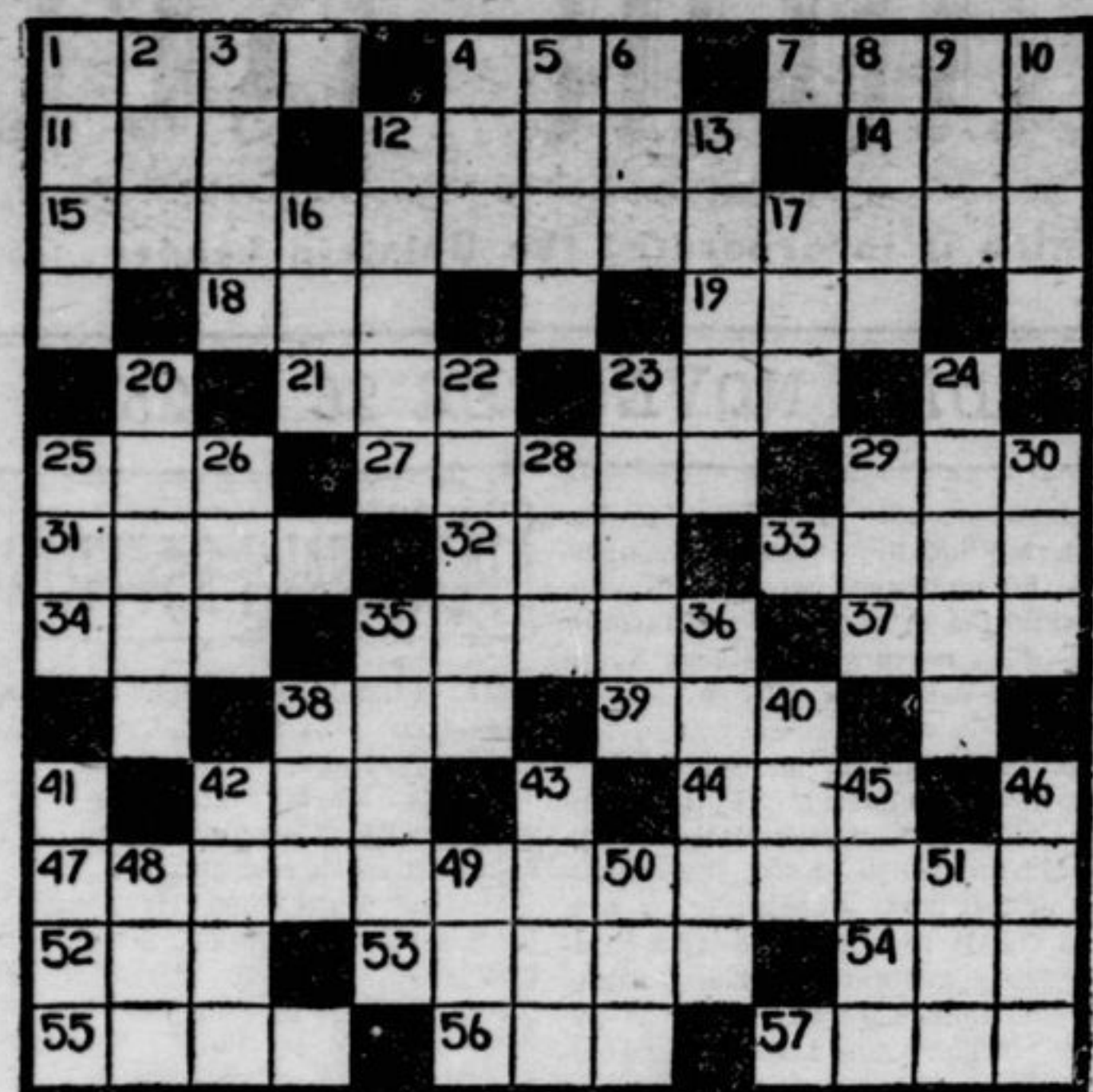
The discovery was made in a rather odd way. Prince Yusupov had not entrusted the work to a Petersburg architect, but had brought a builder from a country estate, who came accompanied by his twelve-year-old son as helper. This little boy grew up

well aware of all the secret chambers. Soon after the Revolution he appeared before the owner and demanded money as the price of further silence. The major-domo at first believed the man was bluffing, but he informed the Academy of Sciences, who sent an official to the castle. Two heavy iron double doors were found which had been concealed with tiles. Behind these were two other rooms crowded with shelves and cupboards. In the first was a huge quantity of porcelain. In the second the family silver, beneath this an allegorical group of silver statues weighing half a ton and of such rare craftsmanship that the whole thing was given to the Hermitage Museum.

