

NOVELTY IN WAR OF FUTURE

Possibilities of Conflicts Between Aeroplanes and Submarines Discussed by Paper.

That aeroplanes may have a part in bringing about the arming of submarine boats with light quick-firing guns is the opinion of the *Times*. *Service Gazette* of London, which foresees the necessity of the aeroplane descending to a very low altitude to drop an explosive on a submarine if that military fish should chance to be sunning its steel back on top of the waves. Then, when the flying machine would swoop down upon the "sub," it would be really surprised if it received a deadly injury from a gun of the underwater craft. Also the eventualities of future sea warfare may include a stand-up fight between submarines on the surface, as in the Manchurian war there were square give-and-take fights between Russian and Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats. The submarine in cruising is more often above than under water, and she should be able to give a good account of herself in case she met an enemy of her class. These are among the chief considerations which our contemporary believes have figured in the decision of the British naval authorities to equip their "E" class of submarines with quick-firers.

TO SAVE HIM



The Stout Woman—I'm not going to let my son run the elevator any more.

Custodian of Building—Why not? The Stout Woman—I heard a man say yesterday that that elevator weighed twenty-five hundred pounds and he's too young a boy to be lifting that all day.

AS ADVERTISED.

A showman once advertised outside his tent the following notice: "Come and See the Musical Dog." Admission 2d.

A good many people attracted by the title, paid the sum required, and entered the tent, where a big black dog, wearing a huge metal collar, was crouching in a corner.

After waiting awhile the audience called for the showman, and asked that the performance might begin. The showman simulated surprise at their request, and exclaimed, as he edged toward the door: "Why, there's the musical dog, pointing toward the mastiff. 'Can't yer see the brass band round his neck?'—Ides."

MAY SOLVE MYSTERY.

Vilbjorn Stefanson, who claims to have discovered a tribe in the Arctic region of British Columbia that had never seen a white man before, or even an Eskimo, though they had heard of both, has been in the far north since 1908 on a scientific expedition for the American museum. He is a graduate of Harvard and has devoted several years to anthropological research, particularly among the Eskimos. He feels that his discovery may lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding the fate of the Franklin expedition.

UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCE.

"Aha!" exclaimed Hurlock Holmes, as he entered the apartment. "There was a mouse in the room!"

"Your power of scent, Hurlock," commented Wector Dotson, "is simply marvelous!"

"Scent nothing," said the great detective. "See the heel marks of a woman's shoe on this chair!"—*Browning's Magazine*.

NATURAL AFFINITY.

"What do you suppose attracted that dove-eyed girl to such a man?" "I don't know unless it was because he was pigeon-toed."

BURIED TREASURE IN GARDEN

Coins, Chains and Bracelets Dating From Tenth Century Are Found in Denmark.

The largest find of treasure trove that has ever been discovered in Denmark has just come to light at Terslev.

Two boys were digging in the garden of a resident named Otto Hansen when they struck a pile of silver three feet below the surface. Investigation disclosed the presence of a heap of coins, besides necklaces, chains and bracelets, some inlaid with gold and mostly dating from the end of the tenth century.

Most of the coins are Arabic, but some are Anglo-Saxon, and one bears the name of Athelstan, the early Saxon king of England. Several of the ornaments are finely ornamented, but the gem of them all is a twisted neck chain from which are suspended two toilet requisites—one a small dagger-like article and the other an ear-spoon.

Museums are competing for the relics and experts are waxing eloquent over the ornamentation and variety of the articles. Altogether there are nearly 600 separate pieces, weighing about 16 pounds.

WHEN PEOPLE WERE DIRTY

Two Hundred Years Ago the French Were Warned Against Washing With Water.

