

No Peace on Mount Ararat Since the Ark Went Aground

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Mount Ararat, where there has been a moment's peace since Noah and his ark grounded upon its massive shoulder, is at present the hinge, though a boundary mark between the Ottoman empire and Russia, and under the shadow of the historic peak the fighting lines of Armenian and Russian have been away back and forth, never far beyond the line of the frontier, begins the bulletin issued today by the National Geographic society. "Ararat is the hub of Armenia, of the original home of the human race. It is also the center of what has been the most troubled area on earth. Tribes of Europe and of Asia have fought each other here from the dawn of history, and the remnants from the battle have settled as neighbors, hating, despoiling, measuring one another. Caucasian history has always been blood and destruction, of savagery and sudden death, of blackest treachery and heartless cruelty—a book where every page is written full of killings and devastations. Dramatic horror has ever stalked around Ararat's broad base, and the border warfare now in progress forms no hiatus in the land's fatal life.

"Ararat is one of the most impressive of earth's mountains, for it rises sheer to the clouds out of an immense plain, with no neighboring peaks to soften its isolation and to take from its majesty. A mighty Mount Everest is set well within a massive, sky-reaching range of mountains; Mount Blanc is merely one of several imposing fellows but Ararat stands up, with only a background of sky and plain and a frame of little mountains, a splendid thing without a peer. The dominant mountain is split into two peaks, Great and Little Ararat. Great Ararat rises to a height of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. Little Ararat, where the boundaries of the Ottoman empire, of Russia and of Persia meet, reaches an altitude of 12,410 feet. Though the snow-line here is very high—14,000 feet—the dome of Great Ararat is covered with glittering fields of unbroken white. Pastures begin little below the snow line and, below the pastures runs a belt for the most part sterile land. Purple-hill-like Ararat rests its foot in a golden plain, a plain of golden sands, spashed with vivid greens and reds, which shimmer like a Persian carpet.

"A vast wealth of legend surrounds the mountain, which has always deeply impressed the imaginations of the people who have wandered, passed, or settled beneath it. The Armenian priests long believed that the wonderful mysteries of its summit might never be surveyed by human eyes, and all thought of scaling Ararat was considered almost in the light of sacrilege. The Armenians have also held that they are the first people after the flood, the immediate descendants of Noah, so to speak; for the first village that Noah founded after abandoning the ark was Nakhichevan, an Armenian thinks that his people were the first race of men to grow up in the world after the flood.

"The name Ararat means 'high.' The Persian name for the mountain, Koh-i-Nuh, means 'Noah's mountain.' It has been determined by the natives that the Garden of Eden was placed in the valley of the Araxes, a valley

which at the present time enjoys blossoms that go far toward strengthening its wonderful claim. Noah's wife was buried in this valley near the mountain, and grapes are still grown there, whose vines are the direct descendants of vines planted by Noah.

"Ararat was first ascended by the German explorer in 1829. The success of his undertaking is said to have given a rude shock to the Armenian churchmen, who strongly advised against the prying into the sacred mountain's summit secrets. The climb has been made by quite a number of high tourists since, among them being Mr. James Bryce, the noted British diplomat. This ascent is said to be an easy one for the experienced mountaineer."

SOLDIERS DEVOTE SPARE TIME TO WORKS OF ART

[Associated Press Correspondence]
Paris, Sept. 21.—Many military artists and craftsmen serving in the regular army devote their leisure moments to carrying out works of art from aluminum and copper taken from exploded German shells. These souvenirs, made beneath the bomb-proof shelters at the front, have been highly prized by the recipients at home, and until a short time ago it was impossible to buy them.

Recently a society was organized whose aim is to dispose of these trinkets, the proceeds of their sale being forwarded directly to the men themselves. Each article is accompanied by a card bearing the name and military address of the maker, and if desired the purchaser may receive a card of acknowledgment from him.

Aluminum rings are the most popular, but lockets, brooches, bracelets, paper knives, ash receivers, paperweights, inlaid pens and various other articles of every-day use are made. The Crown of Lorraine, emblem of Joan of Arc, is a favorite design for rings; four-leaf clovers, horseshoes and occasionally some special mark of the regiment are also employed.