**Still a Mystery.**  
The administrator in charge of the castle, who had known about the secret all the time, was given a severe cross-examination, and revealed the existence of two other secret chambers. One was in the cellar with concrete walls and ceiling and was connected with the billiard room by a secret stairway and trapdoor. The trapdoor was covered with a double door and armor plate and with linoleum under the billiard table. Here was discovered a collection of porcelain of great artistic value, which was likewise given to the Hermitage Museum. The next secret room turned out to be a steel chamber behind a bookcase. In order to reach it, all the books had to be taken off the shelves.

Then for the first time a steel door appeared, behind which was a great collection of rare old gold watches and tobacco pouches studded with jewels. Now two attendants offered to point out other secret stores for twenty-five hundred rubles apiece. Here were found twenty-five necklaces containing sixty-three big emeralds and eighty-seven big diamonds; pearls, sapphires, and rubies; a necklace with eighteen emeralds, and another with fifty-three big diamonds. Then came two hundred and fifty-five brooches in gold and platinum, in addition to emeralds, pearls, diamonds, and rubies, thirteen diadems, forty-two bracelets, and nineteen gold chains.

The antiques among these came from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The total weight of the objects made of precious metal was 21,441 grammes, and the weight of silver was 230,000 grammes. The total value is supposed to amount to five million rubles; and as the steward of the castle died during the investigations, it is not certain that he showed everything. There is much reason for thinking that there are still other secret chambers that have not been found.

