It's New, Is It? Just Old Stuff!

Rubber Glass and Rustless Iron Centuries Old; Jewish Swastika.

CLEVELAND. — King Solomon was right. Everything new is old stuff, is the conclusion of Bill McKenzie, most avid research worker in the public library, who slammed shut the covers of a book, "So You Think It's New," and began citing examples:

The flapper of not so many years back didn't start the vogue for painted fingernails. The real pioneers in that field were Cleopatra and Aspasia, girl friend of Pericles. As a matter of fact, a husband 2,300 years ago raised ned with his wife because she used cosmetics so extravagantly.

Whoever it is that gets credit for scolding girls for powdering their noses in public, is just an interloper. Ovid said many centuries ago: "A statue is never shown until it is finished."

Beauty Parlors Old, Too.

The modern beauty parlor, where women go regularly to have eyebrows plucked, their bodies smothered in mud and their hair waved, is just an outgrowth of the ancient Egyptian days. The Egyptian beauties went through the same performances—all for beauty—and they wore high heels, too.

The fellow who boasts that the glass in his car is shatter proof doesn't know what he's missing. Nineteen hundred years ago, man made glass that actually was unbreakable. The secret has been lost, so we'll have to be content with the nonshatterable material.

Garden tools, or the parts of an automobile, or most anything metal will rust in time, unless you take meticulous care of it. But 30 centuries ago the citizens near Delhi, India, didn't worry a bit about the Kutob column, made of 17 tons of iron. There still isn't a fleck of rust on it.

Early Swastika Emblem.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's swastika, emblematic of Nordic supremacy, was found on the fired clay of the early period from Greenland to the southernmost tip of the Americas. The ironic point in this discovery is that it appeared on pottery of ancient Hebrews.

Kidnaping generally is regarded as largely American. But that's not altogether true. Julius Caesar was kidnaped at the age of 35 and held for $40,000 ransom.

As for the first gossip columnist—a Greek chronicler in 720 B. C. reported the choice tidbit that a runner named Orsippus ran so hard in a race that he lost his loin cloth, but finished, anyway.

Hot dog stands are old stuff. They originated 1,900 years ago.

Elevators and organs certainly aren't new, either. Emperor Nero, who watched Rome burn and whiled away the moments with his fiddle, had an elevator 120 feet high and a self-playing organ operated by compressed air.

About the only thing that modern invention can claim as its own is the mechanical rabbit used at dog races. But the rabbit's inventor can't claim the original idea. The Romans had rat races and used a piece of sausage as bait for the rodents.

Babe, Hollywood Feline, Guards Props of Value

HOLLYWOOD.—A million-dollar cat, guardian of Hollywood treasures—that's Babe, an ordinary alley cat with not one blue ribbon to her name. Babe is one of the valued assets of Paramount, which includes millions of dollars worth of buildings and equipment.

It is this equipment that involves Babe, for she is the sole fighter against the mice and rats that attack the materials stored in property bins.

"If it wasn't for Babe, rodents would ruin the props in no time," declared Jud Weatherwax, custodian of the bins and Babe's caretaker. He thinks so much of Babe that he feeds her Grade A milk and once a week a small jar of caviar. Nothing is too good for her.

"Babe's on the job all the time, and everybody around here knows how much she's worth," says Weatherwax.

Jury Pay Waits 10 Years

RISING STAR, TEXAS.—J. F. Milwee, of Rising Star, collected his pay as a special jury venireman 10 years after the duty was performed. Milwee served on the jury at Eastland, forgot to present his claim for pay, and was still due the money, the court records showed.

Sisters Answer 20 Million Phone Calls

WILTON, CONN.—Two sisters, Grace and Gertrude Worthington, estimated they have answered more than 20,000,000 telephone calls during the 92 combined years they have been operators at the Wilton telephone exchange.

Grace has worked 47 years for the company and Gertrude 45, which is believed a record in the country.

ALMANAC

"Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox."

APRIL

2—The first U. S. Mint was established in Philadelphia, 1792.

3—Michigan was first state to vote for national prohibition repeal, 1933.

4—Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, 1512.

5—U. S. ordered return of gold coin, bullion and certificates to banks, 1933.

6—U. S. declared war on Germany, 1917.

7—W. A. Pinkerton, famous detective, born, 1846.

8—Clay and Randolph fought their famous duel, 1826.

