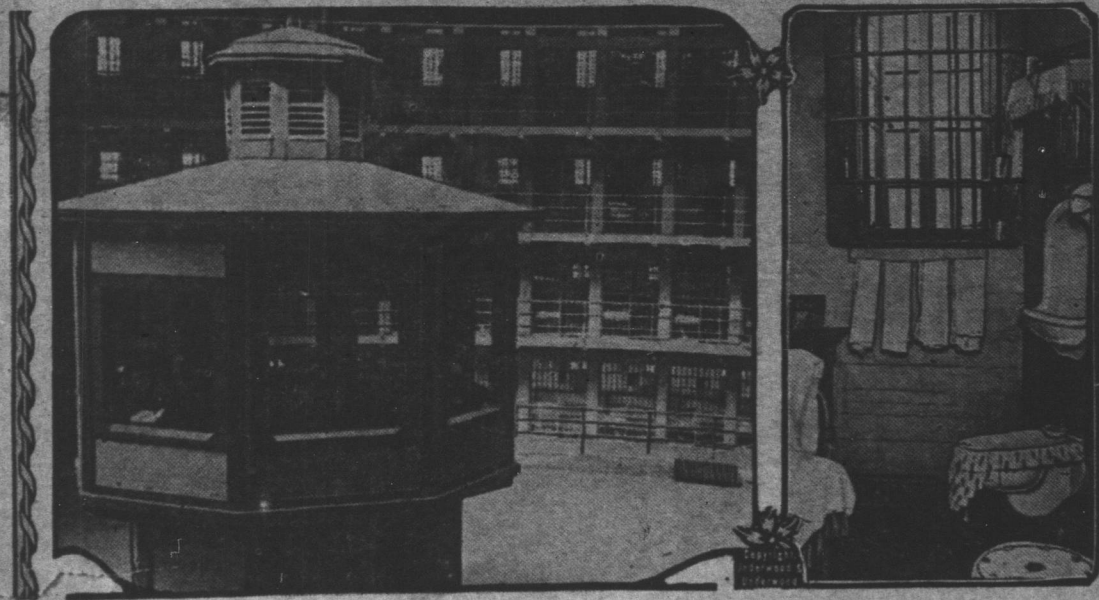
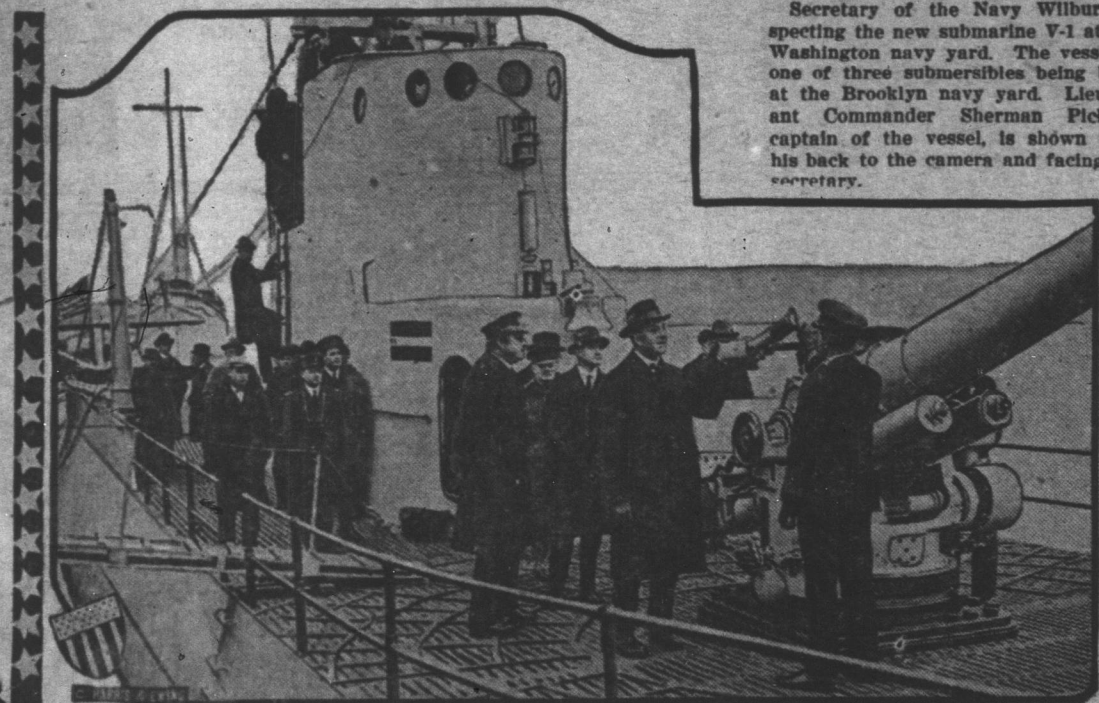


Convicts Now Made Comfortable in Illinois



The new penitentiary at Stateville, six miles north of Joliet, Ill., has just been formally opened. It comprises a series of circular cell houses in which each convict will have a comfortable outside room, neatly decorated and healthful. The illustration shows part of the interior of one of the units and one of the rooms.

