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THAMES TELLS ITS TALE



Weighing a Shipment of Elephant Tusks on a London Wharf.

From Every Corner of the Earth Come Ships That Ply This River

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.
THAMES traffic makes London the world's foremost river port. Since Roman galleys—when Britons traded grain, slaves, and dogskin for European salt and horse collars—commerce has flowed between London and the continent. The Rhine and the Elbe. After Drake nerved England to smash the Spanish Armada, London ships gained in time the lion's share of ocean-borne trade.

Names immortal in discovery and conquest are linked with this water front. From here Frobiisher went seeking the Northwest passage, and Hawkins to Puerto Rico and Vera Cruz; from here Lancaster made his voyages to the East, before the downfall of Portugal and the rise of the British East India company. Raleigh sailed from here to explore the Orinoco, to popularize tobacco and, tradition says, to start the Irish planting potatoes.

It was London's daring money which sent Sebastian Cabot to found the Russia company, opening trade with that land. London merchants and skippers promoted the Turkey, African, Virginia and Hudson's Bay companies.

London emigrants helped colonize in the Americas, in Australia, New Zealand, China, India, Africa and the rich islands of the sea.

English Spread From Here.
From this water front went the English language. In Drake's day only a few millions spoke it. Now it is a world tongue. Of all letters, telegrams, books and papers printed now, it is estimated that 70 per cent are in English. London alone uses enough newspaper every day to cover a ranch of 9,350 acres—or nearly 15 square miles of paper.

"The smell from that big paper mill at Bayswater is one of the marks I steer by on foggy nights," a Thames pilot will tell you.
Exploration of London's crowded docks reveals not only what amazing piles of food a great city can normally eat, but also what odd wares from live bats to rhino horns, are mixed in the life stream of world commerce.

Imponderable, in variety and magnitude, are these things of man's barter. Here, too, his work ranges from rat catching and opium sampling to dredging the Thames and handling annual cargo enough to fill a road with loaded trucks from the Yukon to Patagonia.

To say that every day some 500 craft, big and little, pass through the Thames mouth tells only half the story. More significant is what happens on the docks.

Commission Ends Confusion.
Even London people themselves don't dream what incredible activity is here. Few ever see it. Confusion on this crowded river, in days gone, grew so intense that waiting boats often lay unloaded for weeks; goods were piled in disorder on river banks, and pilfering was enormous. One river bandit stole almost a whole shipload of sugar! To combat this chaos the West India merchants built their own fortified docks.

With more trade came more docks, and more toll-rate wars and other confusion. This ended in 1909 when the Port of London authority, a Royal commission, took full control under act of parliament.

It paid 23,000,000 pounds for privately owned London docks, spent millions more to make the power Thames the world's longest deep-water channel and to enlarge and re-equip cargo-handling facilities.

It has dredged mud enough out of the Thames to build a Chinese Wall, and has constructed the world's most extensive dock system. One of its cranes, the "London Mammoth," lifts 150 tons!

Finally, with characteristic British financial genius, it sold its debentures on the stock exchange, and now its operations usually pay all costs and interest and leave a profit which is used for more improvements.

Giant Docks and Yard.
The PLA is not in trade. It is merely custodian of merchandise that may range from wild animals for the zoo to a shipload of molasses from which to distill fuel alcohol. It weighs goods, reports on their quality and condition; it opens bales and boxes for customs inspection, furnishes samples for buyers, and looks after repacking and loading for those who ship from London to other ports.

On the north bank of the Thames, scattered for miles downstream from the Tower, stand these great PLA docks: London, St. Katharine, East and West India, Millwall, Victoria and Albert, King George V, and the Tilbury.

On the south bank, near London's heart, are ancient Surrey Com-

mercial docks, with a lumberyard that covers 150 acres!

Besides the railways and truck lines that tie these docks to the outlying kingdom, some 9,000 Thames barges handle goods to and from ships' sides.

Each dock has its own character. St. Katharine docks are built on the site of the old Church of St. Katharine by the Tower, founded by Queen Matilda in 1148. What heterogeneous goods they store: wool, skins, wines, spices, sugar, rubber, balata, tallow, ivory, barks, gums, drugs, coffee, iodine, hemp, quicksilver, canned fruits and fish, coir yarn, coconuts, and brandy!

Navy at One Dock.
West India and Millwall docks lie in a river peninsula known as the Isle of Dogs. Here the passer-by may smell 12,000 puncheons of rum, a million tons of sugar and shiploads of dates.

Victoria and Albert and King George V docks form one huge structure, the world's largest sheet of enclosed dock water. Often 40 or 50 ships—equal to a good-sized navy—lie up here at one time.

Tilbury is the first dock one sees when sailing up the Thames. Its long landing stage forms a home-land gateway for people from Australia, New Zealand, India, China and other eastern countries who land or embark here. Fast trains of the London, Midland and Scottish railway touch the dock's edge and whisk passengers away to all parts of the kingdom.

In the city, PLA has still more warehouses. At its Butler street building are 70 rooms full of oriental carpets—enough to cover a farm of 120 acres!

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Cheese Is Divided Into Two Classes; Hard, Soft

Basically, cheese may be divided into two classes, hard and soft. So-called hard cheese, in turn can be subdivided into three kinds, made respectively from whole milk, skinned milk or double cream. From that point on the pundits can agree on nothing except that the fundamental processes of manufacture are about the same for all kinds.