Cat's Whiskers Serve as Feelers; Perfect Organs

There is an old belief that a cat uses its whiskers to determine whether it can squeeze through a small hole or opening. According to this notion, the whiskers are exactly the same width as the animal's body and if they touch the sides of the hole the cat will not attempt to enter. Although not strictly true, there is a grain of truth in the belief, notes a writer in the Indianapolis News. The large facial hairs, known scientifically as "vibrissae," serve as feelers or organs of touch and contribute materially to the cat's ability to move about in the dark. These hairs themselves, of course, are not sensitive, but the roots are provided with sensitive nerve-endings. John Fiske, in "Through Nature to God," writes as follows of these remarkable tactile organs:

"The most perfect organs of touch are the vibrissae or whiskers of the cat, which act as long levers in communicating impulses to the nerve fibers that terminate in clusters about the dermal sacs in which they are inserted. These cat-whiskers are merely specialized forms of such hairs as those which cover the bodies of most mammals, and which remain upon the human skin imbedded in minute sacs."

Facial hairs of this type are particularly well developed, both in number and size, in those predatory species which hunt chiefly in jungles and other thick undergrowth. In the vegetable - eating bears the whiskers are few in number, small in size and apparently without any function.

There may be a relationship between the cat's whiskers and its sense of sight. A naturalist found that cats with their whiskers cut short were unable to judge distances accurately. In experiments cats without whiskers would repeatedly miss their prey when springing for it. The investigator concluded that the facial hairs aid the animal to fix its eyes on its prey and that it is undoubtedly injurious to remove the whiskers from a cat which must hunt for a living.

ON WHEELS

England's postal service has 23,000 bicycles.

Be the kind of a driver you expect the other fellow to be.

Horse-drawn traffic in London has dropped 66 per cent in ten years.

In Japan automobiles have to be illuminated inside as well as out at sunset.

It has been estimated that there are 7,000,000 bicycle riders in Great Britain.

Hundreds of bones of prehistoric elephants have been found in the Texas Panhandle.

Fourteen-year-old children may wed legally in North Carolina if they receive their parents' consent.

The Scriptures are now published in 723 different languages and dialects.

Why does inconstant man accuse woman of inconstancy?

FAMOUS RECIPES OF AMERICAN COOKS

Here's something to help the housewife solve her food problems. A collection of tested recipes and suggestions to be distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

Letterheads
Envelopes
Bill Heads
Give Us Your Orders for Printing

Oboe, Wooden Instrument, Built in Three Sections

Often called the hautboy, the oboe is a wooden instrument of conical bore played with a double reed. Built in three sections—"top joint," "lower joint" and "bell"—the instrument contains many keys and bores. Chief improvements are due to research conducted by Barre and Triebert. Like the bassoon, it evolved from that group called pommers, schalmeys and bombards. The tone, peculiarly distinctive without being powerful or obtrusive, is very penetrating. Cambert first used it in the score for his opera, "Pomone," produced in Paris in 1671, relates a writer in the Chicago Daily News.

The cor anglais, not a horn, differs in build from the oboe in that the tube is longer and ends in a globular or pear-shaped bell, and the crook which holds the reed is bent back at an angle. Its tone quality is melancholy and good examples may be heard in the shepherd's pipe melody in Act III of "Tristan," or in the slow movement of Dvorak's "From the New World." Gluck wrote for it in "Alceste" and "Orfeo," but these parts were played by the clarinet because the cor anglais was not yet a member in good standing of the orchestra. Although Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven composed for it occasionally, it did not become a part of the symphonic group until Wagner demanded it.

Consisting of a single beating reed, the clarinet is constructed with a tube pierced with many side holes terminating in a bell. The alto and bass clarinets, however, have keys instead of holes.

Supposedly invented by Denner (Nuremberg, 1690), the clarinet traces its ancestry to the chalumeau. In 1843 Klose completely reorganized the fingering, basing it on the Boehm system. Although Rameau had used clarinets in 1751 in his opera "Acante et Daphise," their place in the orchestra really dates to about 1770, when Mozart employed several in his "Paris" symphony.

Various Kinds of Ships And Styles of Rigging

A full-rigged ship is one with a bowsprit and three masts, all masts being square-rigged. Any vessel square-rigged on all masts is termed full-rigged. A barkentine is called such because it is square-rigged on the fore and schooner-rigged on the other masts. Schooner-rigged means fore and aft rigged. Any craft that has more than two masts with the fore mast square-rigged is in the barkentine class. A bark generally refers to a craft that is square-rigged on two or more masts, with one or more masts schooner-rigged. Thus a four-masted bark, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, would be square-rigged on fore, main and mizzen masts and schooner-rigged on the jigger masts.