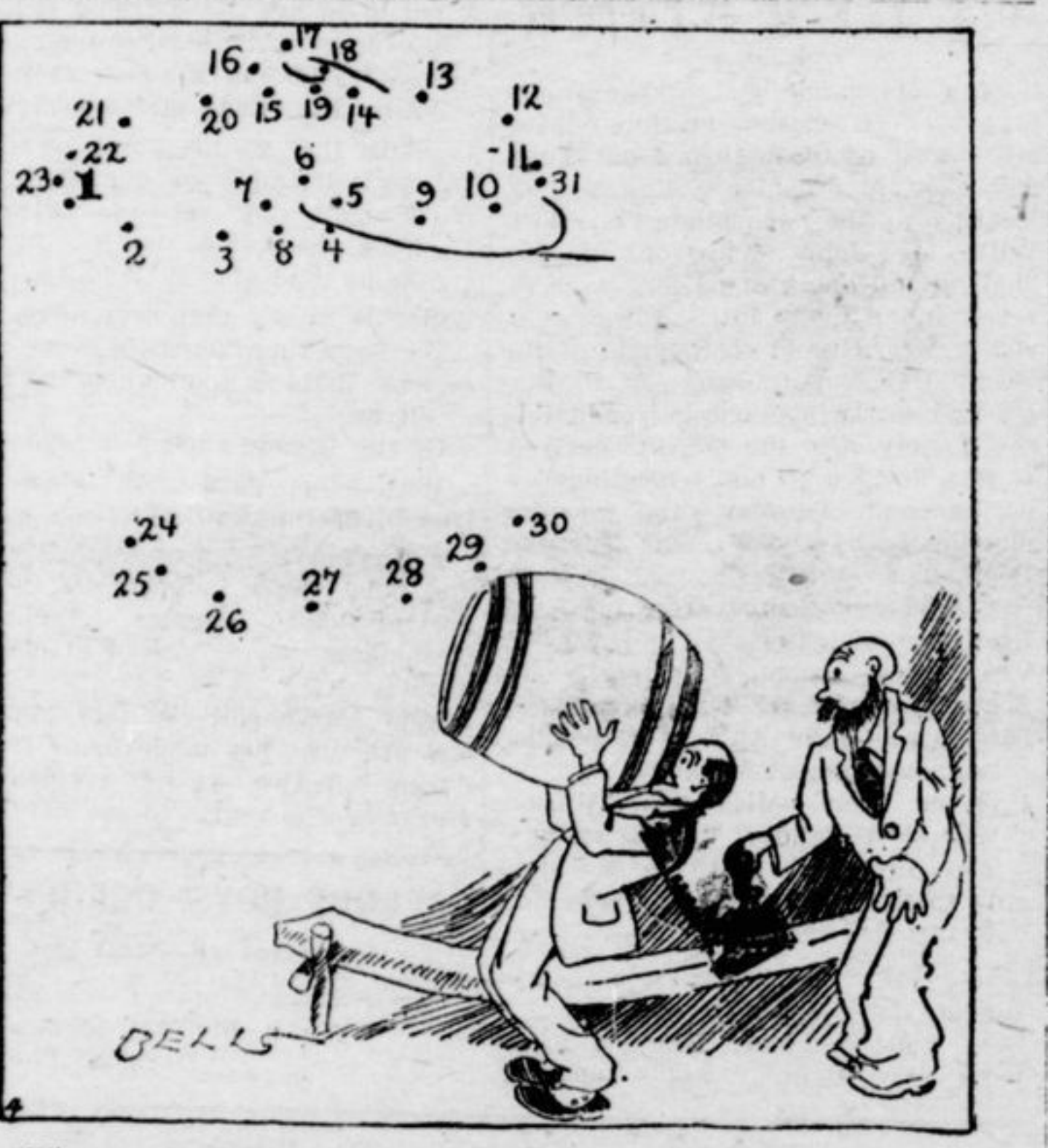


### CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Every number in the form represents the beginning of a word, reading either horizontally or vertically. If there is a black square to the left of the number, the word is horizontal; if above it, the word is vertical. The same number may of course begin both a horizontal and a vertical. The definitions for the correct words to fill the form are found below, with numbers corresponding to those on the form. Run through the definitions till you find one that you recognize, and put it in its proper place on the form, one letter for each white square. This will furnish several cross-clues to the words linking with it at right angles. Continue in this manner till the form is completely filled. If you have solved the puzzle correctly it should read both horizontally and vertically with words corresponding to the definitions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Of the highest quality.  | 1. Sacks or pouches used for holding anything.  |
| 2. To do wrong.   | 2. To do wrong.   |
| 3. The principal member of a theatrical company.  | 3. The principal member of a theatrical company.  |
| 4. A Japanese sash.   | 4. A Japanese sash.   |
| 5. A part performed by an actor in a play.  | 5. A part performed by an actor in a play.  |
| 6. Puss.  | 6. Puss.  |
| 7. Mirth.   | 7. Mirth.   |
| 8. An intoxicating liquor.  | 8. An intoxicating liquor.  |
| 9. Delaware (abbr.).  | 9. Delaware (abbr.).  |
| 10. An implement used to stir up a breeze.  | 10. An implement used to stir up a breeze.  |
| 11. A great deal (slang).   | 11. A great deal (slang).   |
| 12. Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessments.                              | 12. Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessments.                              |
| 13. Professional (slang).   | 13. Professional (slang).   |
| 14. Organs of sight.  | 14. Organs of sight.  |
| 15. To wager.   | 15. To wager.   |
| 16. Belonging to you.   | 16. Belonging to you.   |
| 17. An assessment.  | 17. An assessment.  |
| 18. A piece of metal which serves as a reward.  | 18. A piece of metal which serves as a reward.  |
| 19. To fasten.  | 19. To fasten.  |
| 20. A chum.   | 20. A chum.   |
| 21. A bone of the human body which was supposed by certain Biblical writers to be indestructible. | 21. A bone of the human body which was supposed by certain Biblical writers to be indestructible. |
| 22. A title of respect.   | 22. A title of respect.   |
| 23. Eggs of fish.   | 23. Eggs of fish.   |
| 24. Pertaining to the intercourse of nations.   | 24. Pertaining to the intercourse of nations.   |
| 25. Signifying the maiden name of a married woman.  | 25. Signifying the maiden name of a married woman.  |
| 26. Coupled.  | 26. Coupled.  |
| 27. Though (contraction).   | 27. Though (contraction).   |
| 28. Nickname for a student in the second year of a college course.                                | 28. Nickname for a student in the second year of a college course.                                |
| 29. A stinging insect.  | 29. A stinging insect.  |
| 30. Costly.   | 30. Costly.   |
| 31. Exactly the same in measure or amount.  | 31. Exactly the same in measure or amount.  |
| 32. To incline the head.  | 32. To incline the head.  |
| 33. An American means of defense (abbr.).   | 33. An American means of defense (abbr.).   |
| 34. Regal.  | 34. Regal.  |
| 35. To tag anything.  | 35. To tag anything.  |
| 36. Deadly.   | 36. Deadly.   |
| 37. A kind of food usually eaten at breakfast.  | 37. A kind of food usually eaten at breakfast.  |
| 38. To allow.   | 38. To allow.   |
| 39. The nickname of a prominent prize-fight promoter.   | 39. The nickname of a prominent prize-fight promoter.   |
| 40. A boy's nickname.   | 40. A boy's nickname.   |
| 41. A cooking vessel.   | 41. A cooking vessel.   |
| 42. Metallic compound.  | 42. Metallic compound.  |
| 43. To wed.   | 43. To wed.   |
| 44. Ghostly.  | 44. Ghostly.  |
| 45. A kind of dessert.  | 45. A kind of dessert.  |
| 46. A collection of animals (slang).  | 46. A collection of animals (slang).  |
| 47. Triumphs.   | 47. Triumphs.   |
| 48. Part of a star.   | 48. Part of a star.   |
| 49. To cook in a certain way.   | 49. To cook in a certain way.   |
| 50. A division in a shield.   | 50. A division in a shield.   |
| 51. Florida (abbr.).  | 51. Florida (abbr.).  |
| 52. New or recent (prefix).   | 52. New or recent (prefix).   |
| 53. An artificial elevation used in golf.   | 53. An artificial elevation used in golf.   |
| 54. An exclamation expressing triumph.  | 54. An exclamation expressing triumph.  |

