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DRAMA HAS BEEN FOUND IN FAMILY COURT; DISILLUSIONED HUMANITY UNBOTTLES ITSELF

(Dorothy Dayton in New York Sun.)

The drama of Broadway is unconvincing stuff in comparison with that drama which grinds on daily in the Family Court at 153 East Fifty-seventh street. Here, if you are lucky enough to be allowed to sit on the bench with the judge, you will see all the curious twists and quirks in human nature shuffled at random from the dregs of the matrimonial cup.

Here 10,000 disillusioned folk come each year to unbottle themselves of their hurts and indignities—poor folk, who unlike the rich, are secure in the consciousness that it won't cost them a cent to air their troubles.

There are many laughs in this little courtroom, where the judge discards the dignity of his robe, a courtroom in which there is no heavy, wordy legal talk to baffle the simple, and where, instead, the judge leans over to discuss such matters as the cost of children's shoes and the price of beef-steaks. But the laughs and tears are very close together.

Here are swept the frazzled ends of the dreams of men and women of all nations and every race, black, white and yellow, Jew and Gentile, Teuton, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Slav. Here may be found almost every variety of husband from the meek and henpecked to the haughty and brutal. And here may be found almost every type of woman created to be the help mate of man, young and old and pretty and homely, the giving and the grasping—so many varieties, in fact, that the man who subscribes to the ancient illusion that the eternal feminine is cast in one mould when it comes to affairs of the heart, is due for an eye-opener.

Timid Little Thing.

A quiet, mouse-like little woman, with faintly pink cheeks and gray hair takes the witness stand. There is a curiously dead look in her pale blue eyes—a look of weariness and resignation, as though she has been very close to tears for so long that she has forgotten how to cry. Pathetic tiny pursed up lips reminds one somehow of a timid little animal.

Unlike most of the women who come to the Family Court, she has very little to say. It's the same old story—her husband has defaulted again in paying the \$10 a week he owes her for the support of herself and her two children. She looks very, very shabby.

Her husband, surprisingly enough, is a big German, with a bright blue silk muffler and a new overcoat. He hasn't any money, he tells the judge, and he can't pay. He makes only \$30 a week, and he has been out of a job for a long time.

"Come on, now," the judge said. "How much money have you got in your pocket?"

The German shook his head, pretending not to understand.

"Come on, out with \$10, or you go to the workhouse," said the judge severely.

The German, with almost a groan of pain, finally produced \$10. The judge took it.

"I'm not giving that to her. It's mine, and I can't spare it," the husband protested.

'Another Woman.'

The little woman spoke for the first time.

"It's another woman," she said wearily. "Here's her picture. She came over from Germany."

And she showed the judge a picture of her rival.

"Ah, ha," said the judge. "So that's it. But she isn't nearly as good looking as you are."

The mousey little woman looked up in timid surprise, smiling a little. Then she shook her head. "No, no, I am old and she is young," she said wearily.

Next came a severe, righteous looking wife with rimless nose glasses, hair drawn back plainly from her face, her nose with a virtuous shine. Her husband, too, was defaulting. "The husband, tall, blond and pale eyed, protested that he would be glad to pay her \$30, or even \$40 a week, and live on \$10 himself, if she would only promise to take him back.

"She says I'm not a man," he complained to the judge. "But I'll do any-

thing if she'll only take me back. I've been cruel to her, but if she'll promise to take me back at the end of the winter I'll pay her everything."

Jealousy.

"I wouldn't have him back," the wife snapped. "I'll take care of the children myself before I'll take him back. I've been through enough. He is so jealous that because another man, a friend of his, that I've never seen except with the whole family around, brought presents to the children he abused me and used the most terrible language, but he doesn't care anything about the children himself—didn't so much as give them a quarter for Christmas."

In a moment they were both talking at once, recriminating, bitter, the husband pleading that he would try to do better. But the wife was adamant and promised only that he might call on the children once a week in return for his contribution to their support.

Complainant No. 3 was young and very pretty. Her husband was thin and red faced, with a weak chin. The Judge tried hard to get them to bury their differences.

The trouble had to do with sisters-in-law and mothers-in-law, the husband drinking, and another woman, and his indifference to the baby.

"Heaven knows I'd take him back if I thought it would do any good," she said. "There is nothing in this life for me. But it would be the same old story. I know him and his promises. Why, he didn't even come to see the baby on Christmas nor give it anything," and her voice had a note of mingled reproach and hurt. "I didn't care for myself, but he might think of the baby."

Prettiness No Help.

Probation officers explained that the husband recently had received \$1,200 in a judgment, that his wife had testified in his behalf to obtain it on the promise that he would do something for the baby and that he immediately had turned it over to his mother.

"Odd," the Judge said, "why that homely woman should have such a hold over her husband, and this man doesn't appreciate this pretty girl at all. This place is full of surprises."

