8,000,000 YOUTHS ARE OUT OF WORK

Major Political Parties Recognize Increased Importance of "First Voters" in Election Next November.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH one of the most spirited presidential elections of many years in prospect for this coming November, both major parties are recognizing as never before the political importance of American youth.

Since the Roosevelt landslide of 1932, seven or eight million boys and girls have become men and women and eligible to vote. This vast army of first voters makes up a block of votes greater than the plurality by which Roosevelt defeated Hoover.

Ordinarily the vote of these young people for one candidate or the other could be forecast to a certain extent, because of the custom of first voters assuming the party allegiances of their fathers which has prevailed in the United States for so long. But youth of 1936 is going to vote with a mind of its own.

There are obvious reasons for this. Times have changed. The party now in power is not the Democratic party as the fathers of these young men and women knew it. It has transcended old party boundaries in a number of ways. It is reasonable to suppose that a good share of the youths who might have cast their vote for an old guard Democratic candidate will vote Republican next fall. By the same token the New Deal, with its vigor and sweeping operation appealing to youth of a certain type, will draw some votes which would have been Republican in the old days.

The end of the trail. These two misguided youths were captured and convicted of hundreds of robberies in and around Cleveland.

Parties Organize Youth.

Both parties are well along toward organizing the younger voters in the campaign. Democrats of the ages of about twenty-one to forty are being induced to join the Young Democratic Clubs of America, under Frank Wickhem of Sioux Falls, S. D., while the Young Republicans are being organized by J. Kenneth Bradley, former state senator in Connecticut, and Miss Dolly Madison.

Naturally the two movements must operate under different conditions. The party in power is in control of federal patronage and rewards for party service, and can work its campaign on that basis. The other party must base its appeal largely on principles and issues.

With American youth holding so much weight in the political balance, it would not be amiss to review the situation in which this class finds itself today.

According to information supplied by the National Youth Administration, there are in this country approximately 23,000,000 persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Thirty-four per cent of these millions are "out of work, out of school or in relief families." About 15,000,000 are working or are in school. It is estimated that approximately 300,000 of the young people now being supported by relief have never had any kind of jobs. Figures released by the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, a few months ago indicated that one-fourth of all the persons in the world listed as unemployed were less than twenty-five years of age.

Blame Idle Youth for Crime.

The 8,000,000 youths unemployed in the United States today present a grave social problem, as well as an economic one. (This figure must not be confused with the total of 8,000,000 first voters, as the unemployed youth total includes millions who are not yet of voting age.) There are various estimates of the total number of all unemployed which have been published; the American Federation of Labor's figure (one of the highest) for January was 12,600,000. This would indicate that youth presents at least two-thirds of the whole unemployment problem.

It is this idleness of so many young persons which has been blamed for a large share of the nation's crime in the last few years. It is not the working youth who steals automobiles and holds up filling stations and stores. In revealing that the 1935 "crime age" was nineteen years, the United States bureau of investigation declared that most criminal youths committed their crimes because they were in need of something and were not able to earn enough money to obtain it honestly.

Social forces and agencies are not apathetic to the crisis that youth faces. Indeed several movements are well under way to arrive at a solution of the problem. Universities, private business and government are all in the battle, and among the leaders are such names as Frances Perkins, secretary of labor; Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric company; Henry Ford; Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, and former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, who is chairman of the social security board. Of course civic clubs, Y. M. C. A's., Catholic Youth organizations, Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs and similar organizations are of immeasurable assistance.

Certain effects, direct or indirect, of the activities of these and other groups are changing the status of youth for the better:

It is possible that the old age pension plans will create new jobs for young men and women through the retirement of their elders.

Stay in School Longer.

A tendency is being developed to keep the young folks in school longer, the NYA funds going for this purpose, largely. The effects of this tendency are several, among them that youths are learning to become more skillful workers and more competent citizens when they reach maturity; that thousands do not reach the stage where they are classed as "employables" until several years later than they would ordinarily; and that, with their time and their energies occupied and their security better established, youths are forgetting their tendencies toward crime.

