

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912.

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## STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH IN LAWRENCE

TWO OFFICERS ARE STABBED  
AND A NUMBER PEOPLE HIT.

NO GOD, NO MASTER

of Expressions by Banners Carried  
Through Streets of City in  
Monster Parade.

Lawrence, Mass.: Police and Industrial Workers of the World paraders fought with knives and clubs Sunday. Officers were stabbed, a number demonstrators were clubbed and Industrial Worker of the World leader captured, after a hard fight, and then freed. Only two arrests were made. One shot was fired from the ranks of the paraders.

Caro Treaca of Pittsburg, an editor who is an organizer of the Industrial Workers, was in custody, but gained his freedom a minute or two later. Persons who saw Treaca's arrest said he was rescued by comrades.

The clash was quite unexpected. More than 20,000 operatives met at the railroad station to welcome 700 members of the Industrial Workers of the World who had come from Boston to participate in a parade to the graves of Anna Poplitz and John Rany, who were killed during the strike last January. After the visitors had been detained, an impromptu parade was started, turning finally into Essex street, the main business thoroughfare of the city.

The parade was informal and no application had been made for a parade permit. The police, who were notified that the operatives were marching, attempted to end the demonstration. A squad of twenty-five officers was sent to Essex and Lawrence streets. Here they threw a gas across Essex street and awaited the arrival of the procession.

Two large banners were carried by the marchers. One of the banners was inscribed: "The Only Justice is Freedom for Elter and Giovanniotti." The other bore the words: "Police and Militia" and below it, "Who Killed Anna and John?"

When the head of the parade reached the line of officers it halted and argument began. The police told the marchers that they must disperse because they had no permit. Those the front rank were endeavoring to fall back when suddenly the marchers in the rear pressed forward and the mill workers tried to pass the police.

They struck right and left at the officers, who responded by swinging their clubs. Many paraders were knocked, bleeding to the ground. In some instances the marchers robbed the officers of their clubs and beat the police. The latter were forced to retreat into Lawrence street.

The widely heralded demonstration of the afternoon, the parade in honor of Anna Poplitz and John Rany, brought out about 8,000 marchers. This parade was orderly throughout, but did not dampen their ardor. Scores of red flags, with the letters "I. W. W." were carried. One of the banners read: "Twentieth century civilization. For the progress of the human race we have jails, gallows, guillotines and electric chairs for the people who pay to keep soldiers to kill them when they revolt against Wood and other czars of capitalism. Arise, slaves of the world! No God, no master, one for all; all for one!"

## Fatal Freight Wreck.

Armore, Okla.: One man was killed and a man and boy probably fatally injured when a Santa Fe freight train was wrecked and seven cars went into the ditch six miles north of here. It is not known what caused the wreck. The name of the man killed is unknown. The two believed to be fatally injured are Bennie Hale, aged 10, whose home is given as Cedar Hill, and Kermit Welch, aged 20 whose home is at Wynnewood.

Two Killed in Aeroplane Accident. Washington: Two more lives were sacrificed to aviation at the United States Army aviation field, College Park, Md., Saturday, when an army aeroplane fell thirty-five feet to the ground, instantly killed Corporal Frank S. Scott and so seriously injuring Second Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell that he died a few hours later. Hundreds of people, including fellow-army officers, breathlessly witnessed the accident. Rockwell had started with Scott as a passenger to make a test flight for a military aviator's license.

## Another Chinese Loan.

Berlin: The placing of \$10,000,000 further independent Chinese loan Germany is being arranged between the Hamburg export firm of George Osterdorf and the syndicate of Charles Crisp, which issued the last independent loan in England. This agreement is made in a dispatch from Hamburg, which does not mention the fact of the new loan, but states that it is to be guaranteed by the receipts from railroads and mines.

## TEXAS NEWS GATHERED EVERYWHERE

Waco has purchased a new auto fire wagon and pump.

Work has begun on the new \$18,000 school building at Deport.

Material is arriving every day for the Tyler Electric Street Car Company.

The Elgin Butler Brick Company of South Austin was destroyed by fire recently. Loss was \$50,000.

The people's ice plant at Wichita Falls has announced an extension of the plant and improvements to cost \$100,000.