And so they came in a seemingly endless procession—wives wanting their husbands sent to the workhouse for non-support; wives wanting them out again through pity; wives willing to make up and husbands asking to be taken back; long tales of hectoring mothers-in-law, of drinking, of other women and other men, of envies, jealousies, old ranking indignities, the long, sad, ugly story of love that has soured and turned to hate.

One wife complained that her husband left her because she wouldn't drink with him; others objected to their wives' drinking. Oddly, the majority of husbands, even those who the wives declared didn't care for their children, pleaded for a chance to see them occasionally. One man offered to support his wife as well as the children, if, in leaving him, she would leave him the children.

The Happy Side.

Next, like an avenging Nemesis, came a thin lipped, cold eyed little woman who was deserted in Russia sixteen years ago. She had been saving all these years to follow her husband, she said, only to find him living with another woman, and a new family. There was no love for him; only a determination for revenge.

"There's so little that can be done," the judge said, "except to see that the fathers support their children—or at least, help. It seems as though most of them were married to exactly the last person they should have married."

Out of the whole morning's tragedy and drabness appeared one bright picture like a shaft of sunlight on a gloomy day. A dusky golden octagon, carrying a big black baby in her arms, came in, and with a dazzling show of white teeth, and dancing, radiant eyes, told the judge that she and her husband "had made it all up."

"That's one of the thousands of reconciliations the interviewers bring about, sometimes without coming to court at all, sometimes afterward," the judge said. It is claimed that more than 50 per cent. of the difficulties

PREPARING FOR THE BREEDING OF POULTRY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The poultry flock on the average Canadian farm will be made up of one of the general purpose breeds, that is, a breed that will give good table fowl and also lay a fair number of eggs.

The egg production end of the business is the one from which the greatest profits may be expected and even when mating the general purpose flock egg production must be kept prominently in mind if the best returns are to be secured.

Vigour is the foundation on which all mating must be built. Continued heavy egg production over a prolonged period is one of the best indications of this desirable quality. This is especially true when there is, in conjunction with this, the ability to give fertility and hatchability to the eggs and viability to the chicks.

Those who have no records to which they may refer should select females that are active, that have clean cut faces, and bright, prominent eyes and that handle well, that is, those having soft, pliable skins and that have soft abdomens showing that they are not loaded down with heavy deposits of internal fat.

The male to mate to these females should be their counterpart, of good size for his breed with long, broad back, the width carried right back to the tail, strong and verile with legs set well apart and "full of pep" as evinced by activity, a clear cut face, and a prominent, piercing eye.

It is generally money well spent for those who have no breeding records, to purchase males of known breeding from breeders who are keeping careful records. These males, while conforming to the appearance previously described, should be carefully selected from dams showing a heavy production of large eggs over long periods, and whose sire's dam also showed the same characteristics.

These breeders should early be separated from the balance of the flock and no attempt made to force them for egg production.

Rather should they be given an abundance of fresh air and exercise to keep them in good hard condition.

In the absence of green food, well cured alfalfa or clover hay should be liberally supplied. Cod Liver oil is also excellent to put the birds in the best physical condition and to ensure strong vigorous chicks. This may be fed at the rate of about two per cent of the grain or mash by pouring it over the grain or mixing it in the mash.

Hatch your chicks early, the late summer chick is seldom a money maker.

MRS. CHAPLIN WAS GRANTED \$4,000 A MONTH

Los Angeles, Jan. 19—Temporary alimony of \$4,000 a month was granted Mrs. Lita Grey Chaplin in Superior Court here today pending the outcome of her divorce suit against Charles Spencer Chaplin, film comedian. In addition, Judge Guerin awarded the young wife \$4,000 attorneys' fees and \$2,150 for premiums on the bonds of receivers named several days ago to take control of Chaplin's California wealth. In a statement introduced by Young and alleged to have been made by Chaplin himself of the condition of his finances during the period of his marriage, Young gave the following items: Income from "The Gold Rush" \$2,561,346; and the following expenses: Cost of "The Gold Rush," \$836,948; cost of "The Circus" (a picture in process of completion), \$623,415 to date. Income tax paid in 1925 and 1926, \$81,181 and \$106,250; personal expenses (mainly household), \$65,261. Meanwhile the Federal Government sought to dig its hands into the film star's capacity pockets, laying claims to \$1,073,721 for income taxes covering a period of seven years.

between husband and wife are adjusted out of court by the fifteen interviewers who give all their time to patching up differences.

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ULTRA VIOLET RAY MARVELS ARE SHOWN; GLARELESS HEADLIGHTS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20—The era of the ultra-violet ray, when sound will be transmitted over beams of invisible light and a multiplicity of scientific marvels hardly yet envisioned will be commonplace has been brought a step nearer by the first public demonstration of the new phenomenon at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here are a few of the things foreseen by Donald C. Stockbarger, the result of whose investigations were demonstrated yesterday.