Exploded shells and fragments are used in many Persian homes as flower pots, cases for cut flowers, umbrellas and similar uses.

Gordon Foretold War.
London, Sept. 21.—General Gordon of Chinese fame, who met a tragic death in the Sudan, foretold the present war with Germany with some degree of accuracy in a letter written to a friend 22 years ago. Arguing for universal military service in Great Britain, he wrote:

"So far as England is concerned, she need not, for the next quarter of a century, be under any apprehension of serious difficulties arising with any of her European neighbors, but in 1910 or thereabouts there will have arisen a naval power which will prove mightier than she, and should she (Germany) gain the supremacy, England will become a vassal state, and land power, and all her dependencies, including India, will fall into Germany's clutches. You may live to see this. I shall not. But when the time comes, remember my words."

"A Perilous Chance."



SCENE FROM "A PERILOUS CHANCE"

Although Helen is exceedingly modest regarding the part she played in bringing about the capture of the three desperate convicts who had escaped from prison, the fact remains that few women—or individuals belonging to the sterner sex—would have been brave enough to do what she did.

It is an amazing story and before the three convicts were safely lodged in jail Helen faced death no less than three times. The trouble started when Helen Dave, Bull Sterling and Red Pete, all lifers, eluded the guards and got away from the penitentiary.

The escape was discovered inside an hour, and since Lone Point was but a few miles from the prison Helen was notified to be on the lookout for the fugitives. Two hours later came the report that the convicts had boldly sailed up the limited, robbed the passengers of money and jewelry and made their getaway, carrying their loot to a grip.

As luck would have it, the three desperadoes headed toward Lone Point. They had apparently decided that it would be an easy matter for them to obtain a change of outer clothes at that place, and that thus disguised they stood less danger of being captured.

The men reached Lone Point just before five, chief of the railroad detectives, hove in sight. Helen saw the crooks and lost no time in giving the alarm. With capture staring them in

the face, the convicts made a dash for a passing freight and succeeded in climbing aboard.

Her blood up, Helen just succeeded in leaping aboard the omnibus. Her story caused the train crew to rush forward and attack the convicts. The latter saw the men approaching. Fearing lest their loot be lost, Reno Dave thrust it through the aperture of the box car ahead.

Helen saw this and made up her mind to get the bag. Reaching the car into which it had been thrown, the brave girl swung from the roof to the interior, seized the grip and then leaped from the moving train. The crooks, who by this time had bested the attacking party, saw this and followed Helen off the train.

The chase led toward the drawbridge over the Ararat river. Just as Helen reached the structure it was raised. The pursuers reached the stream a minute too late. By this time Helen was high in air. Endangered, the men plunged into the stream and started swimming toward the other side, knowing that their quarry must presently clamber down from her high perch.

They came within an ace of capturing Helen too. But again Helen's wit and courage saved the day. The story is told in "A Perilous Chance," the newest episode of Kalena's Hagar of Helen Railroad Series. Your admiration for the daring of the heroine of this series will increase a hundred fold after you have seen this picture.

CHEAP STUFF FROM JAPAN

Great Variety of Our Odds and Ends Is Made There and Shipped to America.

If you, an American, bought a very cheap toothbrush last year or this year, the chances are that toothbrush was made in Japan. The Japanese sold us 7,000,000 toothbrushes last year and will sell us more than that this year. If you decorate yourself with a low-priced, near-Panama hat, it is quite likely that Panama hat was made in Japan. They sold us almost \$2,000,000 worth of them, wholesale, last year.

If you go into a restaurant of the variety patronized by most Americans and regale yourself with crab-meat salad, or crab meat à la Dorey, or a crab cocktail—especially if you do this in a restaurant away from the Atlantic or the Pacific coast—it is almost a certainty that the crab meat in your salad or your chafing dish or your cocktail, came from Japan in this, writes Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post. We bought some \$600,000 worth of that product last year and it does not cost much per tin.

