

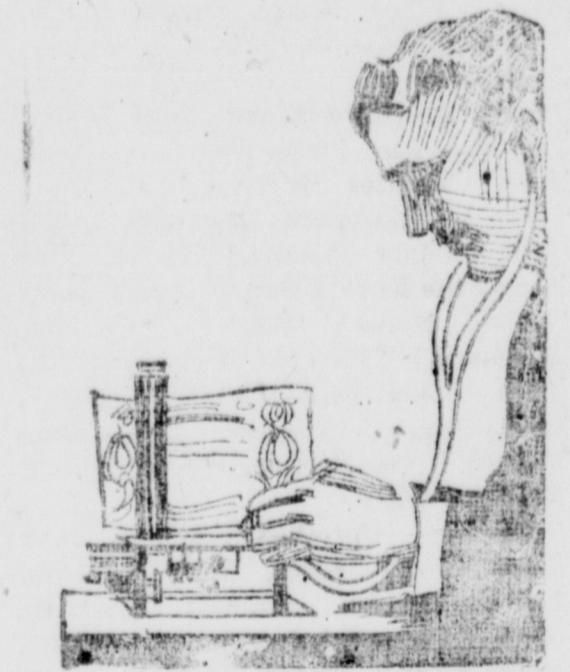
MAKES MONEY TALK

Wonderful Invention of Englishman to Foil Counterfeiters

Money talks—literally—in England. Over there they have invented the "speaking bank note," which pro-

duces out loud, in the best English, its correct value. Bankers advocate the immediate adoption of the speaking bank note. It would do away at once with counterfeits. When you suspect a ten dollar bill, instead of fingering it, looking at it with a microscope and using various other round-about methods, all you have to do is to ask it to its face: "How much are you worth?"

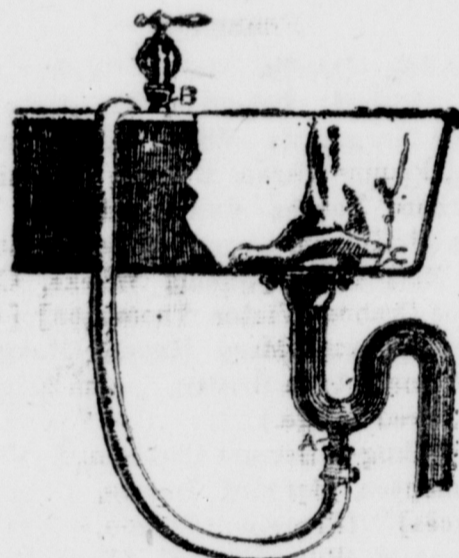
If the bill replies, in a straightforward way, "Ten dollars," you can accept it as genuine. But—if it hesitates, stutters or refuses to answer, distrust it!



All this is to be accomplished by a little invention of A. E. Sawtree, famous electro-chemist, and the greatest counterfeit detector in England. He has perfected a machine for making the edges of bank notes into wavy irregularities that correspond to sound waves. When the notes are placed in a small phonograph, whose needle runs along these serrated edges, they talk in just the way that a phonograph disc does. Placed in this machine, the "talking bank note" declares its true value.

Flushing Drain Pipes

Every good householder likes to keep the drains open. One of the best ways to do this is to secure a length of hose pipe with a screw



coupling on each end. Screw one end to the outlet on the elbow of the drain underneath the sink and the other end on the hot water spigot. Then cover the trap or outlet for the water in the sink with a piece of wood faced with rubber on the underside. Put one foot on the wood and turn on the water full.

COST OF LONG LIVING

In Seventy Years a Man Consumes a Mountain of Food

Have you any idea of the amount of food you will have eaten if you attain the age of seventy-five—providing, of course, that you are of average height, weight, and appetite?

Fifty-four tons of solid food, and fifty-three tons of liquid—about 1,300 times your own weight! That is the take-your-breath-away answer.

The tons of bread you have consumed would equal in size a small family hotel, and a ton and a quarter would be the equivalent weight of butter.

If you had been a lover of bacon and were to stretch it out in single slices, four miles would be the length. Five tons of fish, and 12,000 eggs stand to your credit, whilst a normal cheese eater easily consumes 400 pounds.

The vegetables you have consumed would fill a train three miles long, and to that train-load you could add 10,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,500 pounds of salt.

