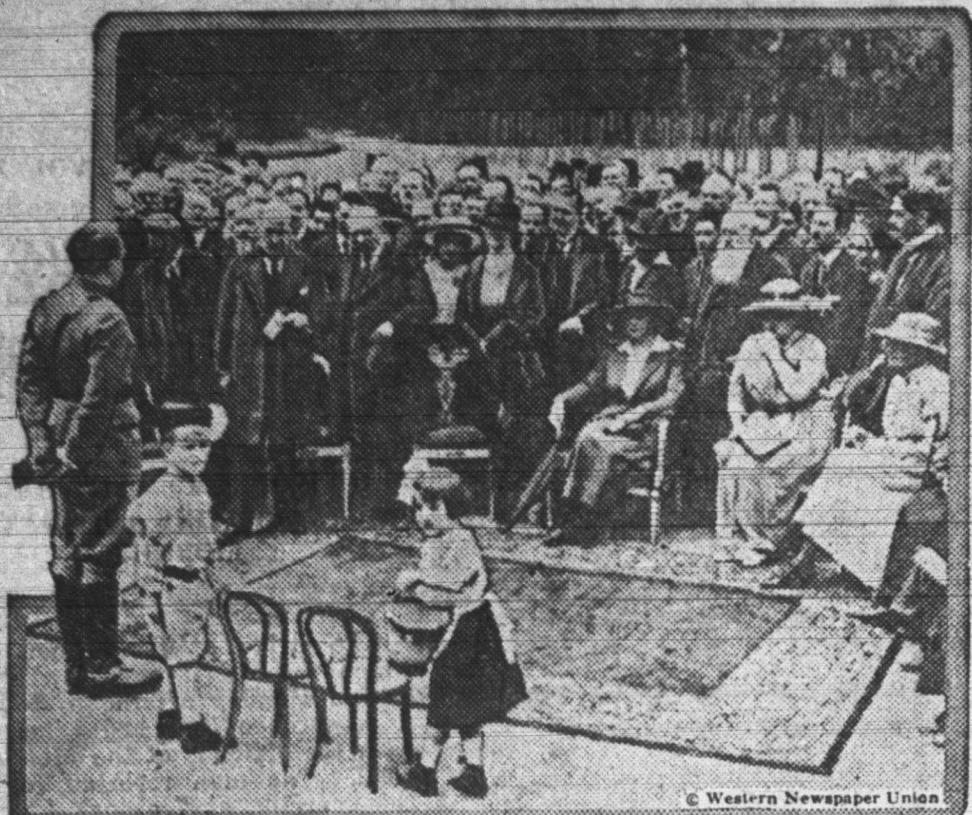


TO HELP THE CHILDREN OF AUSTRIA



Daily meals to the 125,000 children of German Austria, who are in bitter need, are made possible by the formation of the American mission for the help of the children of German Austria. Our photograph shows a celebration held in honor of the active start of the society at the Angerton in Vienna. Colonel Torrey is addressing the assembled American and Austrian guests.

TELLS LOST SHIP WHERE SHE IS

System of Triangulation Will Give Bearings to Bewildered Craft.

ALL U. S. PORTS TO WATCH

Operators at Radio Stations Figure Out Position of Boat by Compasses—Used in Navy for Years.

New York.—Not the least of the dangers attending the business of being a mariner has been that of losing one's bearings while at sea. Time was when the sailor's life was more replete with danger than in these days of advanced maritime efficiency. But though the ocean terrors were eliminated one by one until there remained little to be afraid of, there still was the disconcerting possibility of a ship losing itself; of fogs and compass irregularities; of mishaps to instruments and disabilities of steering mechanisms. Thus every so often a liner or freighter or a warship was reported "lost in the fog" or "out of its course."

The United States naval communication service has perfected a system of triangulation that has eliminated the possibility of further maritime reports of this sort. It is not the discovery of any one man. Indeed, it truly cannot be classified as a discovery. It is simply a perfection of a basic rule of position finding that has formed the fundamental of range determination in the army and a straightforward geometric theorem concerning intersecting lines.