You buy yourself a nifty shirt made of this silk—it is Japanese material. You snuff menthol for a cold in your head—it is Japanese menthol to a large extent. You use some camphor—it came from Japan. So does much of the straw braid in your straw hat, and the matting on your floor, and many other things, including objects of art and curios—which reminds me of a sign I saw in a Japanese village: Antique Curios Bought, Sold and Made.

GENIUS KEPT IN HARNESS

Writer Interestingly Describes Condition of American Literature Just Before Civil War.

George Santayana in the New Republic writes of the stuffiness of American literature before the Civil War: "It would have been an interesting thing if a thunderclap had suddenly broken that cloudless new-world hazy weather, and if a cry of exasperation had escaped some strong and surfeited by the emptiness and blandness of that prim little moral circle that thought it had overcome everything, when in fact it had touched nothing. But to the gentler mind of America, before Walt Whitman and the Civil war, there was no self-respecting opposition. Of course, in that boundless field of convention, prosperity and mediocrity any wild poppy might struggle up weedy here and there amid the carried corn. But the irregular genius had no chance. He felt sincerely ashamed of himself. He hid his independence, fled to the backwoods or to Europe, and his sad case was hushed up as if it had been insanity (for insanity was hushed up too) and buried with a whisper under the vaguely terrible epithet dissipated. He probably died young; at any rate he never 'did' anything. Whoever was unharnessed was lost."

Heroic French Priests.

A French lieutenant, the cure of a small village in Champagne, has just been mentioned in the orders of the day for the brilliant manner in which he led a bayonet charge. The colonel of the regiment has made a special report on the priest's valor. "It is a pity we cannot keep him in the army after the war is over," he says.

Questioned on the suggestion that he should remain a soldier, the priest declared, "If I perform with joy my duty as a soldier, I do not forget that my dear little parish will need me when the war is over. In February I passed by my closed church. I hope to open it safe, and say a 'De Profundis' for my dear soldiers, and afterward a 'Te Deum' of thanks for victory."

The courage of the French priests in battle has been one of the features of the war.

City of Parks.

There are 142 parks in greater New York. But New Yorkers don't know that. The chances are if nine out of ten of them were asked to state at once which is the largest park belonging to New York, they would answer promptly, "Van Cortlandt." Some would even answer "Central park." But Pelham Bay park is 624 acres greater in extent than Van Cortlandt, and 413 greater than Central park. Pelham Bay park contains trees that are a thousand years old, and still vigorous. The mother of all New York's parks is Bowling Green, which is all of half an acre in extent, and the father of them is the Battery, which is 21 acres. The most picturesque and classic of the parks is Morningside, and the most populous is Tompkins Square.

Parrots Fall as Sentinels.
Parrots as aeroplane sentinels have not proved the entire success they were expected to. A parrot, long before human eye or glass can detect the approach of an aeroplane, will screech and flap about in wild excitement.

A number were placed in Eiffel tower to signal the approach of hostile craft, but as the birds failed to distinguish between friend and foe, their usefulness as sentinels was considerably limited.

Good Night!
He—Then you are not interested in my welfare?
She—No; but if the two syllables were transposed I'd not only be interested but enthusiastic.—Boston Evening Transcript.

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FOOTBALL IS HIT BY WAR

Most Popular Sport in Germany Suffers From Lack of Leather and Players.

Football, the most popular sport in Germany, has suffered great limitations on account of the war, not only because many players, and particularly home celebrities, are at the front, but also because sporting goods are hard to get. Since all leather is being used for military purposes, very little of it is available for footballs. Several makers of footballs have agreed, however, to furnish footballs for the next few months at prices about thirty per cent above former figures. This slight increase is not in proportion to the actual cost, but it is the desire to enable players to keep up the healthful exercise. This sacrifice on the part of the football makers, which affects 14 firms, is highly appreciated. Bladders for footballs have also increased in price, as all rubber has been confiscated.

The German sporting goods industry has kept up with the demand of the ever-growing German athletic endeavors, and has reached a degree of perfection that establishes independence of England in this respect.

So far the American manufacturers of sporting goods have not appeared on the German market.

WILL KEEP HIS "OWN ASHES"

Identified as Dead by Wife, Husband Saves Urn Containing "His Remains."