This puzzle took fourteen minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.



"Why are you drinkin' outen the bar?" asked Mumbidge. "Well," replied Hi Suction, "I looked around first and couldn't see the..." (Kindly draw straight lines between the numbers).

### Maud Muller Up to Date.

Maud Muller, on a winter day Went and voted, so they say; Beneath the brim of her jaunty hat She gave her ear muffs a gentle pat. Long ago she had left behind The cares that deaden a woman's mind. She hadn't a thought for the price of beans Or the bargain sales at the great Style-ene's. For domestic bliss not a whit cared she, Here was Duty, with a capital D. And she thrilled to the very finger-tips At the splendid vision of man's eclipse As, with all the terror of ardent youth, She tripped away to the voting booth. And took her place in the waiting line In bliss ecstatic and mood divine.

Over the way, by the village green, The Judge was parking his limousine. And he took his place, with a cheery nod, In line, just back of the lovely Maud. But soon he left, with a bitter sigh, For alas! her hatpin had pierced his eye.

And, as he muttered and shook his head, They knew it wasn't a prayer he said. Maud opened the ballot with trembling hand And every word of it closely scanned. Then said to herself, "What a perfect shame! There isn't a single woman's name!" And then and there made a mental note: "They'll all be women, when women vote. But long have I waited for this day, No selfish motive my hand shall stay."

So there in the booth at the old Town Hall, With a generous hand she marked them all, Wherever she found a vacant space A neat and black little cross she'd trace.

And to prove that she knew the writing game, With many a flourish she signed her name. And the ballot counters, all of them, Pronounced her ballot a perfect gem. Then she said, on her homeward way, "Well! this is the end of a perfect day."

—Katherine L. Danhier.