System Explained.

The perfected system has been in use in the American navy for a year. At 41 Whitehall street the system was explained briefly by attachés of the New York district central controlling radio station.

It is to be assumed that a ship is a hundred miles off the middle Atlantic coast. She has lost her bearings. Her navigators are unable to tell her latitude and longitude. At once the bewildered ship's radio flashes the American coast a demand to be told the data she needs most:

"Where am I?"

The request coming within the sector for which the New York district central controlling radio station is responsible, the appeal is received by five radio compass stations located at Montauk Point, L. I.; Fire Island, Rockaway Beach, Sandy Hook and Mantoloking, N. J.

Each of these stations is connected with 41 Whitehall street by telegraph and telephone. These radio compass stations cannot communicate with the "lost" ship, as they are receivers only

and not transmitters. However, each of the radio compass stations notifies the central station in Whitehall street that a ship within the district is demanding to know its location. Immediately the central station radios the bewildered mariner to continue flashing his call letters for at least thirty seconds. And at the same time the radio compass stations begin obtaining bearings on the ship.

Then It's Simple.

The operators in the five stations turn their compass wheels until each has an accurate bearing. These five readings are transmitted to the central station where, on a huge chart, the five readings are combined. Each reading will indicate a certain number of miles between the ship and the station that took the bearing. It is a relatively simple matter, then, to project these lines upon the chart until the five lines intersect. And that point of intersection is the location of the calling ship. Acknowledgment from the ship completes the operation.

Every American port is now being safeguarded by just such systems of radio compasses and central stations. Within a few months, at any point along the coast, mariners will be able to approach channels, reefs and shoal waters with an absolute assurance that they will not proceed too near, nor yet exercise such great caution

Good Chickens Are Profitable Investment

Washington, D. C.—The story of Reuben Lowe, of North Shapleigh, Me., illustrates the possible profits from poultry keeping where careful management is practiced. During 1913 this poultryman, who devotes only part of his time to chicken raising, kept 250 birds, which paid him a profit over feed cost of more than \$1,000, equivalent to \$4 a bird. Included in this amount are the sales of a few eggs for hatching, about 30 cockerels sold for breeding purposes at \$3.50 to \$5 each, as well as the market eggs, which were disposed of in large quantity. Mr. Lowe keeps White Wyandottes of a strain that wins in the show ring when judged according to either the standard of perfection or a utility standard.

One pen of 20 pullets owned by this Maine poultry raiser produced eggs as follows: November, 1918, 413; December, 1918, 418; January, 1919, 380; February, 1919, 326; March, 1919, 456; a total of 1,993 eggs, averaging 99.65 eggs per bird in five months.

It pays to keep poultry of this kind, and growers everywhere are coming to realize that there is more money in keeping better fowl and feeding them properly balanced rations than in wasting time with inferior birds.

as to throw them out of their course. And thus also is the danger attending fog banks eliminated.

Lieutenant Commander R. B. Coffman, U. S. N., is superintendent of the central station at 44 Whitehall street. Lieut. M. W. Arps, U. S. N., is in direct charge of the New York district.

BID BY FRANCE IS TOO LOW

Offers Only \$300,000,000 for United States Material—May Be Sold Elsewhere.

Washington.—The French government having offered only \$300,000,000 for American army equipment in France, costing \$1,500,000,000, the war department has ordered a sales organization for disposal of the property to be formed in France. Director of Sales Hare told a special house committee investigating war department expenditures abroad. Director Hare said the French offer was made to Chairman Parker of the United States liquidation committee. The offer, he stated, included all material, including ship docks, railroad works and equipment, automobile trucks and textiles. "If France will not pay a fair figure," the director added, "we will take the stuff out of the country and sell it elsewhere."

