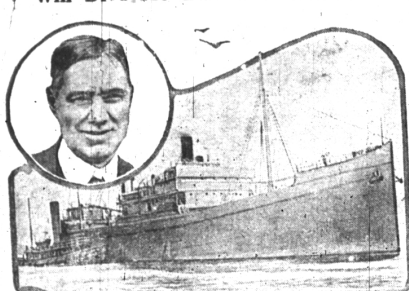


Will Dive for Lusitania Treasure



The shipwreck Lusitania, now drifting on the Delaware river near Philadelphia, for an expedition to the spot where the Lusitania was sunk off the coast of Ireland during the war, to make an attempt to salvage the huge treasure hoard in the wreck.

200,000 Killed by Earthquake

Word of Appalling Disaster in Kansu Province, China, Just Reaches United States.

MOUNTAINS MOVED IN NIGHT

Villages Were Swept Away Under Rising Sea of Loose Earth, Crèches Swallowed Houses and Camel Trains—Dragon Waggle Tail.

Washington—"One of the most appalling catastrophes in history and perhaps, the most poorly advertised calamity that has occurred in modern times" is the way the National Geographic Magazine describes the earthquake in Kansu, China.

Mountains that moved in the night; landslides that added like waterfalls, crèches that swallowed houses and camel trains, and villages that were swept away under a rising sea of loose earth, were a few of the stupendous occurrences.

Washington, D. C. (Special Close).—Mr. Joseph of the International Famine Relief Committee, has brought back one of the first accounts of the devastated country and the strange things that happen when the earth turns itself into a conglomeration.

"One of the most dramatic episodes of the disaster was the burial of Ma the Benevolent, a famous Moslem fanatic, and 300 of his followers, just as they had been in advance to proclaim a holy war. The cave in which they had gathered was shrouded by a terrific avalanche, while the group knelt on their prayer mats.

By some miracle, the watchman at the entrance to the cave escaped with his life, but the others were buried so deeply that, despite months of digging over an area of a mile, the Moslems have failed to recover the bodies of their leaders.

In another district Mr. Hall and his party found that a whole mountain toppled by a temple had slid into a valley. A little beyond they found a road bordered by poplar trees had ridden the crest of a slide for three-quarters of a mile, without apparent damage to the trees or even to the birds' nests in their branches.

The most appalling sight of all was the Valley of the Dead, where seven great slides created into a gap in the hills three miles long, killing every living thing in the area except three men and two dogs.

In a small town on the highway two strangers had put up at the inn on the evening of the disaster. In the horror and confusion that followed the earthquake, the landlord completely forgot his two guests. It was not until several days later that he remembered them, and when a considerable digging, their room was brought to light, both men were found alive.

The subterranean dragon of Chinese cosmology who, according to the northwest China tradition, waggles his tail every three hundred years, has time played havoc, such as was never before recorded, with the face of the earth and the habitations of men.

Likely no other earthquake in which the animals ever changed the physical geography of the affected region to the extent of the Kansu catstrophe.

The remoteness of the district in which the earthquake occurred cannot but intrigue interest. Although the concerned counties in Chile and Salvador, the third wave of Yip and the eruption of Mt. Asama, Japan, are all history, the Kansu disaster is still news. What actually happened in this

TELEPHONES ARE HIGH IN JAPAN

Instrument, Property of User. Some time ago sold for \$1,250—New subscriber Out of Luck. Tokyo.—A telephone instrument is one of the most prized possessions of a foreigner in Japan. Under the government system the instrument is sold outright to a subscriber, and as the government's supply is apparently never replenished, it is next to impos-

figure, 200,000, and according to the estimate of the foreign investigators more than half this number. "Following the Sianfu-Lanchow-Turkestan highway, we ascended a small valley of steep grade directly west of Tanching. Suddenly the high road for a length of a quarter of a mile dropped out of sight. It had been cut as if chopped off with an ax, leaving the fifty-year-old poplars and cottonwoods with which it is lined partly uprooted, like sentinels stricken at their post.

Drops Half Mile in Log Chute; Uninjured

Snoqualmie, Wash.—Stepping out to the edge of a house, a well-known local logger, while on his way to see a neighbor, fell into a log chute, disappeared into loose snow.

Mrs. Rupert quickly notified men nearby, who looked for Rupert. They were unable to give up the search on account of darkness when the missing man appeared. He declared he had dropped into a lower snow drift and getting through, had slid directly into an unused log chute to carry timber in summer to the city.