### The Bonfire.

But if you could find a bonfire, what exhilaration! To see it from afar lighting up the evening sky and the surrounding barns and houses; to catch the shadows of the dancing children as you speeded up the streets and through the back-lots; to see the curls of the girls floating out behind them as they ran about; to smell the ineffable odors of the spruce, pine, fir, and hemlock, mingled in ecstasy of perfume on the altars of the vernal gods—this was not without its larger recompense: potatoes baked in the ashes raked out with a crooked stick and eaten raw and hot, with hard hearts and mealy outside—just like some people whom we have come to know later; potatoes with burnt skins and unsavory appearance, mealy all through, like some other people whom we have also known. The leaping through the flames with daring made the small girls appear transfixed with admiration and terror, the bringing of fresh boughs to bear the roar of the flames as they bite into the neck of the fir and hemlock, and finally the dying down of the fire into red coals with groups of boys standing around silently and thoughtfully in the sweet April night.—Arthur G. Staples, in "Jack in the Pulpit."

### The Gift.

I saw the dawn ride in. Dust dimmed and grey. Bearing the morn Jeweled with his star, Making the host of night Pale and give away. The ranks of dark, Break and speed far.

Sarah Wilson Middleton.

### The Softening Touch.

Moonlight is sharp until I see A rabbit sitting quietly. Then wall and fence and tree and burr Grew soft and touch the night with fur.

All Contain Starch.

Chemistry Professor—"Name three articles containing starch." Student—"Two cuffs and a collar."

### FEARS THAT IMPERIL HEALTH

It is not surprising that children should be afraid of the dark. The dread of unseen dangers is a racial instinct, and is common to both young and old. True, there are many children who are quite indifferent to darkness, but most of them people the enveloping gloom of night with "calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire"—with the most vivid reproductions of those images which to them are sufficiently terrifying by daylight. There are many grown-ups who retain for the whole of their life the fear of being alone in the dark.

Many parents of the stolid, unimaginative kind seem to be under the impression that their children's natural fear of the dark is a sign of cowardice, and seek to subjugate this dread by the most ill-advised, often cruel, and always disastrous methods.

### A Sleep-Producing Lullaby.

It is not a question of cowardice at all; the bravest of men are often afraid. A timid child must be treated sympathetically and tactfully; it is impossible to bully his terror of unrelieved darkness out of his by various pains and penalties. It is possible, of course, to train a child from his cradle to be alone in the dark. It is not until a certain degree of intelligence is developed that childhood becomes fully aware of the multitudinous emotions that surge up in its mind when left alone in the impenetrable blackness of an unlit room.

The little folk may be prepared in advance for this time of trial by building into the structure of their developing minds some such simple suggestion as "The dark is kind and cosy, the dark is soft and deep. The dark will pat my pillow and love me as I sleep."

The simple repetition of this rhythmic lullaby will soothe many a troubled little soul to sleep. "I have known children who have been trained to love the dark, and indeed ask for the light to be put out, so that they may sleep; but these are exceptions to the general rule."

During the early years of all little ones it is of the most urgent importance that fear of the dark should never be deliberately instilled into their minds. Much injury has been done to the highly impressionable minds of children by ignorant girls to whose charge they have been committed.

To keep their charges quiet at bedtime some of them think nothing of telling them the most terrifying tales, or of threatening them with visits of all and sundry of the powers of darkness if they don't lie still and go to sleep at once! This process of intensive frightening night after night accounts for the condition of many a pallid and nervous sufferer of tender years.

It must be borne in mind that children are, to a greater degree than their healthy elders, the slaves of such instincts and emotions as they possess. Grown-ups have developed their powers of intelligent control, and these keep, or should keep, their emotions and instincts within bounds.

Hence the uncontrolled development of the instinctive and emotional parts of the immature minds of very young girls and boys, expressing themselves in exaggerated and apparently groundless fears, inexplicable frights, and unreasonable terrors. Naturally these are more vivid when the mind, working alone in the dark, can do little else but mirror its own terrifying creations.

But while it is satisfactory to all concerned that a child should be able to go peacefully to sleep in the dark there is no special advantage to be gained by his doing so. If a child, owing to temperament or defective training, is too nervous to be left alone in the dark, there is no conceivable reason why he should not have at least a night-light, and there are a good many cogent reasons why he should.



Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador to Madrid, who will head the commission of the League of Nations, which will enquire into the reasons for the fighting between the Bulgars and the Greeks recently.