The National Industrial Conference Board, of New York, has completed a survey which would indicate that youth is benefiting from the trend in industry to shorten the working week. This study, conducted on a nationwide scale among 2,453 businesses which employ 4,500,000 workers, reveals that the nation is gradually being educated to the five-day week, which permits sharing the work among more persons by staggering the working days. This would allow youth to enjoy a larger share of the jobs available.

From the combination of the forces which have been listed here the underlying problem of unemployment will ultimately be solved, and the result should be a general uplift in the morale of youth which will benefit our entire civilization. There is nothing quite so stimulating, so provocative to further ambition in youth than the jingle of coins earned from first jobs. It makes the average youth more interested in improving society in general because the spending of his own money gives him the feeling that he is a definite, contributing part of that society, rather than a "sponger" upon it.

Where to Find Jobs?

Opinions concerning the manner in which jobs for youth are to be found or created differ widely. They will have to be found outside agriculture and industry, it is claimed by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission.

Henry Ford, on the other hand, takes an altogether opposite view. The venerable Detroit automobile manufacturer believes that extraordinary methods or change in the form of government are unnecessary and unwanted. He advocates increasing the production of all kinds of usable wealth—this by relieving the producer from interference by governmental and financial agencies, which relief, he asserts, would remove the evils of underconsumption as well as underproduction.

Mr. Ford says that real wages would be constantly rising and "every human being who needs employment" would find a job if, "through distribution and service," increased production principles were carried out, embellished by a boost in wages and a decrease of prices.

The old adage that "youth must be served" does not apply when there are so many millions unemployed. It is only fair that the jobs available first go to family heads, and Miss Perkins reports that industries are returning family heads to work before youths. Her theory is that the additional purchasing power created by the returning of the older workers to employment and the demand for goods which will result will create still more jobs, and eventually these jobs will be filled by youth.

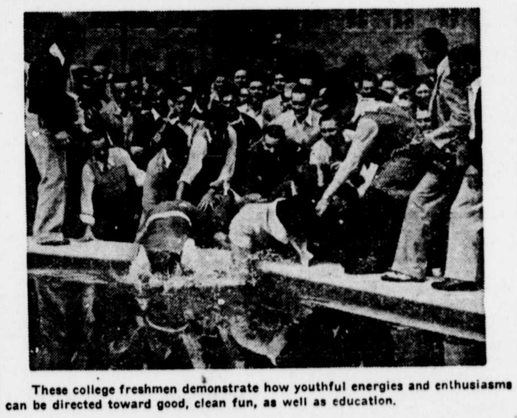
Youth Needed in Politics.

If politics recognizes a fertile field in the youth of the country, so will that youth find a fertile field in politics, says Joseph C. Fennelly of Kansas City, Mo., who denounces the corrupt political machines which are admittedly operating in many localities.

"No more clarion call challenges young America," he says, "than the call to save democracy, save it from politics and crime, the call to man democracy. That is the new job for youth.

"We hear the call. What if we stand almost alone? What if we have no ready answer to the prophets of the 'isms'? We know that there is something free and fine in the plan of life which the men of young American—young men, they were—designed for us 150 years ago. We can still believe and work. We may ask help and be refused. But we can ask again; demand, if need be."

Fifty million dollars of the President's $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund was turned over to Aubrey Williams and his National Youth Administration, with its four-fold purposes:



These college freshmen demonstrate how youthful energies and enthusiasms can be directed toward good, clean fun, as well as education.

1. To find employment in private industry for unemployed youth.

2. To train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional opportunities.

3. To provide for a continuing attendance at high school and college.

4. To provide work-relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

Meanwhile the criminal-youth problem is with us, and while social forces are completing the job of finding employment for idle youth, immediate reforms along certain lines could be of assistance.

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Uncommon Sense

By John Blake

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Lopsided Tongues

Perhaps a great violinist is to be excused for thinking or talking more about music than about anything else. It may be that an inventor is entitled to bore his friends and acquaintances by conversing about his hobby day in and day out.

But such people are geniuses and therefore exceptions.

However, the person who talks shop and thinks shop constantly soon becomes a nuisance. He leads a lopsided life.

He is a burden to everybody with whom he comes into contact.

You may be "hipped" on your calling, but don't think that other people are.

A person's knowledge of his own trade is enhanced by general information and by outside reading.