Rupert said the chute was filled with ice and that he had tumbled down into the valley. As such a high rate of speed could not yet be found, he had taken a risk and had taken a log chute to the beach on log chute. Rupert was uninjured, but was minus a large part of his wear and tear.

U. S. Completes Record Fleet

Last Ship on War Program Is Finished and Turned Over to the Government.

1,000 ARE NOW LYING IDLE

2,312 Vessels Built by Shipping Board in Last Five Years—New Lines, Western World, Marks End of Plan to Bridge Sea.

Washington.—When the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation delivered to the Shipping Board-Emergency Fleet corporation the new liner Western World, for operation by the Maun line to South America, the greatest shipbuilding enterprise in history was brought to an end.

From May 23, 1917, when the wooden cargo carrier North Bend, the first vessel to be built under war contracts, was turned over to the government by Kruse & Banks, North Bend, Ore., to May 1, 1922, the shipping board constructed 2,312 ships of various types of 13,020,711 deadweight tons. At present more than 1,000 of these ships are lying idle, due to the depressed conditions in world trade and to the inability of American shipowners to meet foreign competition.

In announcing the end of the wartime program, which extended for three and a half years after the armistice because of the contracts entered into during the war, the shipping board made public some interesting statistics showing the size of the great fleet.

Capacity of 388,363 Freight Cars.—All the vessels on the program were placed in a straight line, 158 miles, they would extend for 128 miles, and if steaming a mile and a quarter apart they would reach from New York to Southampton, England. The total tonnage is equal to the carrying capacity of 388,363 freight cars loaded to the top.

The shipbuilding program called for 3,270 ships of 18,497,276 deadweight tons. After the armistice all construction was canceled except when it was found that the government would lose more by giving up the project than by completing them. This reduced the program by 358 ships of 4,725,786 tons, which represented approximately 50 per cent of the vessels that were not so or so per cent finished.

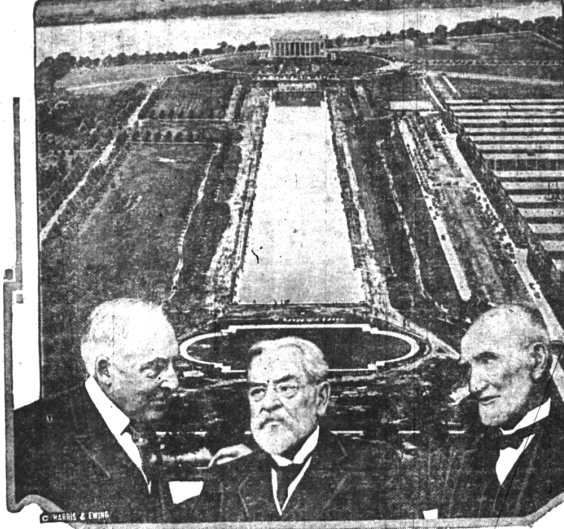
1,017 Wooden Ship Builders.—In August, 1917, 433 vessels under construction in United States ship-

yards were requisitioned by the government. The wood ship program had reached a total of 1,017 boats at the time building was reduced. Of this number 428 were subsequently canceled, 474 completed and 115 partially completed.

When the Emergency Fleet corporation adopted the plan of building finished ships and awarded contracts for a total of 380 of 2,370,000 tons deadweight was expressed as the success of this type of construction, which was a radical change from the accepted methods. It was recognized, however, that by having the hull steel fabricated at bridge and structural shops assembled at the shipyards, a considerable expansion of the shipbuilding industry was possible.

The laboratorion of the United States navy radio research laboratory conducting low electrical resistance tests with regard to radio transmission, which means greater efficiency of antennas.

Nation's Memorial to Abraham Lincoln Dedicated



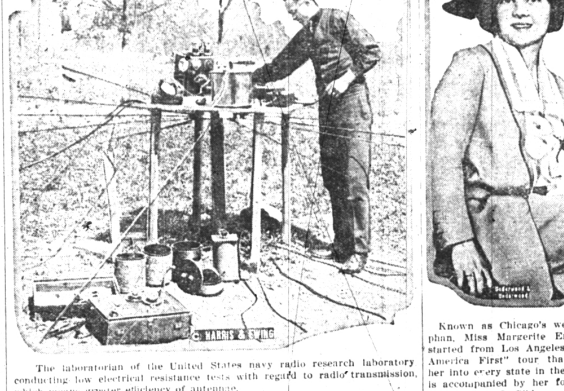
Of all the Memorial day ceremonies the most important was the dedication of the beautiful Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The above photograph of the building and grounds was taken from the top of the Washington monument during the ceremonies.

