

**FRANKLIN KEPT HIS LAURELS**

Appropriately, Apostle of Thrift Was Allowed to Retain Ornaments for Exceptional Time.

New York, the Sun of that city states, is one place where there are almost laurels enough to go around. It is the custom of the city to be generous with them, but they never last. Three days is about the limit.

That is, three days marks about the length of time when the crowd will endure the sight of them on the living. After that they view them with amusement. But when hung on a bronze or marble statue by common consent and the custom of the park department they are given thirty days.

Benjamin Franklin was permitted to keep his last crop of laurels longer than most statues. Although it was by reason of his very many illustrious qualities that his statue became a landmark in Park row, it was particularly because of his position as the patron saint of all those who hold thrift as a cardinal virtue that he was adorned some weeks ago with more wreaths than any Hawaiian ever managed to hang on himself.

He kept them, too, until they were of absolutely no more use. The day they were put up people traveled from all five boroughs to gaze at the bronze likeness of the publisher of "Poor Richard's Almanac"—that first of all the best sellers of America—and to consider their own sins or to contemplate their own virtues in the matter of thrift. But this week when they were cut down no one paid the slightest attention to the two "white wings" who were climbing about the pedestal jerking down the wreaths and slinging them on the pavement.

**GOT NAME FROM INDIAN CHIEF**

How the City of Medicine Hat, in Canada, Acquired Its Decidedly Odd Cognomen.

Medicine Hat, the Canadian city which figures so prominently in weather reports, and which possesses undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary names of all the cities of the world, acquired its title from an old Blackfoot chief whose tepee stood on the site which is today the center of the city. He was chiefly celebrated for an amazing head-gear to which he attributed magical powers, and which he called his "medicine hat." Good fortune was supposed to attend him whenever he wore it, whether at war or on the hunt.

Once a great battle was fought between the Blackfeet and the Crees on the site of the present city. The fight went against the Crees and, just as they prepared to leave the field, a strong gust of wind caught the "medicine hat," lifted it off the head of the chieftain and deposited it in the river. This was considered an evil omen and the Blackfeet immediately fled to the mountains in great disorder.

**Why a "Jumper?"**

The word was originally a "Jump," and is first met in 1615, as a "jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs." The dainty feminine garment of today owes its parentage to the shapeless garment of coarse sackings sometimes worn by coal heavers or dock laborers! For this was the original "Jump," essentially a male garment of the most primitive type. Indeed, one Polar expedition records that it found the Eskimos wearing these "jumps" or loose jackets.

In the seventeen hundreds "jumps" became feminine, in the form of a kind of loose stays, chiefly worn as a sort of undress.

Then, in the eighteen hundreds, the admiralty took notice of the word as a "jumper." It is officially mentioned as one of the new "rigs" of the lower deck.

From this curious ancestry has evolved the jumper of the girls of today!

**Take All But Cabin.**

A very curious propensity of the wolverine is its habit of stealing and carrying away articles which can be of no possible use to it, says the American Forestry Magazine. An instance is recorded where these animals removed and concealed the whole paraphernalia of an unoccupied hunter's lodge, including such articles as guns, axes, knives, cooking vessels and blankets.

Experienced hunters and trappers claim that a big wolverine may weigh as much as 60 pounds, but that 50 pounds is the more usual weight. They are very tenacious of life and instances are on record when the animal has been shot through and through the chest and not succumbed to the wound. In such cases, of course, the heart is not penetrated.

**Do What You Can.**

It is the greatest of all mistakes, to do nothing because you can only do little, but there are men who are always clamoring for immediate and stupendous effects, and think that virtue and knowledge are to be increased as a tower or temple are to be increased, where the growth of its magnitude can be measured from day to day, and you cannot approach it without perceiving a fresh pillar, or admiring an added pinnacle.—Sydney Smith.

**"Oh, That's Different."**

Hazel—Why did you tell Edith that secret that I told you not to tell?  
Helen—I didn't tell her, I just asked her if she knew.

**HORSE "CEMETERY" IN EGYPT**

American Expedition Has Unearthed Graves of Steeds That Once Bore Proud Royalty.