If he can talk with some degree of intelligence about matters that are of interest to those whom he is speaking to he will cease to be a bore, and become good company.

A boy with a new job may be excused for harping on it.

But a man who can think of only one thing—his own profession or business, and brings it up at every opportunity is by way of being a pest.

• • •

If you want to be "good company" and who does not, listen considerably more than you speak, and speak as little as possible about your own vocation and its difficulties and delights, and the progress you are making in it.

Talk shop, if you must to your shop mates, but even they deserve and will appreciate a rest from the same old topics, discussed in the same old way.

General conversation, if conducted intelligently, is stimulating and profitable.

An exchange of views and ideas is a stimulant to anyone who is not a loquacious egoist who is never happy unless he is doing all the talking himself.

Such a person is a lopsided thinker, and he leads a lopsided life.

• • •

Learn to talk convincingly, but sparingly.

If your views are asked for, give them.

But beware of being a chatterbox, whose only speech concerns your only little circle of ideas, and who is never satisfied unless all the talking is done by one tongue, when there are so many other tongues which are eager to be employed.

Talking is an art, if well done.

It is a difficult art, but practice it for a while and you will find that it was well worth all the trouble you took to cultivate it.

• • •

Why Crooks Prosper

The early settlers in America continued to suffer from raids by the Indians till they and their wives and children were in fear of their lives.

The result was the Pequot Massacre. It was a hideous thing, but it put an end to fright in New England for a long time.

The honest and decent people in this country outnumber the crooks many hundred to one.

But the crooks are organized. Moreover they are as a rule marked men and when cornered they know that they must fight for their lives or die.

The people whom they victimize read of a gunman massacre in the newspaper and say aloud or to themselves, "Something ought to be done about this atrocity," and then turn the newspaper over to the stock market column or the news from Washington or the yacht race.

• • •

There is no organized crime in this country which could not be stopped in six months if the people realized what it meant, and made up their minds that a stop must be put to it.

The depredations of organized crowds of murderers and robbers and yeggmen in New York would be ended in a few weeks if those who read about them took the trouble to think what it means to the people of a great city to be victims, or innocent bystanders at a shooting spree.

We are as a race and as a nation unthinking and heedless.

Things happen too fast among us, and are so interesting and exciting while they are going on that they do not sink very deep.

But if the population of the city could be lined up along Fifth avenue and shown a gang raid or a bomb throwing battle, there would be no more of that sort of thing for a long long time to come.

• • •

Once let citizens of New York or any other city picture to themselves what a menace is organized crime—including graft, and that would be about all.

In the West it was necessary to organize vigilance committees when desperadoes began to make trouble.

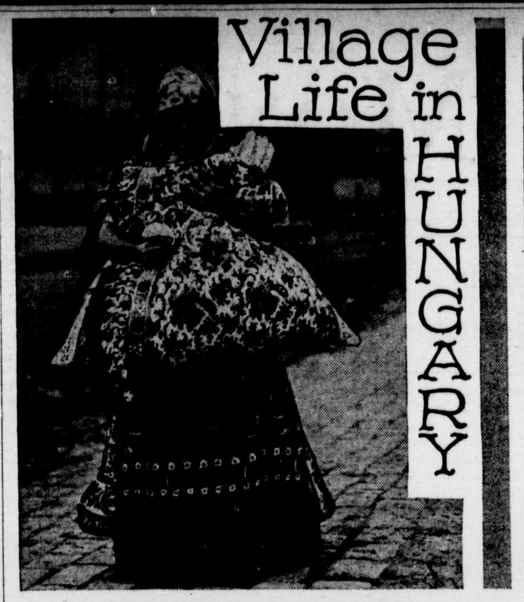
The committee armed its members, sent them out to put an end to the peril of banditry, and that was that.

As a nation we lack imagination. Not till we correct that fault will outlaws have their own way, and make a success of the criminal business.

How soon it will be I have no guess. But unless the criminals abate their present activity, it will be very soon, in my opinion.

A scare is always provocative of measures to restore peace and quiet.

Village Life in HUNGARY



Color and Cushions Surround a Mezokovesd Baby.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

"WANTED, female servant; wages by the month to be clothes, potatoes, carrots, beans—and sixty cents."