Len Small Jury Is Kept in Good Condition

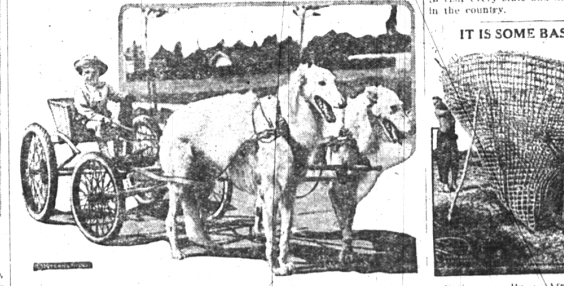


The jury in the case of Len Small, governor of Illinois, who is being tried on a charge of looting state funds at Waukegan, is kept fit by regular set-up drill in a gymnasium.

Conducting Radio Tests for Navy



Edwin and His Wolf Hound Team



One of the attractive features that marked the closing day of the benc show under the auspices of the Los Angeles Kennel club was little Edwin Hubbell, movie actor, driving two magnificent Russian wolf hounds attached to a small carriage.

BRIEF INFORMATION

The Mexican government has opened a permanent agricultural exhibit in the United States. Oregon has reduced the Mexican army to \$1,000,000 and men and will reduce it to \$500,000. Regular daily air service between New York and Atlantic City is planned, and eventually the regular service may be extended to Washington, Philadelphia and other cities.

FARM LIVE/STOCK

IMPORTANT WORM DISCOVERY

Zoologists Find That Carbon Tetrachloride Is Effective in Destroying Parasites. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) The toll exacted from the livestock industry by internal parasites such as worms is enormous, and because of this drain on the herds and flocks the zoologists of the United States Department of Agriculture keep up an unflagging search for chemicals and treatments that may be used to combat these organisms.

Alfalfa Is One of the Best Forage Crops for Hogs and Animals on This Kind of Pasture Are Most Healthy.

Animals of interest to medical men as well as to veterinarians and livestock growers. Medical men are now trying it out at several places as a possible cure for hookworm disease in man, and it gives promise of success. As a result of the work so far completed, scientists in the bureau of animal industry consider that this drug will prove of special value in the removal of the various kinds of blood-sucking worms in domestic animals.

FEED FOR FATTENING STEERS

Corn and Corn Silage With Cottonseed Meal and Alfalfa Favored at Iowa College.

That corn and corn silage, supplemented with cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and salt make the best ration for fattening steers was shown by Iowa farmers recently. Steers fed this ration made substantial gains in experiments at Iowa State college and although they were ordinary steers they made \$13 per head. This indicates that the feeding business, properly handled and where good-quality steers are started with, will pay the farmer a profit.

Other roughages, such as clover hay, corn stover and mixed timothy and clover hay, were experimented with. The red clover ration made a good showing but the other roughages lost money.

Cottonseed meal was used as an antioxidant in these experiments and made a big difference for the ration. In speaking of the use of this protein feed for steers, the animal husbandry department during the last 12 years it has been used in experiments at the rate of three pounds to 1,000 pounds of steer. It was fed for a period of one to six months with corn silage and good results were obtained.

Cottonseed meal, however, as a hog feed has caused some doubt as to its value due to toxic qualities, but the Iowa station has found that when fed in rations where cottonseed meal was not at the rate of one part to four parts of other feed no harm has resulted.

OBSTACLE IN RAISING SWINE

Round Worm Is One of the Greatest Cause of Loss—Many Remedies, but Prevention is Best.

One of the greatest obstacles encountered in hog production is the parasites which are found where hogs have been raised for a number of years. Probably the round worm is one which is most numerous and is the most losses. There are many worm remedies but the best cure is prevention.

Have Fire Extinguisher

A fire extinguisher beside the oil stove, in the barn, in the house and wherever there is any danger of fire, may prove mighty valuable.

Practice is Needed

It takes considerable skill to transplant so the plants will live, grow and develop. This is where practice is needed.