A brig is a ship of other days, although some are found in foreign waters. It is a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and square-rigged aft; a ship square-rigged on two masts. The hermaphrodite brig is really a brigantine and is a two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged behind.

Isle Noted for Loneliness

The loneliest place in the British empire is Tristan da Cunha, the largest and the only inhabited island of a group of three situated in the middle of the South Atlantic ocean and named for a Portuguese admiral, Tristan da Cunha, who discovered these rocks in the sea in 1506. There is but the barest means of sustenance on the island. Fertile soil is scant, being continually washed away by rains, and rodents poach upon the carefully tended gardens. The fish supply is plentiful except in stormy weather, when it is dangerous to venture out on the rolling sea. Tristan da Cunha is an extinct volcano, the crater of which is filled with fresh water. The nearest land is St. Helena, where Napoleon died, 1,320 miles away to the north, with Cape Town 1,400 miles to the east.

Head-Hunters Hate White Men

The head-hunting Marindanim tribesmen of Dutch New Guinea, natives of the island lying north of Australia, practice head-hunting as they have for hundreds of years. The Marind-anim, inhabiting the Digoel river district, are the most savage and successful of the head-hunting tribes on the island. They regard all other tribes as implacable enemies and raid them continually for their ghastly human trophies. So intense is their hatred of the white man that few whites ever venture near them. The Dutch government makes persistent but fruitless efforts to stamp out the habit of head-hunting.

Cock o' the Walk

The cocker spaniel does not get his name from his confident manner . . . although that might furnish reason enough for so designating him . . . he is called the cocker because he was primarily used for hunting woodcock . . . incidentally, the springer spaniel comes by his name in much the same manner, says the American Wildlife institute. His antecedents were originally known as "springing spaniels" because of their habit of springing towards game to flush it.

Liechtenstein a Small Stamp Issuing Country

Liechtenstein is a small agricultural principality lying south of Lake Constance between Switzerland and the Austrian province of Germany. The original tongue of the region was Romansch, used by the Grisons of Switzerland, and perpetuated in many of the place names of Liechtenstein, notably the capital, Vaduz, and Samina, Gavadura, etc., observes a stamp authority in the Chicago Tribune.

This is one of the smallest independent stamp issuing countries in the world, being underrated only by San Marino and Monaco. In area it embraces somewhat less than 70 square miles and is about 12 miles in its greatest dimension. The state is composed of the county of Vaduz and the lordship of Schellenburg, both of which were in many hands before being purchased by the count of Hohenems in 1613.

The Liechtenstein family purchased Schellenburg in 1699 and Vaduz in 1713. In 1719 the two states were raised to the status of a principality in the Holy Roman empire. This ended in 1806 and Liechtenstein was independent until 1815, when it became a part of the German confederation. In 1866 it again regained its independent status.

From 1852 until the close of the World war, it was joined with Austria in customs, coinage, and postal matters and appeals from its highest court at Vaduz were taken to the prince's court in Vienna.

Sunken Treasures Along The Shores of Trinidad

At the bottom of the Gulf of Pearls, now called the Gulf of Paria, lie the fortunes in gold and silver lost when Admiral Apocada set fire to his ships in 1797 so that they could not be captured by the British, with whom Spain was at war at the time.

Blackbeard the pirate burned many a ship in this gulf—all of them taking gold and silver to the bottom of the bay. These fortunes lie beneath the waves somewhere between Port of Spain and San Fernando, according to a writer in the Boston Herald.

It is believed by many that Admiral Apocada carried the treasure with him when he and his men escaped to the shore, and that it was buried there in the soft sand banks between Port of Spain and San Fernando.

The superstitious Trinidadians are afraid to seek this buried riches. They believe that the souls of the men who dug the holes still guard the spots. These men, as was the rule of the day, were killed as soon as the treasure was placed in the holes and were thrown in after it by the men who bade them dig it.

Bad luck, it is believed, will follow any one who seeks this buried gold and silver, thus disturbing the souls supposed to be guarding it. Fearing misfortune, Trinidadians hesitate before pushing a spade into the sand.