New Submarine Is Inspected by Secretary Wilbur



Secretary of the Navy Wilbur inspecting the new submarine V-1 at the Washington navy yard. The vessel is one of three submarines being built at the Brooklyn navy yard. Lieutenant Commander Sherman Pickens, captain of the vessel, is shown with his back to the camera and facing the secretary.

New Union Station Opened in Ogden



There was a great celebration in Ogden, Utah, when the new union railway station was opened. Here is a "baggage crew" of young society ladies that participated in the festivities.

Prized Relic for Women Voters

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, former vice chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, standing beside the desk used by Susan B. Anthony, the suffrage pioneer. Miss Anthony willed the desk to Mrs. Upton, who has turned it over to the National League of Women Voters until the time when it will be placed in a national museum.



FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Three genera of fishes have been found in subterranean waters in the desert. A small humming bird, not known in the ordinary house in many of the East, consumes more than 100 insects a day.

Pasco, in Peru, is the highest town in the world, standing 12,275 feet above the sea level. The American museum in New York possesses the largest collection of gems and gem material in the world.

An airplane ambulance service has been established for the benefit of the sick and injured in the mountains of Colorado.

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Native Hawaiians Rapidly Making Good

HONOLULU.—When the American congress, as the result of the efforts of the Hawaiian territorial delegate, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianoʻe, enacted the Hawaiian homes bill for the purpose of rehabilitating the vanishing Hawaiian race, its success depended far more upon the response it received from the people it was intended to benefit than upon the efforts of its promoters. Prince Kalanianoʻe, descendant of the Kāhala dynasty and life-long laborer for good of his people, never entertained any doubt of their enthusiastic co-operation in his plan for their rehabilitation; but others believed that the labor involved in the proposal, the intensive farming necessary to its proper development, would not appeal sufficiently to the Hawaiians.

Today, scarcely two years after the rehabilitation plan began its practical functioning, its success is assured even beyond the hopes of its most enthusiastic promoters. The Hawaiian people have justified the confident hopes of their friends among the Caucasian and forever silenced the accusation sometimes leveled at them of being indolent, by laboring on the lands allotted them with a zeal and a determination comparable to the efforts of a New England farmer. And the result is that where yesterday stood thorny kiawe forests, scrubby growths, rocks and stubble, today lie meadows of alfalfa, producing no less than ten crops yearly; hay, at a ton to the acre; corn, watermelons, potatoes, tomatoes, muskmelons, and, indeed, almost any and every fruit and vegetable that can be grown in any land.

From alfalfa alone the yield is from \$300 to \$350 an acre, and the hay brings from \$30 to \$35 a ton. And the land on which both are grown was valued at \$1 an acre five years ago, and rented at 5 cents. Cattle, hogs and poultry are also being raised with equal success.

The island of Molokai was selected for the initial experiment because fewer obstacles seemed to stand in the way of success there; and the Honolulu market is near at hand. But the rehabilitation act contemplates future settlements upon Hawaii and Maui also. Preparation of more land on Molokai is going on rapidly, for already more than 100 families have applied for permission to join the new colony.

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Uncle Sam's War on Predatory Beasts

DENVER, COLO.—In Colorado it is estimated that damage totaling more than \$200,000 to live stock alone is incurred annually through onslaughts on herds by wolves, bear, mountain lions, coyotes and other predatory beasts. But trained government hunters, put into the field by the predatory animal control division of the United States biological survey and the state board of live stock commissioners, are reducing this damage rapidly.

Eighteen of these hunters working in Colorado have killed 3,000 predatory beasts during the last year, according to statistics made public by Stanley P. Young of the federal survey. The killing power of the animals varies, so that 27 lions caused damage estimated at \$40,500, while a total of 2,961 coyotes, bobcats and lynx killed stock valued at \$148,050.

The government estimates the damaging power of the various classes of predatory animals as follows: Predatory (distinguished from game) bears and wolves, \$2,000 a head; coyotes, bobcats and lynx, \$50 a head, and lions, \$1,500 a head. Of the 3,000 beasts trapped, poisoned or shot by federal hunters during the year, 2,100 were coyotes, 250 were lynx, 611 bobcats and 27 were mountain lions. Of the remainder, there were 4 predatory bears and 8 wolves.

