

# For Those Who Read and Reason

## Shy School Ma'am Loved by Zoo Animals What It Costs to Run a Government Department

### Wild Creatures, Usually Fierce, Permit London Girl to Fondle Them and Even Let Her Take Their Food From Them and Play With Her Meanwhile

BY RICHARD MONTAGUE.  
(Special Correspondence)

London, Saturday.

HERE aren't very many people—in London, anyway—who would care to put their heads into a hippo's mouth and spray an infected tooth with iodine; or reach through the bars of a leopard's cage and wrest a bone out of his mouth; or go into a wolf's inclosure and play with him for half an hour.

Yet Miss Gladys Callow, a shy and, to all appearances, timid little school teacher, thinks nothing of doing all this and more. Almost any sunny Saturday, Sunday or school holiday you may see her at the Regent's Park Zoo playing with her animal friends, surrounded by a large crowd of awestruck children and grownups. Besides hippos, leopards and wolves Miss Callow is on good terms with several lions, tigers, giraffes, alligators, eagles and vultures.

Miss Callow is a pretty little woman of 25 or thereabouts, with dark eyes and reddish bobbed hair. She has a quiet, friendly manner and talks readily of her many animal acquaintances, which she does not consider at all remarkable. She teaches in an elementary school just outside of London, and it is only on holidays and week ends that she has time to visit the Zoo.

Often Called by Keepers To Diagnose Illnesses

Miss Callow now has the run of the place and is often called upon by keepers to diagnose the condition of some sick animal or coax another out of a bad temper. She has been a constant visitor to the Zoo for four years and has gradually built up an amazing number of friendships with various animals and birds.

When a representative of this paper found her in front of the open air lions cage Miss Callow had on a smart fur coat, a dress of some brown material, a chic little hat to match and shoes and stockings of the same shade. She was accompanied by her friend, J. E. Saunders, also an animal lover. The two were photographing a majestic old lion with whom they seemed on very friendly terms and who obligingly posed for his picture and held quite still while it was being taken.



Miss Gladys Callow taking a bone from the friendly leopard.

"I've always been fond of animals," said Miss Callow in response to the usual queries. "When I was a child I used to collect newts and lizards, which most children wouldn't think of keeping, though I was also fond of cats, dogs and other domestic animals. I have no mysterious power over animals, but I do think I understand them, I always consider an animal tame no matter how bad his reputation until he has proved himself otherwise."

After photographing the lion Miss Callow and her companion moved on toward the leopards' cages. A splendid animal was pacing to and fro in one of them.

"Rex!" called Miss Callow, and the leopard came immediately toward the bars.

"This is Rex," she said, "isn't he an old dear? He's my favorite here. His keeper says he weighs 120 pounds, and I guess he does."

Rex stretched himself complacently and looked every ounce 120.

"He almost talks to me," she added.

"Rex came from Africa two and a half years ago," Miss Callow continued. "He was nine months old then. When I first saw him he came up to the bars and rubbed against them, just begging to be petted. I couldn't resist him, and he's never hurt me the least bit. Some time ago he was sick with a sore throat and wouldn't eat or drink anything for two days. The keepers sent for me, and Rex let me massage his throat through the bars and then drank some milk from my hand. He has often taken my hand into his mouth, but never thinks of biting."

Sometimes he puts his paw over my hand when I put it through the bars, but he's always very careful not to scratch me."

"A gentleman who didn't know Rex so well once attempted to stroke him through the bars," volunteered Mr. Saunders. "His hand was terribly clawed, and he told me afterward he'd never try to fondle Rex again."

"The report has got around that I often enter the cages of lions, tigers and leopards," Miss Callow continued. "That is not so, though I often reach through the bars and pat them. I've patted and slapped Rex so hard that you could hear it all over the lion house. He likes me to slap him hard on the stomach, and then just laughs at me. I often go into the cages of wolves, hippos and eagles, though."

"Two years ago I used to have a great friend in Buck, a wolf, which formerly belonged to the King of Bulgaria. He gave me a black eye once, but he didn't mean to. I was in his cage playing with him and he was burying his muzzle in my hair. Suddenly a child screamed, and Buck turned his head to see what caused the noise and banged me in the eye with his nose."