LIMBS ARE SELF-ACTING

"Kinematic Surgery" Developed to Extraordinary Degree.

Italian Physician Achieves Remarkable Results in Fitting Artificial Legs.

Bologna, Italy.—Remarkable results have been achieved in Italian military hospitals recently by the use of what is known as "kinematic surgery," the invention of Professor Putti of Bologna university. Professor Putti's methods have aroused intense interest on the part of American doctors attached to the Balkan commission of the American Red Cross who are supervising the artificial leg factories already established and being established in Athens, Saloniki, Belgrade and Bucharest for the war's mutilated.

At present allied soldiers in the Balkans who have lost their limbs are being fitted with artificial limbs and arms of a type similar to that employed by Sarah Bernhardt. Professor Putti's methods, however, are a distinct advance over all other artificial appliances.

In the case of a severed hand the muscle groups surrounding the bone are trained to operate certain cords which, in turn, operate artificial fingers.

Not since the introduction of "debridement" in American army medical work in France has any medical innovation created as much comment.

the stump to develop a "motor" end to the cords which, after being bound together over a smooth "bearing" of bone, get as much as a three-inch travel of the leg by means of a re-education and co-ordination of the muscles of the stump.

After the stump heals Professor Putti cuts out a flap of flesh, which he folds back into an incision to take the flap. This is allowed to heal and then through the loose flap of flesh a metal bar with attachments to operate the artificial limb below is suspended.

The muscles of the calf and thigh readily respond after some weeks to the movement of the artificial leg, and soon the pressure of the swinging of the artificial leg re-educates the muscles through the flap of flesh, so that it may be said the muscles of the stump actually operate by themselves the mechanical features of the artificial limb.

In the case of a severed hand the muscle groups surrounding the bone are trained to operate certain cords which, in turn, operate artificial fingers.

Not since the introduction of "debridement" in American army medical work in France has any medical innovation created as much comment.

on the contrary, the qualities he fought against."

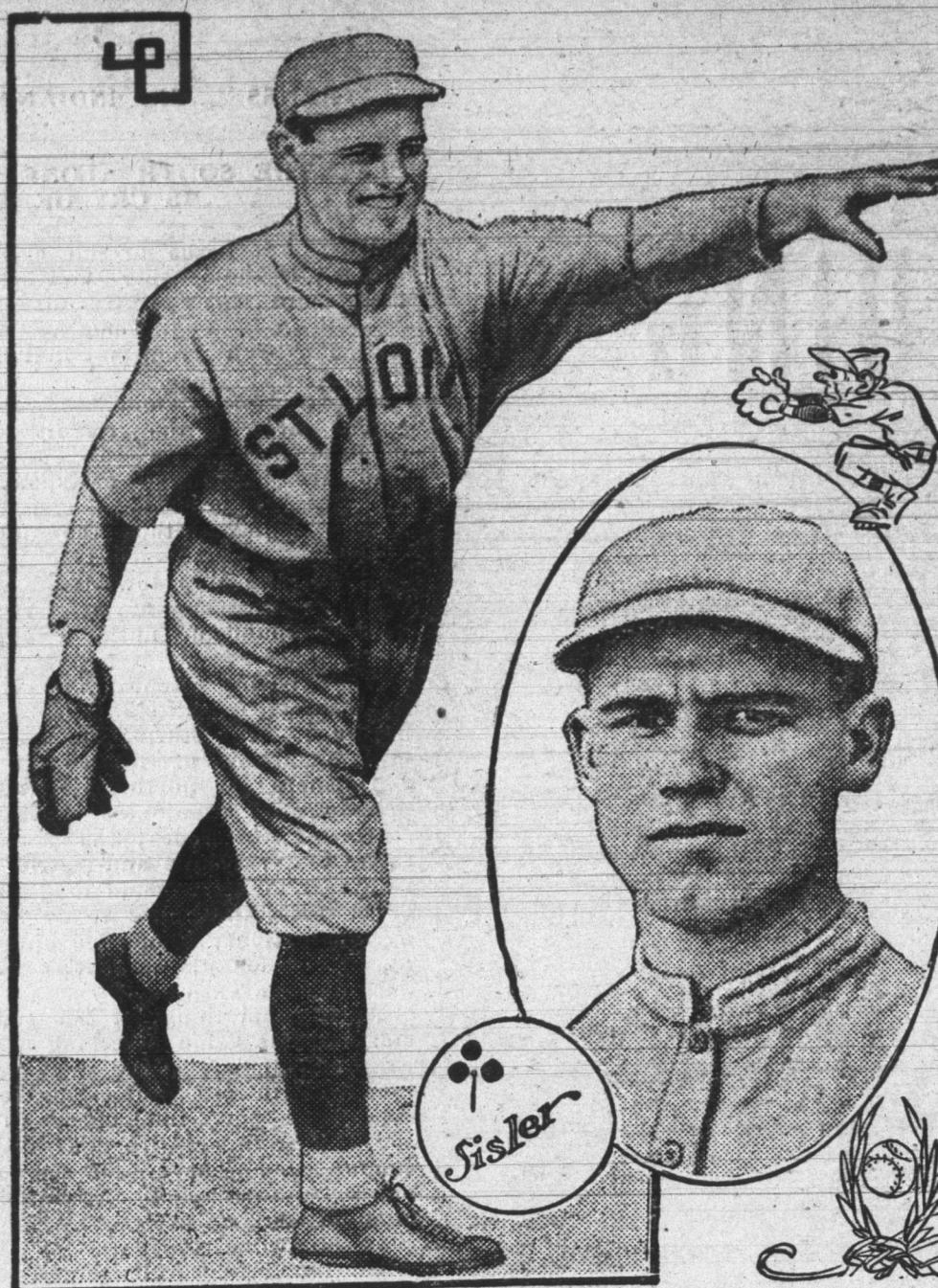
60-Foot Bone Found in Canadian River Bed