"One of the most important phases of this work which has recently been developing with great strides," Young said, "is the work of this office in several national forests. We have entered into an agreement with the forest service and with persons holding permits to graze sheep, to conduct a three-year campaign, in the Holy Cross, Leadville, Uncompaghe and White River national forests, and eradicate coyotes and other carnivorous animals. As usual, the state board is rendering us valuable assistance."

Many ranchers in Colorado cannot profitably raise poultry or young stock such as pigs and calves, for the simple reason that four-legged marauders are prevalent in many ranching districts. The government moves carefully when conducting a campaign against these beasts. Evidence of stock killing must be found before bears are hunted.

Reënter the Old-Time Family Doctor

CHICAGO.—Has it ever occurred to you that the general practitioner in medicine is no longer in our midst? Anyway, he isn't and America's need for the old-time family doctor—the doctor who could treat anything from earache to fits—has won the attention of Northwestern university. Definite action was taken after President Walter Dill Scott had read a survey made on this need to the members of the university's board of trustees.

The survey, which substantiated what Chicago medical leaders have been saying in a general way for several years, was made by two of the most noted men in the field of medicine in the country and two educators representing the Evanston institution. The four were: Dr. Charles H. Mayo, one of the heads of the famous clinic at Rochester, Minn.; Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the school of medicine of the University of Minnesota; Prof. Raymond A. Kent, dean of the college of liberal arts, and Prof. Horace Secrist, teacher of economics at Northwestern.

Summarized, the report of these four men holds that for the last two or three decades the trend in medical study has been toward specialization. Medical schools have turned out graduates learned in the diseases of the ear, nose and throat; men who diagnose stomach ills and nothing else; doctors who devote their sole attention to the lungs or abdominal surgery.

Everybody who today wins an M. D. turns, it seems, toward some special form of medicine. The result has been, these noted students of the problem say, that in many parts of the country there are plenty of specialists, but a dearth of all-round doctors. This is especially marked, it is said, in rural districts.

So, as President Scott told the trustees, the time has come for medical schools to bring back the old-fashioned doctor. The trustees agreed. In making plans for McKinlock Memorial campus, which is to be built on Lake Shore drive by Northwestern, care will be taken that conditions are suitable for the teaching of this sort of medical man.

Albany Cut-Off Benefits Rail Service

ALBANY, N. Y.—Business and industry of the Middle West will henceforth be able to effect a saving of from three to seven days in the forwarding of freight shipments between Chicago and the North Atlantic seaboard. The completion and the throwing into service by the New York Central lines of a mammoth construction and improvement project, under way for the last two years, involving an expenditure of more than \$25,000,000 and utilizing the entire labor throughout that period of 2,000 men, will directly benefit shippers in Chicago, Elkhart, Cleveland, Detroit and territory adjacent to the Niagara frontier. This project involved:

Construction of a double-track connecting railroad, 28 miles long, 12 miles south of Albany, which eliminates a series of "bottle-neck" conditions. The main line extends from Feura Bush, on the West Shore railroad, to Stuyvesant, on the Hudson division of the New York Central, with branches to Ravenna, on the west bank

of the Hudson, and to Post Road, via the Boston & Albany, on the east. On the west side of the connecting railroad taps, via the West Shore, the New York Central main line at both Albany and Syracuse.

The erection of a new high-level steel bridge, one mile long, spanning the Hudson south of Castleton, with a clearance for navigation of 135 feet. Installation of the most modern and efficiently planned freight car terminal yards in the world, six miles long, located between Feura Bush and Selkirk, on the west bank of the Hudson. This yard has been graded for a capacity of 11,000 cars.

Engineers estimate that 8,800 freight cars, which now choke the Albany gateway daily, will henceforth be diverted 12 miles south, where they will cross the new high-level bridge and effect a saving of four and one-half miles.

The movement to and from the West, reaching Albany via the New York Central lines, averages close to 4,400 cars a day, making the total 8,800 cars a day.

Horse Holding His Own

Although in the past 20 years the automobile has been crowding the horse off the roads, nevertheless, in 1928 there were nearly 800,000 more horses in the United States than there were 20 years ago.

Script Writing in Dispute

While script writing is being adopted in many public offices in England, one of the most important girls' schools there refuses to permit pupils who use the typewriter to report on the

Definite Constructive National Program for the Elimination of Waste

By HERBERT HOOVER, U. S. Secretary of Commerce.

A DEFINITE constructive national program has been developed for the elimination of waste in our economic system. The need is plain. The American standard of living is the product of high wages to producers and low prices to consumers. The road to national progress lies in increasing real wages through proportionately lower prices. The one and only way is to improve methods and processes eliminating waste.

Just as several years ago we undertook nation-wide conservation of natural resources, so now we must undertake nation-wide elimination of waste. Regulations and laws are of but minor effect on these fundamental things. But by well directed economic forces, by co-operation in the community, we can not only maintain American standards of living—we can raise them.