A number of very fine barns and silos around Lubbock have been erected within the last month and are now being filled with feed for the winter.

Wood County Commissioners have let the contract for twenty-one steel bridges to be erected in different parts of the county. The total cost will be about \$28,000.

A large number of dairymen are organizing a co-operative creamery at Tyler, the name of which is to be known as the Smith County Co-operative Creamery Association. It is to be capitalized at 5,000 and the stock is to be sold in shares of \$25 each.

The last survey of the proposed routes for the Dallas and Greenville interurban line has been completed and estimates are being compiled on the routes selected.

Material is now being placed on the ground for the erection of modern brick school building in Winona. A bond issue of \$8,000 was voted for building purposes.

It has been decided that bids for a water filtering plant will be opened on Nov. 11 in Waco, in accordance with specifications prepared. It will have a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons of filtered water daily.

The Cotton Belt and Texas Midland Union passenger station at Greenville is soon to undergo an enlargement and improvements that will cost \$15,000.

Resources of the 212 State banking institutions of Louisiana for the quarter ending Sept. 4, aggregated \$117,901,478.67, an increase of \$1,614,785.64 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

T. E. Terrell, special agent of the Agricultural Department, will ask the Commissioners' Court of Kaufman County for an appropriation of \$500 to be used in special demonstration work among the farmers of Kaufman County. The Government is furnishing a fund for this purpose and employs Mr. Terrell to superintend the work, which he has done the last several years.

The three sons of Mr. Hunt, living near Terrell, have established a record as cotton pickers at their ages. They picked as follows: Walter, aged 16, 519 pounds; George, aged 16, 519 pounds; and Albert, aged 16, 519 pounds. The record is the best record for one day's work, at the ages named, yet heard of.

Gov. Colquitt has accepted the invitation formally to open the Texas State Fair and will go to Dallas at the appointed time. He has invited the heads of departments to accompany him.

An election was held in Gainesville to determine whether or not the city should issue refunding bonds to the amount of \$47,500. There was very little interest manifested. The proposition carried almost unanimously.

Hydrophobia has appeared among horses near Terrell and some animals have been killed and others are held awaiting developments.

The North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa, from Bremen, via New York and Philadelphia, with 326 passengers and cargo, is the largest vessel that has ever entered Galveston harbor, exclusive of battleships. The steamer is 10,910 gross tons, 326.4 feet in length, has 60 feet beam, depth of hold of 34.6 feet. She will sail for Bremen in October, carrying passengers and cargo.

At an election held at Nevada to determine whether or not there should be a special tax levied and bonds issued for the purpose of constructing a \$20,000 brick schoolhouse, the bonds and the tax carried by a vote of 93 to 55.

For the second time this year a destructive fire visited Cookville, seven miles east of Mount Pleasant. It destroyed Phillips Bros. general merchandise store, Garret hardware store and Ford hardware and furniture store. Loss \$8,000, partly insured.

Before leaving London for Paris on his way to Egypt, Lord Kitchener received warning that he might be shot en route. Consequently extraordinary precautions were taken for his safety by Scotland Yard.

Twenty-five farmers living along Pilot Creek in Collin County will present a petition to the Commissioners' Court, asking for an election to give them authority to issue bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of draining or reclaiming from overflow about 10,000 acres of land on that creek.

## A WEEK'S WORLD NEWS

ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING.

### STATE, NATIONAL, FOREIGN

Affairs Given Here in Tabloid Form for Busy Readers in City and Country.

The plans and specifications for a new passenger depot at Ada, Okla., for the Frisco, have just been completed. The depot will cost about \$15,000.

Antonio Piazza was killed and Frank Spanovello badly injured in an explosion in the Rolen-Darnall Company's mine at Craig, Okla. Spanovello will recover. Piazza was killed by the force of the explosion, blowing a door against him. A windy shot caused the explosion. The mine was not badly damaged.

The State of Texas was enriched \$9,639 by a remittance of that amount from the Federal Government to reimburse this State for expense of maintaining additional rangers along the Rio Grande border when the followers of Gen. Bernardo Reyes were endeavoring to send revolutionaries and contraband into Mexico.