Naming Pere Marquette Railroad

Just how the Pere Marquette railroad got its name is a story known to few outside Ludington, Michigan. Ludington was originally named Pere Marquette after the explorer and missionary who died on the shore of the Pere Marquette river here, says a Ludington correspondent in the Detroit Free Press. When a railroad was projected across the state from Flint it was naturally called the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad. But before the road was completed here, James Ludington had acquired most of this town and the name was changed to Ludington. Then the eastern terminus of the road was extended to Detroit rather than Flint, which left the name meaningless. However, as the name had been widely advertised, its owners didn't want to change it entirely, so they just shortened it to Pere Marquette railroad.

Clock Silent Since 1898

Each year in October a clock repairer inspects and oils the grandfather clock standing at the head of the marble stairway in the governor's mansion, relates a San Juan, P. R., correspondent. But the clock has been stopped for 40 years. Its heavy pendulum will never click off another second. The hands stand at 6:21, the hour and minute when Gen. Manuel Macias left "Le Fortaleza" for the last time, at the close of the Spanish-American war. The Spanish flag still floated over the ancient mansion, citadel and home of countless governors of Puerto Rico. At his request, Governor Macias was not to see the Spanish colors lowered and the American flag hoisted. It was not until he was aboard a warship in the harbor that his aide hauled down the Spanish flag for the last time.

Large Island in Mediterranean

The Island of Cyprus is located 40 miles from the coast of Syria and is the third largest island in the Mediterranean sea. Its history dates back to the early Phoenicians, who established colonies there. Later the Greeks established colonies and still later the island formed part of the Persian, Macedonian, Egyptian and Roman empires. Its government frequently changed hands until 1571, when the Turks took the island from the Venetians and retained possession until England acquired it in 1878. At the outbreak of the World war in 1914 Cyprus was annexed by England and in 1925 it became a colony by letters patent.

Midget's Condition Due To Affliction of Glands

Midgets are not dwarfs. A dwarf has the torso of a normal-sized person. Heads are broader at the top than the jaw and there is a deep indentation at the bridge of the nose. Legs are short, especially the thighs, and the pelvic region tilts forward. They are susceptible to heart trouble, which the midget is not.

Midgets are people with bodily proportions of normal childhood except that their limbs are shorter in proportion to their trunks. Cheeks are fair with little or no hair and there is more than a normal deposit of fat in cheeks, hips or waist, or in all three. They are extremely youthful looking, especially the younger ones. This is due to the fact that they have a dormant period between 6 and 12 which curtails their development.

Midgets may appear in any family since their condition is due to non-functioning glands, according to Harlowe R. Hoyt in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. When their growth first ceases, parents as a rule seek to bolster them with medicines. Sometimes they succeed to the extent of an inch or two, in which event they frequently ruin their child's opportunity to make a living. Four feet is the limit in height of exhibition midgets.

About 22 per cent of all midgets marry. Of these, about half marry other midgets and the remainder normal people. Of all the midgets who marry, only 41 per cent have children. Midget women who have children have normal-sized babies—normal at birth and normal as adults. No midget woman has given birth to a child without a Caesarian operation, necessitated by the small pelvis.

Indian Once Had Right To Plot He Cultivated

In an Indian community prior to the discovery of America, and during early colonial times, no individual owned land, but the right of each to the plot which he cultivated was respected. A man's weapons were his own, but generally the tools, and often the food, and among the tribes of the plains even the tepee belonged to the women. Personal belongings were often buried with their owner, that their souls might accompany him to the future home. Remaining property was distributed in the tribe or bestowed upon heirs.

McNicholls' "The Amerindians" says that the conditions of land tenure obtaining in America upon the arrival of the Europeans was such that the view was held by them that there was no occasion to bother about acquiring title from the natives. "It was convenient for the colonists to conclude that the Indian right itself was but imperfectly and partially secured. It was convenient also for the colonists to conclude that neither tribes nor individual Indians were clothed with the requisite authority to enable them to make perfect conveyances of their rights or claims."

How Ants Store Honey

Bees store their honey in cells manufactured by themselves; but in Mexico and the southwestern United States there is an ant which stores its honey—in other ants.

Many species of ants collect honey-dew, store it in their crops and, on returning to their nests, feed their brood or other members of the colony by disgorging the sweet liquid. The Mexican honey ant, however, has gone one better in organizing food stores, says Pearson's London Weekly. In each nest of this species there is a class of workers, known as "repletes," the abdomens of which are so tremendously swollen that they are veritable honey pots. The "repletes" never leave the nest. They stay there and the honey dew is fed to them by another class of workers which go out to forage for it. During the winter, when other members of the community wish to be fed, the "replete" disgorges some of its store. It is a living barrel of stored-up food.