Invisible motion pictures, transmitted on invisible ultraviolet rays. Automobile headlights that will flood highways with invisible light but will themselves be dark.

Roads, fences and sign posts that will be coated with a fluorescent substance which will glow when beams of the light strike them.

War-time messages which may be sent without fear of interception because the light rays may be focused on a given point.

Other uses for the violet ray will come when a glass is perfected which will allow the rays to pass through and work their curative values on sufferers from many ailments and their action in chemistry is thoroughly understood.

Voice Over Ray of Light.

Before an audience of more than 600 persons assembled under the auspices of the Society of Arts, Dr. Stockbarger gave a graphic demonstration of the magic ray and its properties.

Motion pictures projected from an ordinary machine with a filter in the rear of the lens to permit only ultra-violet rays to pass through, were shot on invisible beams to a fluorescent screen, where they appeared with a ghostly, greenish blue glow.

The human voice coming through the ether as a part of a radio broadcast was sent over a ray of the light, but when a person's hand or any other object was thrust in the way the sound ceased. When the obstruction was removed the broadcast flooded the room once more.

An automobile on a miniature road with scenery and bridges and fences, illustrated how the danger of glare from headlights at night may be eliminated and the lights themselves darkened, giving off the ultra-violet rays alone.

Invisible Headlight.

Beams from such headlights will shine brilliantly when they fall upon roads and guide posts coated with fluorescent substances, but will be invisible to other motorists.

Yesterday's demonstration was believed the first public one of its kind in scientific history. The results it foreshadowed may come into practical realization by 2,000 A. D. Dr. Stockbarger believes. Many of the new developments in this field of physics are his own achievement.

He transmitted the human voice over a beam of ordinary light for the first time a year ago thus accomplishing what Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone had unsuccessfully attempted fifty years before.

New Haven, Jan. 15 (A. P.)—Such highly technical subjects as cosmic rays, the nature of the discharge in vacuum tubes containing gas, the physical nature of radium emanation, X-ray wave lengths and the acoustical properties of bells are among those on which Yale scientists are now at work in the Sloan Physics Laboratory, it was announced today by university authorities.

Yale Tries Cosmic Ray.

Prof. William F. G. Swann, director of the laboratory, has under way a number of important investigations. Last September he took nearly two tons of apparatus to the top of Pike's Peak and investigations on the cosmic ray there, and subsequently at Colorado Springs, secured data which in conjunction

with experiments being carried on at the laboratory here will permit calculation of the absorption of these rays by the atmosphere. Development of an apparatus designed to give potentials of a million volts, rendering it possible to permit an attack on several problems of atomic structure is under way.

He has completed an investigation to show that terrestrial magnetism, terrestrial electricity and gravitation may be harmonized by a slight modification of the accepted laws of electricity and magnetism suggested by the theory of relativity. The nature of the discharge in vacuum tubes containing gas is being investigated by Prof. John Zeleny, a pioneer in this field while Prof. Alois F. Kovarik is looking into the physical nature of radium emanation. A method of reconciling the theory of relativity with the experiments of Prof. D. C. Miller, which at first seemed contradictory to the theory, has been proposed by Prof. Leigh Page, among other recent contributions in the field of atomic structure, electrodynamics and relativity.

Measuring X-Rays.

An elaborate investigation concerning the very accurate measurement of X-Ray wave lengths is being carried out by Prof. Charlton D. Cooksey in collaboration with his brother, Donald Cooksey, 15 S. An equipment for continuously recording atmospheric electric elements of especial interest because of their effect upon wireless transmission is being installed by Dr. Frank L. Cooper.

A study of the acoustical properties of the bells in the Harkness tower is being made by Prof. A. T. Jones to ascertain the importance to their quality of the many different tones which they emit.

MOOD.

What is the greatest reason we may give For living? And the moment it is said We know its incompleteness, from it fled In sound what secret glimmers bid us live It is by flash of beauty through the sieve Of our experience that dreams are led To weave a closer mesh, half comforted By hope, of which they are indicative.

I find no reason quite so great as one That came while I was looking at the sea A moment empty—then far off a sail Crept up against the blue and caught the sun, And something lifted and was bright in me Although I walked and leaned against the gale. —GLENN WARD DRESBACH in New York Sun.

TRAVEL BY AIR.

Rome, Jan. 20—Venice to Budapest is now a matter of six hours by air, as compared with thirty-six hours by rail. The new Venice-Vienna air line connects at Graz, Austria, with an air line to the Hungarian capital. The planes fly over this route three times a week.

Teacher—Young man what is the meaning of your coming in to class late every other day? Pupil—Tardiness, sir.

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