The reported mysterious poisoning of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, of New York, received official confirmation, by the doctor who was called to treat the woman. He gave no details of her illness, but alleges he was denied admittance to Bellevue Hospital after she had been removed there, and demands an immediate investigation.

Charles Smith, who was killed by Deputy Sheriff Carlan, near Merryville, La., while resisting arrest, has been identified as Ben Myatt, wanted in Texas for killing two people, one his own wife. Myatt was sentenced to death at Corsicana, Texas, for murder, but escaped the day before his execution. Later he killed his wife and then fled to this State. Smith's captors will divide a reward of \$2,000 offered for his arrest, dead or alive.

Within the period of a year the National banks of Texas, outside of those in the six reserve cities, have increased their individual deposits \$16,995,980; their loans and deposits \$16,995,980; their loans and discounts have increased \$11,207,147; their surplus \$606,588 and the amount of lawfully money in the banks was \$336,853 more on Sept. 4, 1912, than on Sept. 1, 1911.

Clearing nineteen foreign and two coastwise vessels, the foreign vessels having on board cargo valued at \$11,074,506, of which value \$10,515,817 was represented by 170,662 bales of cotton, the balance wheat, staves, etc. Galveston the past week broke all records in the matter of clearances of cotton. Galveston broke her own record, having on Nov. 20, 1911, set a mark of 108,283 bales cleared, overcoming the record of 95,000 bales set by Havana the same year, and has held first place until this shipment, when she went ahead of it by a matter of 61,778 bales.

Events moved rapidly in the big mine strike of West Virginia. Conferences were started by Gov. Glasscock and military commanders looking to a reduction of the number of State soldiers now on duty in the martial law district of Kanawha County. A company of State militia was attacked at an isolated point near Dry Branch. Over fifty shots were fired at the troops guarding a coal tipple. None was effective, and the attackers escaped into the mountains.

Prof. O. M. Reynolds of Taylorville, Miss., a teacher in the manual training school at the seashore camp grounds near here, committed suicide by shooting.

It became known that \$11,500 in gold was mysteriously stolen about noon on Sept. 18 from the National Newark Banking Company of Newark, N. J. The money, in three bags, was taken from the teller's cage while most of the employees were at luncheon. The theft was apparently accomplished from the corridor by means of a long pole and hook.

Charged with complicity in the so-called "dynamiting conspiracy," fifty-one men, present or former officials of labor unions, are to appear for trial before Judge Albert B. Anderson and a jury in the Federal Court of the Indianapolis district on Oct. 1.

One hog was sold on the Fort Worth market that brought to its owner \$46.80. It was one of a shipment of 118 hogs sent in by John Britton of Carson County. The lot averaged 253 pounds and sold at the market top, \$9 per 100 pounds. The big hog weighed 250 pounds.

President Taft has practically decided to place all fourth-class postmasters in the classified list, which requires them to take the civil service examination, instead of being appointed by political influences. This will effect over 38,000 postmasters.

An unknown white woman was run down and killed by a T. & P. freight train in the yards in Fort Worth Monday night. Late Tuesday her body was identified by her husband as Mrs. Mary Haas, who reported to officials at the court house that his wife failed to come home Monday night.

Princess Maria Teresa, sister of King Alfonso, of Spain, died suddenly from the effects of an embolism. The infant, who was not quite 30 years of age, was married six years ago to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. The infant leaves three children.

Crops generally throughout the world this year are bumper. This is shown by figures in a cablegram received by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, giving the preliminary estimate.

The coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the death of Sam Johnson, a negro who was lynched at Shreveport, La., for killing Attorney Percy Alexander, held an inquest, but failed to obtain information as to the identity of the members of the mob and made no recommendation to the Grand Jury. The jury simply reported that Johnson died from strangulation at the hands of unknown persons.

Mayor Stewart at the Palo Pinto County Fair in his opening address urged farmers to plant peanuts and truck. He said the farmer can make \$225 an acre from peanuts. He also urged the raising of more hogs and the need of a creamery. He said the latest Legislature made it possible for every county in Texas to get an experiment station, and scientific methods have proved that in the case of cotton alone from one-third to one-half increase may be secured.