Dressed in black and still mourning her husband, Mrs. Emma Koster sat in her home, 434 Hlecker street, Ridgewood, Queens, with her sixteen-year-old son, reports the New York World.

Koster disappeared strangely. A few days later Mrs. Koster was notified that he had died at the city farm on Staten Island. She identified the body and a sweater Koster had worn by a patch she had put in it. The body was cremated, the ashes placed in an urn which stood on her mantlepiece, and the widow collected \$610 life insurance.

Mother and son were talking when the door opened and in walked Koster. He said he had been out West on a trip, but had returned home. He was well dressed and had a prosperous look.

Mrs. Koster wept. Then she and her son reported to the police the return of Koster. When asked if he would remain at home she said:

"He certainly will."

Asked if she would keep the ashes of the unknown man, she replied:

"I mean to keep them, too."

Bohemia's Lace Industry.

Bohemia's great industry, that of lace-making by hand, is not shown by the returns of declared exports to this country for two reasons. In the first place the bulk of the laces is bought by the visitors at the various fairs and personally carried home, and, secondly, those obtained by the representatives of the few large American firms that annually send buyers there are for the most part shipped first to London, then from London to the United States, presumably that all possible secrecy may be thrown around the fact that supposedly real Belgian, French and Italian laces are, in truth, Bohemian, for, in addition to the typical Bohemian laces, the valenciennoises, malines, elany, etc., are produced, as are also fine "Italian laces" which are shipped in large quantities to Italy for the tourist trade. Some of the finer Bohemian laces bring as high as \$200 a yard. There are some 50,000 persons employed in this work, which is entirely a home industry and confined exclusively to the mountain districts. Men, women and children all make laces; often children as young as six years are skilled workers.

Character Readings.

"A man's characteristics come out in a marked way in the trenches," said R. W. Kauffman, the war correspondent, in his New York skyscraper flat.

"Every bone in my body aches," a Belgian soldier said to me, one day. He was racked with rheumatism, after a week up to his waist in mud. "Yes, every bone aches."

"The glad you're not a herring, then," said a Belgian, on my other side—and it was easy to see that this chap was an optimist.

"Vandervender has just had his head blown off by a shell." This was the sad news passed down a Belgian trench after a cannonade.

"Where's his head? He was smoking my pipe," said, in anxious tones, a soldier who in real life was, of course, a trust magnate, or captain of industry.

Pious Wish.

Two octogenarian darlings at White Sulphur Springs, having been employed by one hotel management since the Civil war, are now retained as pensioners, though they occasionally do light and pottering jobs about the place. One day not long ago they were languidly raking leaves on the lawn. As a lady passed she heard them quarrelling and stopped to listen. "Nigger," stated the older of the pair, "does you know what I wish? I wish dat hotel yonder had a thousand rooms in it and you was laid out dald in every room!"

Too Slow.

He—I'll take time to make you love me.
She—But just think of falling in love with you years after I had lost all interest in you!—Impossible!—Life.

For any itching skin trouble, piles, eczema, salt rheum, ulcers, itch, scald head, herpes, scabies, Doan's Ointment is highly recommended. 50c a box at all stores.

AMERICAN CONSUL SEEKING RELIEF FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

[Associated Press Correspondence]

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 4.—The American consulate-general at Moscow, which has since the beginning of the war been delegated by the German government to handle German civil prisoners in Russia, is now making a determined effort to return these prisoners to Germany so that they may not suffer the hardships of another winter in the interior of Russia. Although these prisoners have not been the victims of actual cruelty on the part of Russian officials, their condition has been indescribably wretched. Hundreds of them have died from cold, starvation and disease.

A recent order issued by Prince Gropoff, the governor of Moscow, stated explicitly that every German or Austrian or non-Slavic origin, regardless of age, state of health or any mitigating circumstances whatsoever, must leave Moscow before August 14, either for Germany or for one of the interior governments which have been chosen for the internment of civil prisoners, and which already harbor over a hundred thousand men, women and children.