### A Candid Opinion.

It's my opinion, calmly given out— Beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt, Considered carefully from any angle, With due regard to every twist and tangle And all the controversy which may rise My baby girl has most bewitching eyes.

Considering all things, this is my conclusion, Amid the world's great clamor and confusion, Its strange ideas and its notions curious And all the queer contentions waxing furious Concerning life on earth and life hereafter; Nothing is sweeter than my baby's laughter.

I am no bigot, but I'll stick to this, Though mad fanatics round me snarl and hiss And sect and cult assail and bid me alter My voiced opinion, still I will not falter.

This is my judgment: Earth no charm possesses Lovelier than are my baby girl's carresses.

—Edgar A. Guest.

### Natural Resources Bulletin.

North of old Quebec, but now included within the area of that province, is the district of Ungava, a territory comprising over 350,000 square miles, more than one-half of the land area of the province. The surface of this portion of Quebec is rough and rocky in places. The highest portion is along the eastern part, where hills rise to a height of 6,000 feet. In the interior elevations are over 2,000 feet while the Hudson Bay coast the surface is only a few hundred feet above sea level. Large rivers flow north and west, and the interior abounds with lakes, varying in size from 500 square miles to 50. In the connecting streams the descent is usually abrupt, and a large amount of water power could undoubtedly be developed, as the flow is fairly uniform.

Forests are continuous over the southern portion of Ungava with the exception of the summits of hills and the outer islands of the Atlantic coast. Forest fires, however, have created such tremendous havoc among the timber that it is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the quantity remaining. Little prospecting has been done in newer Quebec and the mineral resources are practically unknown. Iron ore appears to be commonest, and is distributed over large areas along the eastern part. A band running parallel to the coast and 200 miles inland is also known to contain large deposits of iron, but the intervening country has never been prospected. Rocks resembling the Sudbury or Timiskaming series cover large areas. The lack of soil, a forest cover in many places should make prospecting easy, but the difficulties of transportation and labor are too great for present development.

With such a tremendous area, however, the day will come when the prospector, the geologist and the surveyor will carefully examine and make an inventory of the country's resources. Until that is done the little information available does not result of forecasting the potential values of the forests, the minerals, the water powers or the fisheries and the lands for agriculture.

### Creation.

God conceived the world, that was poetry; He formed it, that was sculpture; He colored it, that was painting; He peopled it with living beings; that was drama.

The grand, divine, eternal drama. Charlotte Cushman.

### Answer to last week's puzzle:

INTERESTINGLY  
DOOMS E SONIA  
EROS PAR WARM  
ASK LEMON WAE  
LE PURSUIT SN  
S MIST TRAP S  
HALT VIOL  
W POEM SALT C  
AM TRITONS GR  
LID STUFA ARA  
LAIR ERA FLED  
EMMET N CAHEL  
DISPASSIONATE

### Pine Constancy.

I happened on a country lane. A long lane that was turning Autumnwards from summer heights With steps of scarlet hue; And yet beneath its gayety Of gold and crimson burning The little lane I stumbled on Was running—that I knew.

It clutched the fellowship of grass Whose finger-tips were gray, It hurried by the lazy bloom Of asters near a wall, And to the festive maple trees With whom some pines were straying It begged the counselling wind to cry "Make haste—the frost—the Fall!"

I wondered would they go along, Those pioneering gallants, Go southward where the fluttering birds Had vanished down the sky; I saw them softly shake their heads: "Let each consult his talents, But ours is not to run away While Winter's going by."

And would you know! That little lane The stanch old pines had heeded, And stayed to wait for spring with them.

Though fields with snow were sown; And underneath their singing green I found the courage needed To brace my wavering heart to meet A winter of its own.

—T. Morris Longstreth.

A man who fails to get what he deserves should be thankful.

### FREE! \$100.00 SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

Horizontal  
1. To have a good time.  
5. A very amusing association.  
6. A title of address.  
7. A name for the dove.  
8. Made of bone.  
9. The end of a line.  
10. First letter of alphabet.  
11. A unit of measure.  
12. Air for "this" and "that" which will be divided among.