Some half-ton of tobacco has been consumed in pipes, and half a million cigarettes by the man who has been

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

TRUTH ABOUT CANADA

No Trouble Finding a Job "When You Ken Y'r Business"

"I am going to close this letter with an example worth while," wrote an Englishman to his cousin in Canada. "I met a young Scotsman named Wilkie, hailing from Glasgow, the other day. Wilkie heard a lecture on Canada at the C.P.R. moving-picture show at the Glasgow Exhibition and became fired with Western fever. He landed in Winnipeg without a friend and with very little money. He had been in a piano house at home. Arrived, he applied at the McLean Rand Company on Portage Avenue. 'What salary do you want?' said the manager. 'My work I'm thinking about maist' says the Scot. Within an hour he was ripping up an old tin-piano which had lost most of its heart and most of its tone as well. But Wilkie went at the old rattle-bang-thing in a way that showed he knew his business, and to be brief he stayed with McLean and Company one year. Then he saw that the mechanical piano was coming to the fore, not knowing nothing of the 'in-jars' of the machine, he took some of the money he had saved, went to Toronto, was engaged by a piano-machine factory, worked there six months, went back to Winnipeg, found a place filled at Mac's, walked into Andy's piano house, and was taken at an advance of five dollars per week over and above what he had been getting. In Wilkie's own words: 'My sister came out then, she got work at the big Massey-Harris house, office work, with good pay. We took a comfortable flat, we live there happy and contentedly; we have a fine piano and we'll be glad to have ye' call on us.'"

"How does the pay for work compare with the Glasgow pay, Wilkie?" asked.

"It's juist double," he says.

"And how do you compare living?" says I.

"You pay more for luxuries!" says Wilkie, "but otherwise I am thinking it's juist as cheap livin' in Canada, as anywhere else, an' said he meaningly, 'there's no trouble about findin' a job when ye ken y'r business!'"

"Wilkie," says I, "can I tell your story to a newspaper?"

"Aye," he said, "some of the Glasgow folk'll know me fine."

Voice Typewriter

A New York inventor is working on a typewriter operated by the human voice.

New Chemicals

A group of German scientists claim to have discovered six new chemical elements.

Match Industry

The match industry produces seven matches a day for each man, woman and child in the world.

Tough Wire

Wire made of a new German alloy, in which aluminum is the base, is nearly twice as tough as steel.

Leipzig's Hangar

Leipzig is to have the first hangar in the world large enough to house two dirigibles of the Zeppelin type at once.

Light Motors

Extremely light automobiles, driven by small, long stroke motors, are growing in popularity in England and France.

Russians Reached France By Way Of Port Arther

Paris, April 26.—The French authorities have made quite a mystery about the arrival of the Russian soldiers in France. No newspaper was allowed to mention the subject until the Czar's troops had arrived, and even then nothing was allowed to be said about their numbers or the route by which they had come. The "Bulletin des Armees," the newspaper officially issued to the army, has been allowed to disclose some particulars on the latter point, which follow:

"The Russian soldiers who have just landed at Marseille have almost made a journey around the world. Before boarding the transport, they had travelled the 4,700 miles of the Trans Siberian Railway.

"The cars transporting the Russian

troops for interminable days over the immensity of Siberia were specially improvised for the purpose. They were freight cars, but the sides and floors were lined with felt. A metal stove was placed in the centre and kept a regular temperature of 60 degrees. At night boards were used to transform the cars into sleepers. The locomotive boiler supplied an unlimited amount of boiling water for hot drinks and soups at each stopping place.

"On the Trans-Siberian, at certain points, military trains stop for a day to give men and horses a rest. Such rest is necessary, for it often happens that men have to get down and clear the track of snow, using the two or three hundred wide spades that every military train has to carry when crossing Siberia.

"It was on April 20, at 2 p. m., that the Russians arrived at Marseilles on board the Messageries Maritimes' trans ports.

"As they had left Dainy on February 28, they had taken nearly three months to reach France. Everywhere, at Saigon, Singapore and Djibouti, our allies had received the warmest welcome.

"Crowds massed on the quay cheered them in every tongue, for every nation that is struggling against tatarism found themselves united in the same sentiment of confidence, animated by the same firm conviction of victory.

"Slavs, Asiatics and Africans crowded the Cannebiere (the main avenue of Marseilles). There was the bronzed Hindu with his turban and khaki uniform, and the Serb, supple and slender in his unbleached tunic; Sengalese of ebony blackness, Kabyles, with their fez and picturesque burnous, excellent workmen who have come to work in our arsenals along with the little Anemese, so dexterous, whose heads have been covered for the present with firemen's caps.