This order meant certain death for scores of Moscow residents whose physical condition was such that even a short journey under the best conditions would have been dangerous. John Snodgrass, the American consul general, who had made a special study of these cases, appealed to the governor of Moscow for discrimination in the execution of the order of expulsion, but popular feeling has run so high against the German and Austrian subjects in Russia that it was stated that exceptions could not be made. An American correspondent sitting in the offices of the consul general watched the stream of foreign subjects who were suddenly confronted with expulsion from the country which they had learned to consider their own. Most of them, although German or Austrian subjects, had lived so long in Russia that they were thoroughly Russian in their sympathies and some of the women had even been devoting their time in sewing and making clothing for Russian soldiers. For a large percentage of them a return to Germany, where all their associations had long been broken, or a seclusion in the interior of Russia were alternatives offering an equally dismal prospect.

Except in extreme cases, serious illness and infirmity do not interfere with the deporting of the patient. Crowded into trains without food, scantily clad and in various conditions of disease and despair, these miserable persons are subjected to a railway journey which lasts for days, and in a great many cases are forced to march overland for sixty or seventy miles from the railroad station to the camp where they are to be interned.

The sanitary conditions on these trains are vile and there is every possibility for the spread of the disease. There is no assistance for the sick and there is no protection against infection for those who are well. On the march from the railroad to the camps large numbers have frozen to death along the way. The lot of these people is one which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

Mr. Snodgrass is at present trying to convince the governors of the various provinces that their co-operation is necessary, unless the condition of German civil prisoners in Russia is to become a national scandal.



Cheap Rates to All Eastern Points.

During the summer months there will be on this cheap rates to all Eastern Points. Tickets are on sale daily from May 15th to September 30th, 1915, and are limited to return on October 31st, 1915, allowing liberal stop-overs.

The following is a list of the most important points:

Chicago, Ill. \$60.90	St. Paul, Minn. \$60.90
Denver, Colo. 22.70	Kansas City, Mo. 44.40
Pueblo, Colo. 18.95	St. Louis, Mo. 52.10
Colorado Springs, Colo. 26.75	Buffalo, N. Y. 79.90
Montreal, Que. 52.10	New York, N. Y. 54.65
Quebec, Que. 52.10	Niagara Falls, N. Y. 79.90
Washington, D. C. 74.75	Cincinnati, O. 65.15
Evansville, Ind. 57.70	Cleveland, Ohio 74.25
Louisville, Ky. 69.10	Sandusky, Ohio 71.95
Portland, Me. 87.50	Toledo, Ohio 69.85
Baltimore, Md. 74.75	Philadelphia, Pa. 79.60
Boston, Mass. 54.60	Pittsburgh, Pa. 74.25
Minneapolis, Minn. 60.90	Ogden, Utah 42.60
Milwaukee, Wis. 64.30	Salt Lake City, Utah 42.60

Phone 204.

P. J. JOHNSON, Agent.

JAMAICA WILL SEND REGIMENT TO FRONT

[Associated Press Correspondence]

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—Reports from Jamaica and other West Indian possessions of the British empire indicate that a sufficient number of men to form a complete regimental unit will be ready to sail for England soon, although no definite word has been given as to when the call for them will be made. Already hundreds of the pick of West Indian youths have volunteered and at their own cost and charges have found their way to England to offer themselves as recruits for Kitchener's army, and even greater numbers have enlisted in the various Canadian contingents, which have gone or are going to the front.

The colonies are not in a position to equip the men; they are merely furnishing the raw material which will be trained and armed in England, in addition to providing for a complete regiment, the island will undertake to fill the gaps caused by inevitable losses from time to time, to the extent of at least 50 per cent of the original number.

All the British colonies in the West Indies have voluntarily subscribed money or supplies to meet the empire's needs—for the purchase of aeroplanes, machine guns and for incidental such as smoking supplies for the men in the trenches. In the case of Jamaica the government voted a sum of \$250,000 which was used to send a cargo of sugar to the mother country, while by public subscription funds have been collected to the sum of \$200,000 for other objects. In a country where the average earnings of 75 per cent of the population is not more than \$120 a year, and where citizens of equities are scarce, it is declared that the island's showing has been a remarkably patriotic one.

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