This is not a line from a musical comedy, or a funny movie subtitle, but the translation of a bona fide "want-ad."

In an American newspaper it might reasonably have aroused curiosity, if not investigation by a local union, but it caused no unusual stir among the crowd of peasants in the small town of Mezokovesd in Hungary, as the town crier shouted it out. There was all the weekly news, as well as the rest of the "advertising" to be heard. The oral journalists of Mezokovesd were informing the townspeople of the week's events, at the usual Sunday morning gathering.

Even with Lenten restrictions, there is little curbing of gaiety among the peasants on their treasured weekly holiday in Mezokovesd. True, you may have no opportunity of seeing a marriage dance. Nevertheless, the air is full of merry excitement and happy chattering. And no one can smile more wholeheartedly and infectiously than the young Hungarian girl!

Mezokovesd is a most typical of Hungarian villages; there the traveler may see the real peasant life of the country. The town's population is some 20,000; it is about three hours' ride to the east of Budapest, and only two trains a day make the trip.

Sunday afternoons the healthy lot of villagers parade in their festival finery, the heavily embroidered costumes ablaze with bright colors. And of a Sunday morning the life of the town centers in the church, always crowded to the doors, and in the weekly "newspaper."

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning you find the streets almost deserted. It is a brisk day and you are glad to have the protection of a heavy coat. The sun teases you faintly at intervals, which is especially vexing, since you have a camera and copious material for pictures.

First Church, Then News.

You walk to the center of the town, some distance from the railroad station, and enter the church. If it were not for the saving landmark of the church steeple, it would be easy to get lost in any Hungarian town. Since all the whitewashed mud houses are low, the guiding steeple can be seen from any place to which one may wander.

There is little standing room in the church, and you find the air too incense-laden to linger long. Besides, your presence causes much curiosity, so that the chanting women, with shawl-covered heads, and the men, telling their beads, are being distracted from their devotion. So you leave and walk about the square, marveling occasionally at the sight of an American-made product in one of the shop windows. And presently the church bells announce the close of the service.

Then the church doors open and crowds of black-clad figures pour out. As if waiting for this signal, two gendarmes take their places on opposite sides of the large square in front of the church and begin to beat a vigorous tattoo on their drums. From the church the people gather in two crowds about these officials, who draw forth important-looking documents of paper and begin their reading.

It is an education and a revelation to hear the news of Mezokovesd. "A cow was lost on Tuesday. If anyone has found her let him report to the town headquarters."

There is a long list of farms to rent and sell; plows to rent, servants to hire. The usual monthly wage of the servants is seldom more than three or four pengos (a pengo is worth about thirty cents) added to certain supplies and their needed clothing. It is sufficient, no doubt; their wants are few.

Any national news of importance is told; new laws are read. It is an amusingly terse, clear effort, when one contemplates the columns of unread copy in our own metropolitan papers.

This rite over, the peasants depart to their homes and the town is suddenly as quiet as on a week day, for during the week all the young men and women are out in the fields, and only the very old and the very young remain in the village.

Sunday Afternoon Parade.

Dinner, and then you are among the gaily dressed crowds, on their weekly parade about the town. They wait always until the afternoon before donning their gorgeous costumes and then they pour into the streets like the sudden blossoming of a garden. Indeed, the pretty aprons are surprisingly like gardens, or bright flowers in a basket, or clusters of posies in the sunlight.

Their embroidery is peculiar to Hungary. Small pieces of it, on sale at one of the homes may be too gaudy to attract some travelers; but on a black apron and a tightly fitting jacket, it seems most appropriate and quaint.

The men of the town are quite as ornately garbed as the women. They are smartly dressed in black velvet trousers made much like riding breeches, short jackets, and leather boots shined to a glow. Some of them also wear the long black aprons embroidered by a doting mother or an adoring and dutiful sweetheart. And all of them wear green hats, round and high—shaped somewhat like a derby—with feathers of varying size and color perched on the side. A fetching lot of fellows, and not slow at flirting with the girls.

But the Sunday parades are not courting parties. Far from it. The men keep to themselves, and the women walk apart from them, for etiquette in Mezokovesd does not permit any promenading in couples. Not even the married ones walk together.