"I've been injured on two other occasions through children suddenly screaming when they thought animals were about to hurt me. Once I was carrying a panda, or catbear, named Tony, when a child's screams so startled him that he scratched me quite painfully. Another time a genet bit three of my fingers on a similar provocation. But neither of these

animals meant anything by it, and I am still friendly with both of them. I should still be friends with Buck, too, but he died some time ago."

Two of Miss Callow's greatest animal friends are Bob and Joan, hippos. Bob is the hippo whose tooth she recently sprayed with iodine.

"Most people when they see a hippo say either 'The ever open door' or 'What an ugly brute!'" she said. "I don't, and as a result I get along finely with hippos."

Miss Callow, who is a Fellow of the London Zoological Society, was asked by the society to take part in its official film of animal life in the Zoo, and gave up her summer vacation this year to do it. She suggested that she do several "stunts" with animals for the film, one of which was the taking of a meat bone from the jaws of Rex. Another was her entering the cage of a bad tempered golden eagle with whom she had become acquainted and permitting him to take a piece of rabbit meat from her hand, which he did "on the fly."

"Don'ts" for Animal Lovers

If they Would be Safe

Miss Callow has several "don'ts" for persons who desire to become friendly with Zoo animals.

"You must not touch a lion's paws until you know him," she says. "And after you do know him don't draw your hand away when he puts his paw upon it. It's a sign of trust and you should consider it an honor. Don't ever wear furs when playing with lions, tigers or leopards. Fur suggests another animal and excites them. When you are dealing with a leopard watch his paws—they are his first weapons of attack. Leopards, lions and tigers you must treat like cats—they like to be stroked and patted. Wolves you must treat like big, savage dogs and not allow them to become too rough in their play. Finally, never turn your back on any powerful animal with which you are playing."

With tigers and lions Miss Callow is thoroughly familiar. Mick, the tiger that the Prince of Wales brought home from India, allows her to reach through the bars and open his mouth to inspect his teeth.

"I brought him a bone once," she said, "and he's never forgotten it. Some animals have strange antipathies. For instance, there's Daisy, the leopardess which can't stand Boy Scouts. I never play with her when they're around. Then there's Caroline, the lioness that recently had cubs; she doesn't like 1'ht gray felt hats and becomes peevish whenever one appears. And one eagle friend of mine can't stand white spats, they simply infuriate him. Which last is undoubtedly a very natural and human trait."

### Treasury Has Largest Civil Personnel and Handles Most Money of Any One Branch—Cost \$145,016,850 in Last Fiscal Year for Administration Handling Billions in Taxes and Revenue

(Special Correspondence)  
Washington, D. C., Saturday.

THE Treasury Department created by the fathers of the country to receive, disburse and protect the national revenue, has in nearly a century and a half gone far afield. It has many complex duties to perform, some of which are apparently unrelated to the original purposes of the department, but which grew onto the organization as a result of some quirk in the revenue laws.

Looming last among these activities is the police work necessary in enforcement of the national prohibition act. Dry enforcement is under the Treasury because the revenue bureau policed the breweries and distilleries originally to collect taxes from them.

In point of civil personnel and money handled and spent, the Treasury is the largest department in the Government. It is the greatest banking institution in the world, and since the world war has held most of the world's gold supply.

Includes the Coast Guard  
And Public Buildings

Maintenance of the department during the last fiscal year cost the taxpayers \$145,016,850. Included in the Treasury Department expenditures, are those for