Objects unearthed at El-Kur'uw, on the Upper Nile, by the Harvard university, Museum of Fine Arts expedition shed new light on the early history of Ethiopia, the tombs of all the kings from 750 B. C. to 250 B. C. having been recovered.

It is known that King Piankhy was a great connoisseur of horses. In his account of his besieging the Egyptian city of Eshmun he tells of his anger at finding the horses of King Namlat starved thin as a result of the siege. Hence it is reasonably conjectured that Piankhy started a cemetery of horse graves which was found at El-Kur'uw—the only burying ground of its kind that has been discovered in the Nile valley. Here, in four rows, are the graves of the steeds of several monarchs. They have been plundered, but not so thoroughly as to prevent finding some of the trappings; a plume carrier, a silver head band, four strings of very large bronze balls, beads, amulets and other objects.

These horses were manifestly sacrificed at the funeral of the king in order that their spirits might accompany his into the other world. The sacrifice of men and animals at funerals is now well established as an ancient Ethiopian custom by excavations in Kerma. But the sacrifice of horses was a thousand years before the beginning of the Ethiopian monarchy, and in all the royal tombs of Napata no other survival of the custom was detected.

**WON FAME AS SEA FIGHTER**

Scandinavian Hero Also the Center of Many Legends That Have Endured Him to Posterity.

One of the great Scandinavian heroes of modern times was Tordenksjold, who rose from the rank of naval cadet to admiral in eight years, and died at the age of thirty, and is accounted today as a naval strategist of the first order. It was Tordenksjold who, by his operations against Charles XII of Sweden, preserved the freedom of his native Norway and saved the integrity of Denmark.

All his experiences were exceedingly colorful and picturesque, so much so, indeed, that legend has been busy in providing him with an array of adventures which undoubtedly never happened. One of these is the story that, when a boy, he sat down on a grindstone to wear out the leather patches which had been put on the seat of his trousers as a punishment for tearing his clothes. Once he pursued a frigate much larger than his own until his ammunition gave out. He sent word to the enemy, inviting the commander to come aboard for a glass of wine and asking whether he would lend some powder to continue the fight. It was this sort of bravado which his age delighted in. He was killed in a duel in 1720.

**Disillusionment.**

Into the restaurant she came, with the air of a princess, a truly regal figure clad in brown from top to toe, and looking as if she had just visited a Parisian modiste and a beauty parlor—a perfectly groomed, handsome woman.

There was an air of refinement about her. She looked expectantly turned out in the simple, deceptive way.

She seated herself at a table and there were little exclamations of admiration and envy from other diners near.

A waitress approached. Every one hushed to listen to the beautiful creature speak.

In a high-pitched voice she ordered: "Bring me an onion omelet."  
It was brought and she ate it with her spoon!

**Oldest Known Paint.**

White lead is the very oldest light-colored paint of which anything is known. It was mentioned by the Greek general, Xenophon, who wrote some 400 years B. C. It was made by putting vinegar in a jar then some twigs to support the layers of lead above the vinegar. After the lead was placed on the twigs the jar was covered to keep out the dirt and buried in stable manure. The manure fermented, produced a gentle heat and also carbonic acid gas.

When the jar was opened after a considerable period the lead would be corroded under the influence of the heat and gas. Thus a large proportion of the lead would be changed into a fine white powder which would be purified and used as a pigment for paint.

**"Charge of the Light Brigade."**

The charge of the light cavalry at the battle of Balaklava in 1854 during the Crimean war, and celebrated in Tennyson's great poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," was one of the most noted military actions of modern times. It was the result of a serious blunder on the part of the British commander.

A large force of Russians, more or less disorganized by the British heavy cavalry, was attacked by the "Light Brigade," under Lord Cardigan. The Russians had reformed on their own ground, and of the 670 of the British force, only 198 returned to their own lines after the failure of the charge. It was in this same action that the British infantry was first termed a "red line."

**WHY**

Minutes and Hours Came to Be Computed at Sixty

"Sixty seconds make a minute, 60 minutes make an hour." You used to say that as often as you did "10 mills make a cent, 10 cents make a dime and 10 dimes make a dollar."