And so the boys contrive their own little fun as they pass the maidens—calling to them, teasing them by pulling at one corner of their aprons, or tweaking a long braid of hair. Shiny faces blush and the girls giggle—and probably think it the very best part of the entire day! Unmarried girls always go bareheaded, even in the winter months. It is only after the marriage service that a young girl may put up her hair and wear the distinctive headdress of the married woman.

Then the hair ribbons are dispensed with and the long braids are wound about the head, so that a cone-shaped cap can be pinned on. Over this is placed the satin shawl that marks the girl as a young matron.

The new brides are easily found. They will be walking together, few of them more than eighteen years old, and some several years younger, still giggling when they pass their young husbands, and proudly conscious of their new coiffures

Courting and Marriage.

Courting? Oh, yes, when they meet at the Sunday balls. And at home, too. But the mother is always present there, and it is more an ordeal than a pleasure. But every Sunday afternoon, except during Lent, they hold a dance, and the young people find it very satisfactory for getting acquainted and falling in love.

When a boy has found his chosen wife, and she looks favorably on him, the young man asks her father. If the father is willing, the young fellow sends two of his friends to ask formally for her hand, and this is considered the official announcement of the couple's engagement.

Then follows the wedding at a Sunday dance. The bride, incidentally, must have complete furnishings for her new house, including linens and clothes for herself. Usually some money or a cow goes with her, too. A father of many daughters has his hands full to get her dowry together.

But her trousseau isn't so formidable as it would seem to us. Her new home consists of one or two rooms. Furnishings are few and simple. And the linens and embroideries that she brings are those she has worked at from early childhood days with this very occasion in mind.

There are no regular streets excepting the main thoroughfares in Mezokovesd. You go this way and that, off at an angle here, and shortly find yourself in a maze of pathways, and in the midst of countless snowy white houses, and yards of hay, straw and barns.

Giggling girls who follow you are overjoyed to pose for their pictures. They tell you that they all have been married within the last few weeks, and that within the next month they will go off to the fields with their husbands.

Apparently men have almost a monopoly on fur coats in Hungary. Wealthy older men have white fur coats, with the leather side out, and rich trimmings. The women wear their black embroidered jackets winter and summer.

An interesting phase of the social life in Mezokovesd are the community wells, where the women gather daily for their buckets of water. The water is drawn up by a long pole, out of reach of childish hands. This is the club of the neighborhood women, where they chat and exchange the latest news.

Salt Figures in History

Food habits and cookery customs have influenced the development of nations and have changed the course of history. Barter for salt built up many of the old time trade routes and led to better acquaintance between races. In early English history, the salt container on the table marked the line between the social classes. The host and his family and guests sat above the salt; those lower in rank sat at the foot of the table.

President Cleveland Swapped Fancy Dinner for Corned Beef and Cabbage

During his bachelor days at the White House, President Cleveland once sat down to an elaborate dinner—served by the faithful William Sinclair—when a familiar odor came in through the window.

"William, what is that smell?" asked Cleveland.

"I am very sorry, sir, but that is the smell of the servants' dinner," replied William. "It's corned beef and cabbage."

"Well, William, take this dinner down to the servants and bring their dinner to me."

"And," said Cleveland later—the story is in Denis Tilden Lynch's biography of Cleveland—"I had the best dinner I had had for months."—Kansas City Star.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four suggestions given. Underline the correct one.

1. Pocahontas was married to——John Smith, Powhatan, John Rolfe, Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. "Paradise Lost" was written by——Oliver Goldsmith, John Milton, Thomas Gray, Charles Lamb.

3. Mrs. Gamp is a character in——"Hamlet," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Henry IV," "David Copperfield."

4. The Amazon flows into the——Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

5. The sewing machine was invented by——Samuel F. B. Morse, Alexander Graham Bell, Elias Howe, Thomas Edison.

6. The leading peach producing state is——New Jersey, Georgia, California, Arizona.

7. Benjamin Harrison was a——Democrat, Whig, Republican, Federalist.

8. The Volga River flows into the——Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Caspian Sea, Black Sea.

Answers

1. John Rolfe.
2. John Milton.
3. "Martin Chuzzlewit."
4. Atlantic Ocean.
5. Elias Howe.
6. California.
7. Republican.
8. Caspian Sea.