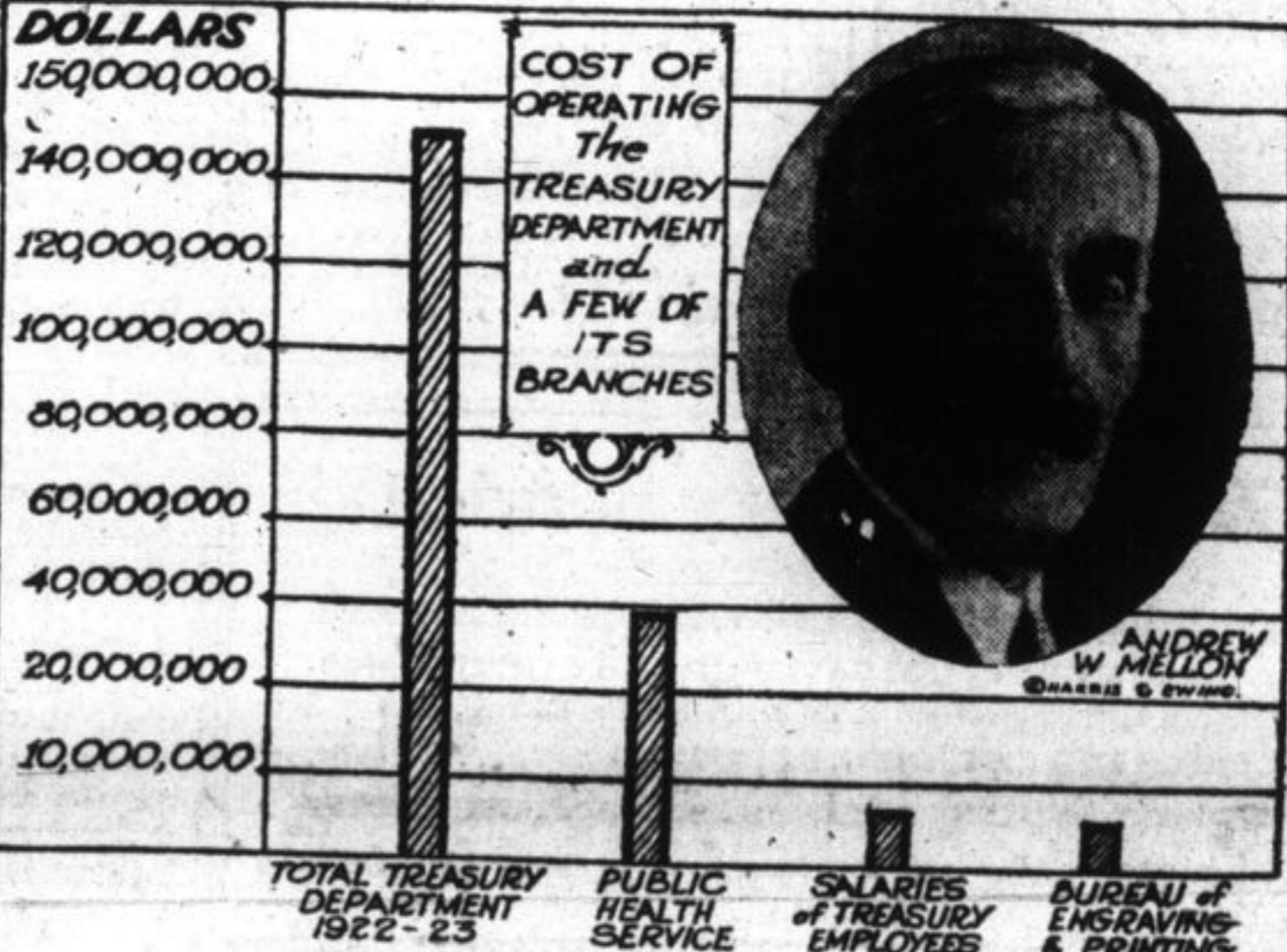
In all the Treasury employs 17,748 persons in Washington and 42,000 others in various cities and towns. New York city having the greatest number. Salaries for these employees make up a payroll of \$8,000,000 or more a year.

The Treasury handles all of the fiscal or money affairs of the Government and has direction of the Federal Reserve and the national banking systems and direction of the War Finance Corporation, the Farm Loan Board, the intermediate farm loan credit banks and other institutions.