Send your solution of the above puzzle and the address and address to the publisher of this paper. If you can solve one, you should be able to solve the other. Send your entry to the publisher of this paper. Address: The Gold Medal People, Ltd., 543 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

### MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



### When it Comes to Business, Jeff Leaps and Then Looks.



### Creation.



### Cupid's Garden Favorites.

Lovers have always loved flowers indeed, from the earliest days lovers have performed quaint customs with flowers and given them a singular significance.

In Poland, for instance, maidens always show their continued fidelity by carrying roses in their hair or their bosoms. In France, the roses are much thought of by lovers. In France, and many still believe the superstition that beauty will come to the betrothed girl who plants a drop of her blood under a rose tree. We have a classical example of the use of roses when Cleopatra entertained Anthony and carpeted all the floor of her chamber with them.

In Egypt the natives used to consider that every flower was a soul, and they were never removed, according to legend, from the flowers of the East by the beauty-loving Japanese. Naturally, the Japanese often makes his advances in love by means of flowers and eligible maidens pray night after night under flowering cherry trees that they may find their ideal lover.

Our English flower, the "Bachelors' Button" is said to be so named because young men, when courting, used to put the flower into their pockets to test their chinks. If I did at once they had made a mistake.

Our own popular use of orange blossoms comes from the ancients. The Sarcocolla are said to have first used them and the custom came to England through the Crusaders. Its symbolic meanings are chastity and fruitfulness.

Highest Phone Line  
The highest telephone line in the world runs to the world's most lofty weather observatory on Monte Rosa, Italy, 14,550 feet above sea level.

"Exit" is Latin, and means "he goes out."

"Mary Jane, have you given the goldfish fresh water?" "No, ma'am. What's the use? They haven't drunk what's in there yet."

Great results are achieved when many people, animated by a noble purpose, pull together for a great cause.

The word "hello" became popular among telephone users soon after the telephone was invented. It is now heard in Japan, Turkey, Russia, and even Patagonia, although the British Post Office authorities do not favor it.

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### Walking; Right and Wrong

Walking is such a mechanical performance that hardly anyone gives a thought to the manner of walking. But there is a right and a wrong way to walk.

To walk with the body bent forward from the hips, so that the head and shoulders are lowered and thrust forward, the chest sunken, is quite wrong. It means a constant strain on the muscles, which hold the spine erect, the contraction of the chest, with consequent compression of the lungs, and an ill balance of the body, where undue strain is thrown on certain muscles, producing early fatigue.

It is equally wrong to draw the body up stiffly, with head and shoulders thrown back, and to thrust the body stiffly forward, the knees rigid, as if a stride is very thing, for it is the expenditure of a great deal of energy at every step. Another fault is walking with the toes turned in.

In correct walking you carry the body so that there is no exaggerated stiffness, though the trunk should be well braced above from the waist, prevent any sagging forward of the abdomen. From the knees upward the weight is inclined slightly forward. The chest, being lifted, allows deep breathing and the fullest expansion of the lungs; the knees are neither excessively locked nor left slack. For step carries with it a full forward movement of the entire person with cut any "drawback." Few walkers contrive to get this forward movement, which permits the exercise to be long continued without exhaustion. Examination of a walker's gait will very clearly indicate the nature of the fault to which he is addicted. If the rear edge of the heels is worn down, he walks with his body slumped backward, so that the back of the heel strikes the ground before the rest of the foot—usually the heel. Such walkers very often wear away the toe of the boot sole very quickly.

If the sole wears away along either inner or outer edge, it proves that the feet are not put down fairly, and the body is continually dragged out of the erect position. Some walkers wear down the heels badly with the smallest appearance of wear elsewhere. That is because they do not lead and straighten the knee with each stride. They keep the knee locked most of the time, the muscles do not take their full share of work. Such a gait tires speedily.

With proper body carriage the part of the foot first to meet the ground is the middle of the sole. The "toe" is then continued to the toes. The heel does little more than rest lightly on the ground. In consequence, there is no jarring of the spine. The constant repetition of even a very slight jar during a long walk is a matter of great importance when we consider the cumulative effect upon the nerves and muscles that are affected.

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