AFTER ALL, WHAT DOES THE TERM PROPERTY MEAN?

Property is a house with a few feet of ground around it, minus the mortgage and the difference between what you paid for it before 1929 and what you could get for it today. It is a motor car with a dubious trade-in value and household goods with great sentimental value but which would not bring much at a forced sale.

It is a very valuable stamp collection if you could find exactly the right person to buy it. It is a number of books which you imagined were first editions but that, somehow, just miss out. It is a portrait that family tradition has always held to be the work of an old master but that leaves the art experts unmoved. It is a Chinese vase that may go back to the Ming dynasty if you could only make out what the Chinese characters on the bottom mean.

It is children that, according to law, will belong to you only a few years more, but who, in the meantime, are rather expensive to maintain in that manner of living to which they somehow seem to imagine they are entitled. It is accident insurance policies on which you can realize respectable sums by the simple process of losing an eye or an arm or a leg. It is sickness insurance policies that you can cash in upon by becoming an invalid, and life insurance policies that will become worthwhile in the event of your death.

It is, ostensibly, your soil. But, in view of all the considerations mentioned above, there is some doubt as to whether you can really call that your own.—Christopher Billopp in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

SMILES

Right-o

"Why do they call these cinema attendants ushers, mother?" asked the little girl.

"Don't be silly," interrupted her brother. "It's because they have to tell the people to be quiet."—Tit-Bits.

And Didn't Turn a Hair

"Only last year in India," boomed the club bore, "I suddenly found myself face to face with a man-eating tiger."

"And only last week," murmured the quiet little man in the corner, "in a restaurant, I found myself face to face with a man eating fish."

Nothing to It

"Hallo, Johnnie! How did you like your first dancing lesson?"

"It's easy. All you have to do is to turn round and keep wiping your feet."—Tit-Bits.

Double Punishment

The other night I went to an amateur theatrical performance, then went home and had a terrible dream."

"What did you dream?'

"I dreamt I went to it again."—Tid-Bits Magazine.

Spirited Pup Is Easy to Do in Cross Stitch

PATTERN 5493

Isn't he versatile—this pup that can wash, iron, sew and even play a violin? Just having him around—on tea towels or scarf ends, will brighten your day. Brighten, too, the hours you spend embroidering his amusing antics in cross stitch. They're ever so easy to do—with crosses 8 to the inch, and before you know it you've one for each day of the week. Use a variety of colors, or two shades of any color that you like.

In pattern 5493 you will find a transfer pattern of seven motifs averaging 5 by 8 inches; color suggestions; material requirements; illustrations of all the stitches that are needed.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Department, 259 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

FINDS DESTROYING POWER OF BOMBS IS EXAGGERATED

The pictures drawn for us by certain alleged military experts show a single bomb toppling over whole squares of buildings like children's play blocks falling. Bombs are no such Samsons. The bombing of the Pee Dee river bridge in North Carolina furnished a demonstration.

This bridge had to be destroyed to make way for a power project and was turned over to the army for experimental artillery firing and bombing. The bombers started with small bombs, but found that these did no damage. Then they tried 100-pound bombs; still no damage. Three-hundred-pound bombs were ineffective. Six-hundred-pound bombs broke off the railings, dented the bridge a bit, but left it passable. Finally 1,100-pound bombs had to be used to break a span.

This was not an especially strong bridge. It was of modern re-enforced concrete construction. Even the largest bombs, hitting or falling near modern steel and concrete buildings, would do only local damage and would not cause the collapse of the buildings.

In all the raids on London during the four years of the World war, 670 persons were killed—less than half the number who lost their lives in traffic accidents in the same city in the year 1928. Paris was subjected to constant bombing for three years; the total air raid casualties during the war were 266 killed and 603 wounded.—R. Phillips in Saturday Evening Post.

Relics of Lost Hittites Found; Indicate Culture

What is believed to be the first step toward the discovery of the lost Hittites, who appear in the Bible as a great imperial power, has been found in Asia Minor. In a 4,000-year-old tomb was discovered a Hittite statue of a bull, seven inches high and inlaid with gold. The silversmith's art is astonishingly modern, and indicates that the race was cultured rather than primitive as previously believed.