Turns Out Paper Money  
And All Postage Stamps

In addition the Treasury operates the Coast Guard, which includes the life saving service. This organization was placed under the Treasury because in the early days a considerable naval organization was needed to check the smuggling of slaves and rum from the West Indies and valuables from Europe. It was, in fact, a customs police service. Now it has a new duty in the checking of smuggling because of the free running of whiskey and other spirits over the American coast line.

The Public Health Service, formerly the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which has performed a far reaching service in national sanitation and hygiene, is directed by the Treasury Department because its first work was at the ports of the country in connection



the maintenance of the Coast Guard and for construction and maintenance of public buildings.

Supervision of public building work fell to the Treasury because that department originally contracted for Government building expenditures and it is hard to change Government routine.

All of the great banking agencies of the Government are directly under Treasury Department supervision, as are the national banks, and even before the war the United States Treasury wielded the greatest financial power in the world. Since then the sums handled have run high into the billions. The Treasury, of course, makes all of Uncle Sam's currency or paper money and all of the coins used and distributes them.

The heaviest drain upon the Treasury to-day is the interest payments on the public debt—that is, on Liberty bonds and other Government securities. The payments last year represented fifty cents on each dollar collected by the Treasury in taxes or customs. It takes a force of 1,454 persons in Washington and a considerable field force to handle the public debt and the currency movement through the Treasury. Several million dollars were spent in salaries and in the purchase of the distinctive paper on which money is printed.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which turns out all of the paper money, revenue and postage stamps employs 4,900 persons in Washington and costs to operate \$5,500,000 a year.

with quarantines and immigrant protective measures. It has grown to vast national proportions since. The service has 256 employees in Washington and thousands at the ports and in the field, spending \$39,000,000 a year.

There are a great many other duties imposed upon the Treasury Department, including keeping all of the Government accounts, collecting the revenue and disbursing all moneys, buying all supplies for the Government in Washington, guarding the national banks, handling the vast sums involved in world and national financing, supervising receipts and expenditures and recommending changes to Congress through the budget system.

Officials of the department receive very low pay. The Secretary gets only \$12,000 a year. The position has always commanded big men. At present the department is headed by Andrew W. Mellon, whose services could not be secured by private enterprise at any price. The undersecretary receives \$7,500, the assistant secretary receives \$5,000 and \$4,000 a year; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a force of 20,000 employees under him, receives only \$10,000 a year, though he is charged with the collection of \$3,000,000,000 or more in taxes.

Other officials are similarly paid. The head of the customs service, which collects half a billion a year, gets but \$5,000 salary. The Treasury has need of and employs many technical men. It does not pay any of them, except the officials cited, more than \$5,000 a year.

### Know Your Own Country

HEALTHFULNESS—Conditions in Oklahoma are conducive to health. Natural drainage is provided by scores of creeks and rivers. The absence of swamp lands reduces to a minimum the breeding places for mosquitoes and other disease carrying insects. The prevailing winds are from the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

Climate—Oklahoma is on the dividing line between the year round growing season of the South and the extremes of cold and heat of the North. Here is a climate moderate enough that doors and windows are left open every day for most months of the year, and for at least some days in every month of the year.

The State schools are adequate in numbers, buildings, equipment and income to meet the needs for higher education. The State is rich in school lands and in permanent endowment funds for both public and State schools.

Already Oklahoma leads in oil production and is near the top in natural gas. Its coal fields are extensive, as are the forests of pine and hardwood. Its extensive salt deposits, building stone, cement and other minerals are susceptible of much greater development. The State leads in production of lead and zinc.

The farms of Oklahoma every year produce much more wealth than all its minerals combined. The United States Census returns and the statistical reports of the United States Department of Agriculture credit Oklahoma with producing on a commercial scale fourteen different field crops besides orchard and truck crops. By the census returns for the year 1919 only seven other States produced crops equal to those of Oklahoma.

In cotton Oklahoma for four years made 80 per cent. to Texas's 67 and the United States 46 per cent.

Oklahoma's Growth—The rural population of Oklahoma is 65.1 per cent. of the total, as compared to 48.6 per cent. in the United States. Oklahoma is one of the States that maintained an increase in rural population from 1870 to 1920. The total population a square mile increased from 11.4 persons in 1900 to 29.2 persons in 1920.