Winnipeg, Man.—A huge bone, 60 feet in length, recently was unearthed along the banks of the Deer river in Alberta, according to information received here from A. J. Gayle, divisional engineer of the Canadian National railway. Mr. Gayle says the bone is thought to be part of the skeleton of a dinosaur and an effort will be made to find the other parts.

Firemen Did the Rest.

Braintree, Mass.—When a truck load of hay caught fire, Robert Horte calmly drove it to the nearest fire alarm box, pulled the alarm and waited. The firemen did the rest.

GEORGE SISLER PULLS SOME SPARKLERS AT INITIAL SACK FOR ST. LOUIS BROWNS



One of the Best First Basemen in the Major Leagues.

George Sisler's play at first base furnishes some odd ones often because of the speed with which his mind and body co-ordinate, but a play he pulled in the recent St. Louis-Washington series probably climaxed any stunt he ever pulled. Foster was on first with one down in the eighth inning when Milan smashed a hard bouncer between first and second. Sisler knocked the ball down about 20 feet inside first base with his glove hand and deflected it toward second base. Bronkie was coming over from his position near second to back up a possible play. The ball, bounding from Sisler's glove bounced high into Bronkie's hands.

Sisler did not know that Bronkie had the ball, but his mind told him that if he did then there was a possible chance for a play at first base. Without turning to watch the ball and not knowing where it might be, Sisler dashed to his station, whirled about, and took a quick toss from Bronkie, who himself was no slouch in the performance.

JIM THORPE MUST PRODUCE

With Boston Braves, Famous Indian Athlete Will Have to Show Major League Ability.

Jim Thorpe, famous Indian athlete, sold recently to the Boston Braves by Manager McGraw of the Giants, must stand upon his own feet in the future. The celebrated Fox and Sac Indian's sale this time is a strictly bona fide proposition, and unless he can prove he has major league caliber he will be shunted to the minors.