"Gen. Minnessier, Governor of the station, the Russian military mission from Paris, and many officers reached the quay as the ships entered the port. The decks and upper works of the transports were covered by Russian soldiers. On the bridge was the staff. The fleet's band played the Russian national anthem. Upon a signal from their General the Russian soldiers gave three rousing hurrahs as the 'Marseillaise' began. After the customary presentations Gen. Lohkowitzky passed in review the guard of honor furnished by a squadron of hussars, and bowed before their flag.

"A boy of 13 years, the child of the regiment, little Ignatoff, who has already spent eight months on the Russian front, was the first to land.

"The soldiers sent to us by Russia are big, robust men of martial appearance, many being veterans. Their uniform is of a khaki shade. They wear a short blouse, buttoning on the side and held by a belt. Their trousers are fairly tight and their boots black. The regiment number and rank are marked on the shoulder strap. As the men land our Leber rifle is handed at once to them.

"A notable little detail was the fact that the landing accidentally took place close by numerous gangs of German prisoners, at work on the docks, who appeared absolutely astounded.

"As soon as they were lined up the Russians proceeded to the camp near the Estaque, singing as they marched. A soldier, placed at the head of each unit, called the 'Zapfevalo,' sings a couplet and all the men repeat it in chorus. Everybody sings, as that is the regulation. They marched with a lively step, appearing glad to be on land once more. Their camp faces the sea and is protected from the mistral (the cold wind of the region) by a circle of hills. The tents are pitched in the midst of cherry trees now in full bloom.

"Our R. A. T. (reserve of army territorial) had prepared a meal. The Russian soldier is very abstemious and since the war began, alcohol, wine and beer have been prohibited.

"In the morning the Russian soldiers drink tea, breaking a lump of sugar and letting it melt in his mouth as he drinks: this is called 'naprikousku,' which means drinking with sugared mouth. At 11 comes the chief meal with 'schetchy,' soup of preserved sour cabbage, to which meat and potatoes are added. In the evening is served 'kacka' a sort of pudding made of black corn mixed with pork dripping. Tea and kwass are the usual drinks, the latter being a liquid with an acid taste made from fermented bread and

barley steeped in boiling water.

"On the morning after the troops' arrival divine service was held in the camp. The battalions assembled as a whole, the priest stood in the centre with a choir singing sacred airs beside him. The soldiers stood upright, the rifle on the left side, the cap in the hand holding the rifle [Russian soldiers always carry the rifle on the left shoulder]. After this religious ceremony the troops paraded through Marseilles, where crowds cheered them and threw flowers to them.

"Here again the union of the Allies was shown. On the right of the French General was the Russian General and on his left an English General. About them was a brilliant staff of French, Serbian, English, Indian, South African and other officers. The Russians marched at a martial pace, heads turned toward the General the officers saluting with the sword. As each company passed the General said to them in Russian: 'Thank you, my brothers,' and the soldiers answered: 'We are happy to distinguish ourselves for Your Excellency.'

"Public opinion has been much impressed by the landing of Russian troops in France. The impression made on neutrals has been great. Swiss papers consider the event as the putting in practice of M. Briand's formula, 'Unity of action on the unity of front.'

The "Bulletin" then quotes representative neutral newspapers, the "Gene-

vois" (Switzerland) the "Imparcial" (Spain), and the "Evening Sun," prefacing this last quotation with the words, "Americans, at the moment President Wilson is stigmatizing German bad faith, rejoice at the moral force which animates the Allies."

The German press, the "Bulletin" adds, affects to attach only moderate importance to the event. The "Berliner Tageblatt" only devotes a brief paragraph to it, adding, however that "it is a symptom of the union reigning among the Powers of the Entente."

The editorial referred to by the "Bulletin des Armees" was printed on April 21 after the receipt of news of the landing of the Russian troops. The part quoted by the "Bulletin" is as follows:

"The most evident object of the despatch of Russian troops to France by a long sea route would be to give an assurance and demonstration that Russia will fight by France's side to the end of the war without accepting separate peace.

"To reassure France and to deprive the Kaiser of hopes he may have nursed of sundering his enemies by the use of trickery and suspicion the presence of Russian troops on the French firing line should suffice. It would be morally impossible for the Czar to desert the alliance now, deserting these hostages as would at the same time have to do.

"All this must be evident to the German leaders in field and Cabinet and must sound as a knell in their hearts."

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