Why Fish Are Dumb

Fish are plain dumb because they are low in the evolutionary scale, asserts a writer in the Los Angeles Times. Fish are the most primitive of the vertebrates, only one step beyond the Crustacea. All our data point to the conclusion that intelligence is an evolutionary development, and that the forms later in time in developing have more of it. A fish, therefore, is extremely unlikely to be smart as a newt, a newt as a frog, a frog as a lizard, a lizard as a snake or a bird; and all the mammals are smarter, have bigger (proportionately) and better developed brains than the cold-blooded animals.

Early Lecturers' Fees

Louis J. Alber says in the Commentator: "In 1831 Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote: 'I am willing to come to Waltham on the date you suggest and lecture to your Lyceum for the $5 fee you offer, but I think you should also give me four quarts of oats for my horse.' Daniel Webster was the first lecturer to receive a fee of $100; Abraham Lincoln lectured at Cooper Union for $200, and in 1880 Henry Ward Beecher was paid the first known fee of $1,000. After finding Livingstone in Africa, Henry M. Stanley received $100,000 and all expenses for a hundred lectures."

OPEN HOUSE AT CAMP EVERGREEN

Wednesday, April 5, 1939 will mark the sixth anniversary of the CCC. This has been proclaimed by Director Robert Fechner as the Official "Open House Day" for the CCC throughout the country.

Consistent with this policy to throw open the camps to the inspection of the general public. Camp Evergreen, located in the Elk Neck State Park at North East, Maryland, extends an invitation to all those interested to pay a visit and get a first hand view of the CCC camp in operation.

There is a general feeling those in the CCC that the general public has a very small knowledge of the CCC, its problems and its benefits. An open house invitation makes it possible for everyone to gain first hand information in regards to the feeding, clothing, housing, working and educating activities that are carried on by the Officers and Supervisors placed in charge.

The Camp at North East is engaged in the development of a State Park and even though there is much in the line of preliminary work yet to be accomplished in some sections of the park, enough progress has been made in the development of the "White Banks Tract" to give one an idea of what the Park will offer when it has been completed.

Officers, Foremen and Enrollees will act as guides for the visitors and will point out interesting phases of the Camp and work activities.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. Suppose a man has lost his job, which was covered by old-age insurance provisions, and he is unable to obtain other employment. Would it be possible now for him to collect any social security benefits?

A. Unless he has reached the age of 65, he is not eligible for payment of his old-age insurance under the Social Security Act. He might be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits under his State law.

Q. Could a worker be covered by one insurance provision of the Social Security Act and still not be eligible for benefits under the other insurance measure? In other words, could he come under old-age insurance provisions and not be covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Lak, or vice versa?

A. Yes. Every commercial and industrial worker under age 65 is entitled to protection under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. But in this State the Unemployment Compensation Law applies only to those workers who are employed by a commercial plant having four or more employees during at least 20 weeks of the year. On the other hand, a worker who is 65 years old or over could be subject to the State Unemployment Compensation law, while he is not covered under Federal old-age insurance provisions. Unemployment compensation (or insurance) is one thing, and old-age insurance is something else—an entirely different provision of the Social Security Act. Only workers who are employed by a firm subject to the State unemployment insurance law are entitled to job insurance.

Q. Why should a worker past 65 years of age have a social security account number? What good will it do him?

A. While a worker 65 years of age or older does not come under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act (as the law now stands), he might possibly be included under the State unemployment compensation law; and the State agency uses social security account numbers in keeping unemployment insurance wage records.

Q. Wouldn't it be a good idea for a businessman to keep his employees' social security cards in a safe place, so they will not be lost?

A. No. An employer should not keep his employees' cards. These cards are the property of his employees. The employer should make a record of each employees' account number, but in no case should the employer keep the account cards of his employees.

In forecasting an election, Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion, says: "You're always right to the extent that you ignore women. Elections always come out as the men vote." The Democratic Digest, publication of the Democratic National Committee, has asked what its readers think about this statement. ment.

United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas says: "Anyone who assumes that the women's vote does not count in America is flying in the face of experience and history. Just were do you find the following equivalents among men voters: the Democratic study groups, the American Association of University Women, study groups of the Y. W. C. A., League of Women Voters, the power of women in the National Education Association, and many others? While it is true that many of these organizations are non-partisan, they all influence public opinion greatly, and public opinion moves the great independent vote which, in the final analysis, decides elections."