We have the highest ingenuity and efficiency in the operation of our industry and commerce of any nation in the world. Yet our economic machine is far from perfect. Wastes are legion. There are wastes which arise from widespread unemployment during depressions, and from speculation and overproduction in booms; wastes attributable to labor turnover and labor conflicts; wastes due to intermittent and seasonal production, as in the coal and construction industries; vast wastes from strictures in commerce due to inadequate transportation, such as insufficient terminals; wastes caused by excessive variations in products; wastes in materials, arising from inefficient processes; wastes by fires; and wastes in human life.

Against these and other wastes the department, acting always in co-operation with the industries, has for three years developed an increasingly definite program. As these manifold activities of the department are based upon co-operation with industry and commerce, none of them leads to paternalistic ends.

Five Illinois Poets the Most Violently Discussed Singers in America

By MATTIE F. SIMMONDS, Illinois Wesleyan University.

Five Illinois poets are the most violently discussed poets in America. These are our greatest: Harriet Monroe, the critic friend, and publisher for new poets, a poet to give something of truth and beauty to the world; Edgar Lee Masters, the realistic portrayal of homely village life; Vachel Lindsay, the artist singer of beauty and dreams, the collector of the years gone by, the years ahead and today into one significant atmosphere; Carl Sandburg, the voice of the people, of industry and labor and poverty, of lonely beauty and strength in suffering and sordidness, and Lew Saret, the soul of the wilderness and the Indian crying out to God.

In Illinois we have the heart of the country—the heart of America. The very thought on which America was founded—freedom, independence, unquestioned means of God-worship, the wrestling of a home out of new land—all that is still fresh and vigorous in Illinois. And out of that store of history, religion and romance, our poets are today carving a new beauty. They are not bound by anyone's ideas of what is poetical propriety.

Ten Years of Federal Reserve Banking System Proof of Its Worth

By ANDREW W. MELLON, U. S. Secretary of Treasury.

In the ten years in which the federal reserve system has been in existence it has rendered the nation services of inestimable value. During this period the country has come safely through a great war, with its inevitable expansions and contractions in credit and the consequent strain upon our financial structure. The ease with which this was accomplished was due, in large part, to the stabilizing influence exerted by the federal reserve system.

The postwar situation demands greater financial efficiency than ever if America is to protect the interests of her own people and discharge her responsibilities as one of the great financial powers of the world. In the twelve regional banks, under the responsible co-ordinating influence of the federal reserve board, we have a strong banking system, administered solely in the public welfare and peculiarly suited to the needs of a great self-governing country, with varying conditions in different parts of its vast territory. Such a system is one of the nation's greatest assets.

The Tireless Efforts of Astronomers to Learn Secrets of Mars

By DR. ROBERT HOPKIN, Denver Preacher.

As I consider the tireless efforts which astronomers recently have made to learn the secrets of the planet Mars, I find myself coming to the conclusion that there is at least one great compensation in not knowing anything more concerning our nearest neighbor in the solar system, and that is the compensation of wonder. As long as men wonder, they have within themselves the germ and the potency of discovery and conquest.

I do not want to know all the secrets of the universe around me. I do not want to know all that life has in store for me, for then every atom of its zest would flee away.

We all know that many of the mysteries of our fathers' days are mysteries no more, but with the solving of one mystery a hundred other mysteries arise in mists around us. There is more for man to wonder at now than at any time since he began to be. Among the things at which I daily wonder are life, consciousness, the soul and man's ever-widening vision.

Freedom Demanded by Modern Young Women Probably Shortening Their Lives

By DR. E. L. FISK, Life Extension Institute.

Enjoyment of the freedom so vigorously demanded by modern young women is probably shortening their lives. Statistics prove that women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-two are now retarding extension of the span of life.

These young women do not show as good a health record as their brothers. They must study more carefully their habits of living and must avoid such injurious indulgences as cigarette smoking, late hours, and loss of sleep; must give attention to exercise, fresh air, and properly balanced diet.

The overconfident, self-sufficient young person who thinks she can set up her own ideals and standards and disregard the fundamental ethics of living should have this situation plainly laid before her—a warning that the price of this freedom may be higher than she cares to pay.

The proof of the pudding is the eating, and according to the mortality statistics this freedom pudding does not eat well.

Nicholas Roerich, artist-explorer.—There is throughout Asia an unrest, a longing for a renaissance, an expectation that a Messiah is coming, a determination to throw off shackles and fetters imposed by more civilized portions of the world, and this spirit of unrest has its origin in a spiritual development.

Commander J. A. Drain, American Legion.—We must look close to home and see the underlying misery caused by the great conflict. We must help the disabled man; he is our first obligation. Bind up the wounds of the disabled man; for the widows and orphans must be the