The British Medical Journal asserts that a century back we were a dirty people. We can hardly have been worse than the French. In 1713 Jean Baptiste de la Salle published "Les Regles de la Bienséance et de la Civilité chretiennes," a manual for the guidance of youth which has run into over 50 editions, and is still in print. We are told that "for the sake of cleanliness it is well to rub the face every morning with a white towel in order to remove the dirt. It is not advisable to wash with water, for this exposes the face to the chills of winter and the heats of summer." This precept continued to appear in the manual until the edition of 1822. A similar work, "La Civilité Nouvelle," published in 1667, warns children that "to wash the face in water injures the eyesight, brings on toothaches and colds, and engenders pallor."—*London Chronicle*.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The great salt lake of Obdorsk, Siberia, is 9 miles wide and 17 miles long, yet even in a few places it is solidly roofed with a deposit of salt, which is becoming thicker and thicker each year. About the middle of the last century salt crystals first began to gather upon the surface of the water. Year by year, owing to the evaporation of the water, the crystals became more numerous and then caked together until this great roof was formed. Many springs surround this lake. After many years the springs will probably become choked with their own deposits, and then the whole will become covered with earth, so that a great salt mine will be formed, a treasure for the Siberians hundreds of years to come.

COMPANIONABLE LONELINESS.

There is a loneliness in the highlands that is not loneliness. Fishing by little blue lochs hid far up among the hills, drifting with the wind, swelling your "lug" sail among the islands, groping your way beneath the rowans and the dwarf oaks up a narrow glen, where the burn leaps blithely down from rock to rock among the fern and moss, sitting still of an evening on the hillside watching the wonderful changing colors of the sunset and the gleaming, you are never lonely.—*London News*.

DESIRABLE ADDITION.

"We give trading stamps with these bathing suits," said the sales lady.

"Well, I should say you ought to," returned Mrs. Shyley. "Mercy me! I should never think of appearing in a suit like that without something else on, even if it were nothing more than a stamp."—*Harper's Weekly*.

NO CHANGE.

"I understand that young fellow has \$1,000 saved up."

"Maybe we could interest him in our scheme."

"I fear not. He is already interested in a scheme. He's going to get married."

FRAUD IN MAHOGANY TRADE

Much Wood Sold Under That Name Is the Monkey Pod From Colombia.

"Old mahogany" has been for many years almost a synonym for sumptuousness in our dwellings or in business or public edifices wherever this regal wood has been a dominant feature of finish and furniture. It has frequently carried as far socially as a coat of arms or an octavo genealogy; but now the distressing intelligence is sent forth by the government scientists that what is represented to be mahogany is in a majority of cases really something else, because the demand for it, like that for Mocim and Java coffee, is largely in excess of the supply. Thus there are annually used in the United States about 40,000,000 feet of so-called mahogany, while the annual cut is only 18,000,000, and we can hardly get all of that. The masquerade wood is known to the trade as "Colombian mahogany" because it comes from Colombia and in grain and color resembles the simon-pure to an extent that is calculated to deceive all but the extremely expert, though there is a little relationship between them as between oak and maple. What is worse, the substitute is not only not mahogany, but actually belongs to the monkey pod family of woods. Could anything be more humiliating than to invite a friend to come and stretch his legs under your monkey-pod table?—*Boston Transcript*.

THEIR LITHOGRAPHS



Witte—You can just bet that the theatrical people are not opposed to bill boards.

Winks—No, they are stuck on them.

A SHINING CORNISH METAL.

There is a legend among the peasants of Cornwall in England that at night there may be observed a faintly shining mineral among the rocks brought from the mines. That this is not pure fancy has been proved by Professor Strutt. A specimen of the mineral auriferite, which is also found in Wales, was sent to him from Portugal because of its luminosity. He finds that it closely resembles artificially prepared salts of uranium and that its luminosity is due to spontaneous radio-activity. The light it sheds is stronger than that of nitrate of uranium. Upon parting with its water of crystallization the mineral loses its luminous property.

HARDER WORK.

Senator Root, at a luncheon, said of war:

"Our arbitration treaties come none too soon. The world is getting tired of war. This fact was well brought home to me the other day by the remark of an English diplomat."

"He said that, at the end of the Boer war, two unionists were wrangling at a dinner."

"I," said the first unionist, a lieutenant of volunteers—"I went to the war and defended my country."

"Fellow, what of that?" the other retorted. "I stayed in my country and defended the war!"

CONFIDENCE STRENGTHENED.

"I have great confidence in him."

"That so?"

"Yes, I had a good ten-cent cigar exposed in my vest pocket the other day and he didn't reach over and take it."

A CANINE INQUIRY.

"Pop, tell me one thing about vesela."

"Yes, son."

"Is it on the barks that they have the dog watches?"

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