Four hundred rebels entered the town of Bocaach, thirty miles west of Nacozari, and took what had been left, after two previous raids, according to advices received by Mexican Consul Cuesta.

When Gen. Luis Mena and his son, Col. Daniel Mena, surrendered to Rear Admiral Southernland of the American forces at Granada, they also turned over to him the fortress at San Francisco with its arms and ammunition. While their safety was guaranteed on condition that they leave Nicaragua and live in Panama, the Government ordered their property confiscated and sold and the proceeds used to help defray the expenses of the revolution. Gen. Mena and his son were taken in a closed car and under a strong guard from Granada to Corinto whence they will sail for Panama. Notwithstanding the capitulation of Granada, the insurgents at Masaya and Leon still are holding out against the Government forces.

More than 200 mutinous soldiers were summarily executed by loyal troops in consequence of the outbreak that occurred among the soldiery encamped outside of Wu Chang, China. The remainder of the mutineers fled into the open country after they had attacked the town and been defeated by the loyal garrison. The mutineers were all cavalrymen and numbered over 2,000. They had arranged with the artillerymen quartered inside the walls to join in the movement, but the gunners at the critical moment failed to keep their promise.

The singing of the National anthem by an audience of 3,000 people comprising representatives of Belfast's industrial, mercantile, civil and religious community, brought to a close a great anti-home rule meeting in Ulster Hall amid a fervor which was not equaled even by the anti-home rule convention of 1892. The meeting renewed the adoption of the resolution passed at that convention protesting against a home rule parliament for Ireland.

As a result of reports of impending money stringency, necessitating the deposit of Government funds in National banks to finance the estimated \$10,000,000,000 crop now being harvested, Controller of the Currency Murray is watching the condition of banks as shown by the call of Sept. 4. Reports from New York, Chicago and St. Louis do not indicate a condition as good as on June 14, the date of the previous call.

The Frisco subway at Tulsa, Okla., is to be thrown open for traffic in a few days. It was constructed at a cost of \$25,000.

The British steamer Coniston, which was driven ashore thirty miles east of Pensacola about ten days ago, was unexpectedly floated under her own power, assisted by three tugs. The bottom of the vessel is damaged and she is taking a little water. The Coniston is being towed to New Orleans, where she will go on the dock for repairs. She was from Gibraltar bound for St. Joe, Fla.

Tulsa, Okla., has completed four arched wells with a daily capacity of 3,000,000 gallons and will be used for Nov. 1 as the city water supply. Instead of the Arkansas River. The old Roberts County Court House has been sold and will be moved at once to make room for a modern fireproof structure that will be located on the same site, which is adorned with one of the most beautiful locust groves in that section of the Panhandle. The new structure will be built of brick, concrete and stone at a cost of about \$50,000.

The Nruquanen legation in London reports that a group of bankers are willing to accept the conditions of the Government and will issue a loan for public works.

An unknown white woman, aged about 40 years, and plainly dressed, was killed by the westbound T. & P. train out of Fort Worth Monday night. The engineer reported back from Benbrook he had hit some one and a searching party went out to look for the injured person. The body of the woman was found about 200 feet west of the Hill street viaduct.

## Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

### New York City Crowd Pursues One Little Bird



NEW YORK—"The best way to catch an Irish linnet is to do a cabaret dance and make a noise like a worm," was the philosophical declaration of one of a score of men who spent the entire afternoon recently trying to capture a bird in the clearing back of the Hotel Astor, where the New theater is to be erected. An interested crowd of several hundred persons watched the chase and several hundred suggestions were made. All the commotion was started when Miss Martha Marr of Stamping Ground, Ky., reported to a clerk in the Hotel Astor that her Irish linnet, which she had smuggled into her room on the eighth floor back, had flown her coop, or, to be exact, her gilded cage. Great was the grief she displayed. But nothing happened until she displayed a yellowback with \$20 marked all over it.