It is believed, in fact, certain learned men have said it has been proved that the scheme of dividing the hour into 60 parts and the minute into 60 parts was invented or devised by the ancient Babylonians long centuries before the Christian era. It is one of the ways of counting time which has gone unchanged during the past 5,000 or 10,000 years.

Along with the decimal system in ancient Babylon there was the sexagesimal system based upon the count by sixties and originating in the discovery that there is no number which has so many divisions as 60, for it can be divided without a remainder by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30.

Babylonians divided the sun's path into 24 parasangs, a parasang being about four and a half miles. The astronomers of that time in Babylon compared the progress of the sun during one hour to the progress that would be made by a good walker in the same length of time, each going about one parasang, or four and one-half miles. Thus the whole course of the sun, so the wise astronomers of Babylon thought, was 24 parasangs or 360 degrees or 24 hours, and each parasang or hour was divided into 60 parts, which we call minutes.

The story is that Hipparchus, the Greek philosopher, who lived a century and a half before Christ, introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe and we have counted the time of day in seconds, minutes and hours ever since.

**MATTER OF SELF-PROTECTION**

Why Signatures in the Form of a Round "Robin" Were at One Time Advisable.

The most generally accepted belief is that the practice of signing a protest or petition in a circle (now known as a "round robin") originated in France, where, as protests from subordinates were regarded by government officials as little less than mutiny, there was a natural desire to keep the order of signing secret.

The most noted "Round Robin" in the English language is probably one that originated at a dinner in the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among those attending were Edmund Burke, Edward Gibbon and others famous in the world of letters, all of whom were friends or acquaintances of Oliver Goldsmith.

The epithet written for the poet by Doctor Johnson became a topic of discussion, and various changes were suggested. These, it was agreed, should be submitted for the doctor's consideration. When the question arose as to who should propose them to him it was suggested that a "round robin" was the best means of solving the difficulty. Despite his fiery disposition, Doctor Johnson, it is said, accepted the "robin" in the spirit in which it was intended.

**Why Gloves Were Important.**

In 1083, when the earl of Shrewsbury promised to build an abbey at Shrewsbury, he publicly laid his glove upon the altar of the monastery church in token of his sincerity. In 1574 the queen of Navarre hesitated about going on a visit to Paris, but decided to go when the king of France sent her a pair of gloves. When she was swept away by the events leading up to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, it was considered an act of the blackest treachery, as gloves had been sent to reassure her. As men became more enlightened and learned to read and write, signing one's name to a promise took the place of all this sort of thing. But there is one curious survival even now. Not many annual fairs are held nowadays; but when they are, it is no unusual thing to see a great glove publicly exhibited. This is a token that the king has granted a license for the fair to be held and so long as it lasts the glove remains where everybody can see it.—Christian Science Monitor.

**Why Dough Is Kneaded.**

If bread should be baked out of un-kneaded dough, or without yeast or baking-powder, it would turn into a hard, indigestible mass. Kneading makes bread or cake spongelike in structure—that is, full of holes; for the process entraps particles of air, which expand during baking and puff up the dough. In the case of baking-powder, the addition of water causes the tartaric acid in the powder to act on the baking soda (sodium acid carbonate) to generate bubbles of carbon dioxide inside the dough. These, too, expand upon baking, filling the cake with numerous holes. The yeast, as it lives and grows in the dough, gives off carbon dioxide. The result on the dough is the same as before.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Why One Should Read Lamb.**

So you ask me again why you should read Lamb, and I answer: first, because he has always something to say and conveys his thought "without smothering it in blankets"; second, because in antique fancy, quip, oddity, whimsical jest, humor, wit and irony, rare gifts all, he is a supreme master; third, because his limitations and tragedies were, like ours, many, but his courage in facing them, unlike ours, was cheerful and invincible. . . . and, fourth, because he has taken the homely and familiar for his subjects and sheds fresh and beautiful light upon them.—S. F. B. Mails.

**Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish**

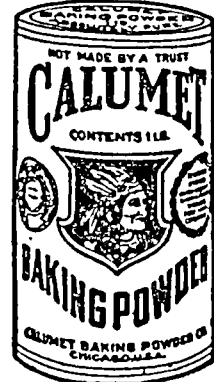
Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

**There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day**

**USE**

**CALUMET**

**The Economy BAKING POWDER**



—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.

—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



**BEST BY TEST**

**The World's Greatest Baking Powder**

**UTAH'S WELFARE IS THREATENED**

That Utah's welfare is threatened is shown in an editorial appearing recently in The Deseret News regarding the effort that is being made by certain capitalistic interests to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court ordering the separation in ownership and control of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. The editorial follows:

The eagerness with which public utilities officials and businessmen generally of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and other sections of the southern part of the country are fighting against the separation of the Central Pacific Railroad from the Southern Pacific indicates unmistakably that the commercial interests of those sections have much to gain from the grouping of railroads which they desire. And is it at all plausible that this gain referred to could be accomplished except at the loss of commercial interests in sections further north? One of the states further north is Utah. It seems self-evident and inevitable that if the southern sections prevail in the railroad controversy that has arisen it must be at cost to the more northerly communities, among which Utah must be counted. The business interests of Utah, therefore, could not be blamed if they entered the fight for a grouping that would mean the routing of traffic, both passenger and freight, over lines that come into their territory. Indeed, it is surprising that the commercial and industrial interests of this state have not taken up the matter far more vigorously than has been done up to the present time.

In a recent decision the United States Supreme Court ordered the separation in ownership and control of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific. The Central Pacific is that line extending from Ogden to San Francisco, with its various branches and feeders. The Southern Pacific has a southern route extending down the Pacific coast, across southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, to Gulf of Mexico ports. The mileage of this route far exceeds that of the Central Pacific which joins the Union Pacific at Ogden. Now, while it is true that a shipper may, and is, indeed, expected to specify the routing of his consignment it is clearly evident that the employees of a system can, in various ways and by various methods, determine over which route the consignment shall go. And it would be no less than human for them, even unconsciously, without premeditation, to favor the line for which they are working. Nothing less could be expected, irrespective of the integrity and honesty of the railroad offi-

cers and the men whom they employ. Briefly, therefore, and without camouflaging the situation, it could be expected that with the Central Pacific joined to the Southern Pacific and its great network of mileage across the south, a preponderance of shipments would be deflected over the southern route rather than sent directly across the country by way of Ogden, and the Union Pacific. This, it is self-evident means loss of traffic, loss of tourist trade and a measure of retardation for the section of country in which Utah is included.

There is no desire on the part of the people of Utah to see anything come that would be to the disadvantage of transportation in general and the development of the entire country; but they do insist that they be given a fair and equal opportunity in the matter of railroad facilities and privileges so that their own cities and towns can be built up and encouraged in common with other communities in the intermountain section of the West.

He Has a Big Head. A full-grown buck antelope is smaller than any adult specimen of our American deer, and quite different from any of them in form, says the American Forestry Magazine. It has a big head, which is held erect upon a short, thickset neck.

Villon, French "Genius of Gutter." Francois Villon is the name by which the great French "genius of the gutter" is known in literature. It is a name he adopted for more reasons than one, and was the one he used as a writer. He had very many others that he appropriated at various periods of his life, for he was of such a villainous character that he was almost continually in trouble and assumed one name after another to throw the authorities off his track.

Labrador Rivaling Venus. The statement is made on authority that Labrador is slowly and steadily rising from the sea, which is indicated by the fact that all along the shore where it is not too precipitous, raised beaches are to be seen, frequently several of them at different levels.

**Radio DANGER!**

As a SAFETY FIRST measure, this Company will not permit the use of its poles or equipment for the attachment of radio apparatus, in any manner.

The attaching of such apparatus, or even its close proximity to electric poles or wires, is extremely dangerous—first, because of the likelihood of loss of life or serious injury from personal contact; and second, because of the possibility of fire and other property damage due to contact of wires.

For the protection of life and property, therefore, such apparatus when found attached to our poles or equipment, will be removed.

**Utah Power & Light Co.**  
"Efficient Public Service"