Possibly the most celebrated process is carried on in Roquefort, France. The cheese which bears the name of its birthplace is made from the milk of ewes according to a method said to be 800 years old.

Limburger is actually named for a town in Belgium, but it is made in many countries of Northern Europe and also in the United States.

Swiss cheese, with its distinctive "eyes," is from Switzerland. The "eyes," as probably every child knows are caused by gas bubbles formed during the fermentation period.

Much imported cheese comes from Italy. One popular brand is Gorgonzola. The dictator of cheese, "whose history goes back to Fifteenth century Milan. Another Italian variety, Parmesan, has held wide esteem as a condiment ever since Talleyrand introduced it into the French cuisine.

Indians Used Shell Money
The Indians used shell money or wampum as their medium of exchange. In the manufacture of these shell beads much patient labor and a marked degree of skill and careful manipulation were required. Their manufacture was apparently not confined to any class of persons among the natives. In New England and along the Atlantic seaboard wampum was chiefly of two colors: The white, and the violet or purple, which latter varied in shade from pale or pink violet to dark rich purple. The value of these shell beads was determined by their color and degree of finish. In form they were cylindrical, being from about one-eighth to three-sixteenths inch in diameter, and from one-eighth to seven sixteenths inch in length. Wampum very early became a medium of exchange at fixed values between the whites and Indians, not only in merchandise, but also in dollars and cents.

Diet of King of Hawaii
The original menu for the coronation of Kalakaua, the last king of Hawaii, indicates he was not on a diet. The official dinner was in the Iolani palace, now the territorial governor's office. The menu included three soups, six varieties of fish, in addition to crabs and lobsters, seven kinds of roasted meat, two curries, potatoes, peas, corn, spinach, seven wines, six desserts, fruit, liquor and beer.

Another Historic Stone
Plymouth Rock was not the only historic stone of New England. At Newbury, Mass., a rock on the Parker river bears a plate saying the first settlers landed there in 1635.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland
IN BANKRUPTCY
Notice is hereby given that Alcinda Fairchild, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable the Judge of said Court, on July 12th, 1937, a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on August 10th, 1937, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Of valuable improved property in Kensington Park, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Charles B. Hagan and Mary S. Hagan, his wife, to the Hyattsville Building Association, dated May 7, 1931, and recorded in Liber 516, Folio 215, one of the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland, default having occurred under the terms thereof, the undersigned Assignee, at the request of the party secured will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, 1937, at five o'clock P. M., all that property in said mortgage described as:

The south half of Lot numbered sixteen (16), in block eight (8), in the sub-division known as "Kensington Park," as shown on plat recorded in Plat Book B, Folio 4, one of the Land Records of said County, and being the same property conveyed to the above-named Mortgagees by deed from Richard F. Green, et al., dated May 21, 1926, and recorded in Liber 402, Folio 284, of the Land Records of said County.

This property is improved by a two-story, six-room and bath, with cellar, attic, hot water heat, compo. roof, frame dwelling.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; one-third in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of purchaser or purchasers. Deposit of \$200.00 required on day of sale. Conveyancing, revenue stamps, etc., at the cost of purchaser or purchasers. Arrangements can be made to pay the balance of the purchase money on Building Association plan, if desired.

WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON,
Assignee,
710 14th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The Loquat Tree

The loquat is a small tree of the rose family, native to Japan and China, now introduced into many subtropical countries. Growing about 12 feet high, it has thick clustered, evergreen leaves and fragrant, woolly white flowers. The pear-shaped fruit is used for desserts and for making jellies. The large seeds are used in cookery for flavoring tarts and cakes.

Miami River in Ohio
The Miami river in Ohio was first known as Rock river, named after the French Riviere de la Roche because of its rocky bed, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Its present name comes from the Miami Indians who settled along it after migrating from the Washash.

Strength of the Horse
On an hourly-basis comparison, the average horse can do only two thirds as much work as a one-horse-power engine. But in a case of emergency, says Collier's Weekly, the horse may develop 21 horse-power.

Paul Revere, Silversmiths
There were three Paul Reverses who were silversmiths—the famous Paul Revere, his father and his son.

Marshal Foch's Tomb
The tomb of Marshal Ferdinand Foch in the chapel of St. Ambroise in the Invalides is in the form of a memorial above a marble sarcophagus. It was designed by the sculptor, Paul Landowski, and consists of a group of eight polius, who bear on their shoulders a bier covered with laurel branches on which lies the effigy of the marshal in his uniform of war days. On three sides of the base are reliefs showing the armies of his command. On the fourth side are the dates of his birth and death.

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Eyes See Nothing

The eyes are merely organs for transmission of stimuli. They see nothing, says a writer in Pearson's London Weekly. Sight resides entirely in the mind, and is the place where all images are perceived and interpreted. When our minds are not tuned to the interpretation of the stimuli brought in by the eye nerves we say that we "stare," and although vision is possible, our minds are a blank. We look at people with our minds on something else and we do not see the people at all. The constant stream of visual impulses carried to the brain by the optic organs is sifted in the mind. Most of it is ignored. Seeing exists only in the mind.

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