Thorpe's passing from the Giants indicates that he has completed his post-graduate course in baseball. Signed as a ball player at a time when he was at the peak of his fame as an athlete, Jim Thorpe failed to win a regular berth, but was held because his contract was an ironclad one and also because McGraw believed he was capable of annexing as many laurels on the ball ground as he had annexed on the gridiron and the cinder path.

Jim Thorpe may possess major league class, but he does not possess the sort of class that McGraw demands. The Indian is aggressive and he has



Jim Thorpe.

speed to burn, but he is a natural victim of curve ball pitching, and even McGraw's famous tutelage has not corrected the defect.

McGraw has more than made good on his contract with the famous Indian. If he falls flat and it becomes necessary to ship him to the bushes, it will be because Manager Stallings is totally unable to see even a faint ray of promise in the former Carlisle star.

Tommy Leach Celebrates.

Tommy Leach, leading man and assistant manager of the Shreveport Gassers, celebrated his twenty-sixth anniversary as a professional ball player the other day by making four hits, pulling down several hard flies and throwing the ball around like a two-year-old.

LAST OF OLD GUARD IS ABOUT THROUGH

"Cotton Top" Turner Not Playing This Season.

Terry Was Considered Fixture on Cleveland Team for Fifteen Years—Has Had Brilliant Career With the Indians.

Another familiar old face has passed from the big league. Or should we say an old familiar shock of cotton hair? For we refer to old Terry "Cotton Top" Turner, who for 15 years was a fixture on the Cleveland-American league team. No more famous crop of hair was worn in the big leagues than the crop that adorned Terry as he dug them up in deep short or raced up the third base line to gobble up slow-bit grounders.

Turner, who has been given his unconditional release, really is the last of the old guard to go. The last few years have seen the passage of the entire group of stars who shone so brilliantly in the late '90's and the early years of the present century—Wagner, Lajoie, Wallace, Leach, Crawford, Plank, Evers, Bender, and now Turner.

It is true that Turner was a considerably younger man than the other men referred to. Turner is only thirty-seven. Lajoie had been playing big league ball seven years before Terry won a regular berth with the old Cleveland Naps in 1904. But in the average fan's mind Turner is associated with these older fellows, and fans got to such a stage that last year they were calling Terry "Old Grandpop." It seemed as though Turner had been with the Cleveland team for a century.

As a matter of fact, Terry originally started his big league career with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1901. But the Pirates were champions in those days, and Turner, then only nineteen, had little chance to break into the game. Turner, at the time, was a first



Terry Turner.

baseman, as he played first base for Greenville in the Interstate league in 1900.

In 1902 the Pirates released the little fellow to Columbus in the American association. He played there two years and won fame as a third baseman. Cleveland needed no third baseman, as Bill Bradley, then in his prime, was guarding third base for the team. However, a place was found for Terry at short between the famous stars, Bradley and Lajoie, and it wasn't long before Terry's fielding was on a par with that of this illustrious pair.

Turner played shortstop for Cleveland until 1910 when he was shifted over to third base, where he continued to play fine ball. In recent years Turner has not been considered a Cleveland regular, yet he got in 74 games last year and hit .249.

WHY JOHN PAUL JONES WON'T USE FAST BALL

Lew McCarty tells an interesting story of John Paul Jones, the Giant youngster now with the Toronto club, who is expected to develop into a major league hurler of first rank with a little more experience.

"This spring," says McCarty, "I tried to get Jones to cut loose with all the speed he had, for I could see he was holding back, but he wouldn't do it. One day I asked him why he persisted in keeping under wraps and he told me,

"Once I was pitching against the best pal I have," he said and I cut loose with a fast ball. My control wasn't good and the ball hit him in the hip. The injury laid him up for three months and marked the end of his baseball career. Since then I've never put all my speed on a ball."

Gharry this season is a vastly improved catcher. He holds the hurlers up in good style and is throwing like an Archer or a King. Eddie doesn't seem to hit the ball as hard or often playing regularly, however.