The growth in material wealth has equaled the growth in population.



Giraffes in the London Zoo are very friendly with Miss Callow, though usually they are most timid.

### Flying in the Arctic Not Hard, Says H. K. Hammer

FLYING in the arctic circle is not the unpleasant experience that one might imagine. In fact, of all the flying I have done in different parts of the world and under varied circumstances, I think my two months' experience in the arctic regions last summer was the most interesting."

Such is the decision reached by Hakon H. Hammer, many years associated with Capt. Roald Amundsen, the noted explorer. Because of an accident to his machine on route Capt. Amundsen was prevented from joining Mr. Hammer in his plan to circle the north pole by airplane last summer for the purpose of making extensive geographic surveys. Mr. Hammer is president of the Universal Shipping and Trading Company of Seattle, but for the last year he has devoted the greater part of his time to this fresh exploit of exploring the vast arctic regions by plane.

"The greatest difficulty to be encountered in flying in the arctic circle arises from fogs and heavy mists," he said. "On the other hand, we had last summer the advantage of daylight practically the whole twenty-four hours of the day, and it was not difficult to see the land and the ice."

"The machine I used was built especially for this purpose. I flew in it from Germany to Norway. From there it was transferred by boat to Spitzbergen, where I made my headquarters last summer.

"Flying over the North Sea, over our Western coast and mountains, one very often encounters bad winds and other adverse conditions such as fog and rain, but flying in the arctic on a clear day is, I should almost say, an agreeable sport. For the most part I flew at an average of 6,000 feet. An almost even temperature is maintained during the summer months in that far northern country of around zero. Being a Dane, I am accustomed to cold countries. My father was an officer in the Danish navy, and from him I learned something about care of one's self in traveling in unusual weather and unusual places that do not afford the comforts of modern civilization.

"I flew within a couple of hours' flight to the pole," Mr. Hammer explained, "but the machine I used made it impossible for me to land. We are now having machines built in Germany for next year's flight. They will be built of metal, and with these we shall be able to fly, float on the water or land on snow or ice."

With these, Mr. Hammer said, they hoped to solve what is probably the last unsolved problem left to explorers—that of learning from careful survey more of that vast white land adjacent to the north pole. Their survey, as planned,

will cover an area of approximately 100,000 square miles. This task, he pointed out, would be infinitely easier and safer than the old time method of trying to reach this frozen section by boat or overland with dogs and many miles of suffering and hardship.

This new mode of traveling, he explained, would be comparatively safe, for the reason that the planes are to be equipped with wireless and therefore

### The New Tool Steel No Ancient Utensils Ever Found in Tin

IT was during the war that there was discovered in England a new alloy for tool steel. The shortage of tungsten, it appears, caused the manufacturers to seek a substitute. The up to date steel is a Sheffield product, high in chrome and cobalt. It comes to this country in pigs. A firm here melts the pigs and casts the metal in the form desired, in molds that allow for shrinkage, as in the case of soft steel. The customer then machines the tools to the dimensions that he desires.

The new alloy is used in forming dies, hot and cold trimmers for forge work, milling cutters, counter sinks, slots, slotting saws and beading rolls.

would be constantly in touch with the wireless station supported by the Government at Spitzbergen, only about 600 miles distant from the north pole.

During his flights last summer Mr. Hammer was able to make many interesting observations and obtain a number of excellent photographs of the various sections, over which he flew, including mountain ranges, huge ice floes and great snow formations.

### W HILE tin has been in use for a great many centuries, yet ancient vessels of tin are so rarely found by archaeologists as to be well nigh unknown. This is not due to the fact that tin rusts, for the metal does not combine chemically with the oxygen of the air or that of water, but to the circumstance that a sort of decay does attack it, producing a change in its crystalline structure, the nature of which does not seem to be clearly understood. This ends in reducing the tin to a fine sandy powder. The process proceeds much more rapidly at certain times than it does at others and seems to be transmitted from one piece of tin to another, almost like an infectious disease.