The discovery has aroused great interest among European archeologists because previously nothing had been known of the Hittites' work except rock carving and a few potsherds.

World Not a Spectator to Over-Sensitive One

A good deal of discomfort arises from over-sensitiveness about what people may say of you or your actions. Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheater, with the assembled world as spectators; whereas all the while, they are playing to empty benches.—Sir A. Helps.

THE OLD HOG

"The farmer's wife tells me it is profitable to keep a pig to get rid of scraps around the house."

"I presume so. I find, however, that my husband will eat almost anything."

Not Even Tarnished

"You ain't got no brains."

"Ain't got no brains? Why, man, Ah got brains which ain't been used."

Horse Rises on Front Feet First, Cow the Opposite

If you live on a farm or are at all observing, you know horses and cattle get up from the ground differently, says a writer in Pathfinder Magazine. A horse rises on its front feet first, while a cow rises first on its hind ones. An Englishman has a theory to explain this. He says the difference is due to the different surroundings in which the animals were evolved.

Living for millions of years on plains where tall grass obstructed its view when it was lying down, the horse developed the habit of rising head first so it could immediately see over the grass and detect any approaching danger. This authority believes the same motive prompted the cow and its forbears to get up, hind feet first. He says the cow, descended from the deer family, has always lived in the forests and could see a greater distance with its head near the ground where there were not so many tree branches to obstruct its vision. Therefore in rising it learned to leave its head near the ground until the last possible moment.

Area of Hawaiian Islands

The Hawaiian Islands, in the mid-Pacific, are not as small as indications on maps would lead the reader to infer. Those dots 2,000 miles out of San Francisco total 6,406 square miles, greater in area than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. There are numerous high mountains on the islands. Mauna Kea, on Hawaii island, is 13,825 feet high.

Oyster Is First a Male, Then Female, Then Male

At first maturity the oyster functions as a male. Within six weeks of that time it may be a female carrying a full complement of developing embryos. When these are ready for the free swimming stage they are discharged into the water, and the parent, its duty done, again becomes a male and goes into a resting stage from which it will not emerge until the following summer, or, possibly, a year later than that, when the cycle is again repeated, according to an authority in a recent issue of the London Observer.

Unlike the eggs of most fish, the eggs of the oyster are fertilized within the body of the parent, where they are retained until the developing embryos, of which there may be a million or more, have actually reached the form of small oysters. They are not, however, immediately extruded into the water, but first spend an intermediate existence in the mantle cavity of the parent, where they may continue to develop actually in water, but under fully protected conditions.

At first, unless examined under the microscope, they resemble a milky fluid, and to those in the trade the oyster is then known as "white sick." As the shell develops, the mass becomes gray, and then dark, when the parent oyster is described as "black sick." At the end of this stage the young oysters are literally blown into the water, thereafter to fend for themselves."

Blue Paul

A great many years ago a dog resembling a cross between a mastiff and bulldog was quite popular in Scotland. It was called Blue Paul and was used primarily as a pit dog for fighting. The breed is considered extinct.

Name Symbol of Discipline

The marquis of Martinet, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV, thoroughly reorganized and drilled the French army. His name became a symbol for discipline.

From Louisiana Purchase

The states that were formed from the Louisiana purchase were Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and most of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

Odd Rubber Curing

African natives after rubber used to have a simple but unique way of collecting it. They would smear the sticky fluid from the trees over their naked bodies and leave the rubber there to dry.

How the Stand at Concord Bridge Was Made Possible

On April 18, 1775, Maj. William Dawes, the first messenger to leave Boston with a warning of General Gage's plans for an expedition to Lexington and Concord, passed through the British lines on Boston Neck and, following a longer route than that of the more famous Paul Revere, reached Lexington half an hour after the latter. Here Dawes and Revere were joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott, of Concord, and with him they proceeded toward that town. Captured by the British, Revere subsequently escaped and joined friends at Lexington. After narrow escapes, either Dawes or Prescott, or both of them, reached Concord about 2 p. m. with the warning which made possible the historic stand of the Americans at Concord bridge.

Tennessee's First Capital

Jonesboro is the oldest town in Tennessee and was the first capital of the state.