### "Hoodoo" Didn't Work and Sallie Got "Wusser."

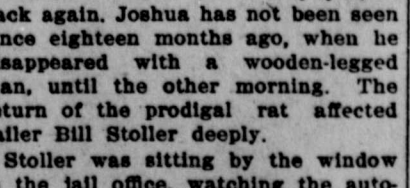
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A white woman named Mrs. Titmore was arraigned before Judge Benner of the court of common pleas the other day on a charge of the larceny of a cow belonging to an aged negro woman named Adelaide Williams. The evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge, but it revealed a state of facts that showed the credulity of the negro race in the efficiency of the "hoodoo." The negro woman stated that she was the proud mother of a yellow girl of about seventeen years old that instead of staying at home the said offspring, as the old woman expressed it, went "er gallivantin' wid de boys." This behavior on the part of her daughter Sallie caused the old woman some "onessiness" and she called on the white woman for assistance. The said assistance was immediately promised and a bargain was made that in the event the white woman succeeded in casting a spell on the wayward Sallie she was to receive the cow in payment. According to the testimony of Adelaide the white woman fixed a powder and a bottle of liquid, which she gave to the girl with the injunction to place them in her trunk and the desire to roam would immediately vanish. The directions were carried out and the white woman took possession of the cow.

### Boys' Tricks Force Action by Chicago Council



CHICAGO—Mischievous small boys, through a recently acquired habit, are going to force the city council to amend the automobile ordinances to prevent the boys from adding to the city's automobile accidents. Alderman James A. Kearns discovered the other day that the combination of an automobile, equipped with a self-starting engine, and a small boy was one which may cause trouble. He learned that boys walking along the street, particularly messenger boys in the downtown district, have acquired a new habit. Instead of being content to walk up to a machine standing at a curb and "toot" the horn, boys have demonstrated the merits of self-starting devices for automobile engines by pushing a foot lever and letting the engine "run wild."

### Jail's Trick Rat Returns After a Long Vacation



CLEVELAND, O.—Joshua, the pale trained rat of the county jail, is back again. Joshua has not been seen since eighteen months ago, when he disappeared with a wooden-legged man, until the other morning. The return of the prodigal rat affected Jailer Bill Stoller deeply. Stoller was sitting by the window in the jail office, watching the automobiles pass in the public square, when he felt a slight tug at his rear pocket, where he ordinarily keeps the fine cut. The jailer turned. There was Joshua, pale as ever, eagerly munching the tobacco. Joshua immediately jumped to the desk, where he went through the intricate evolutions that have made him the marvel of the sheriff and his deputies. The leave-taking of Joshua from the county jail was comparable only to the escape of a thief in the night. The rat, whose already pale complexion, due, doubtless, to long imprisonment, had become even paler, had been lingering around a wooden-legged man, awaiting grand jury action on a charge of robbing a cheese factory, for several days. The grand jury met and acquitted the man, in spite of the circumstantial evidence that the atmosphere in his presence gave. Joshua doubtless figuring that where there was cheese in the air there might be food for him, slipped into the right-hand coat pocket of the man with the wooden leg. He then was seen no more at the jail until his mysterious return the other day. "Josh, as we call Joshua for short, will come to the desk at 11 o'clock every morning for his chew," said Stoller.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### FORCED TO FIGHT FOR LIFE

Tree Really Has Unequal Show for Development of Beauty in Crowded Places.

The seclusion and beauty of eastern academic cities, duplicated in some of the middle west towns, have become historical in great part by reason of the magnificent elms which border the avenues and fill the yards and university grounds. These noble trees were planted when wood was burned, and they were well grown before coal smoke and gas made city conditions so difficult for flourishing tree life. Young trees nowadays must fight so many adverse conditions in cities that it seems unlikely they will ever reach the fine proportions of their stately ancestors. City life does not materially affect old trees, but stunts the growth of the young ones and deprives them of much of their grace and vigor.

That the fight against city life is a keen one is shown by the fact that elms in a city will shed their leaves fully a month in advance of their rural relatives, and that often the leaves turn brown and drop off with no color change, while those in the country will sometimes turn such brilliant shades of yellow that pilgrimages are made to the fields or clay knolls where their beauty is revealed in natural and unhampered perfection. The gypsy and brown tailed moth have made serious inroads upon the health and beauty of the eastern elm, but up to the present time they are unknown in the middle west. West-ern horticulturists, knowing that they cannot hope wholly to escape the visit of these pests, are putting forth earnest efforts to discover some method of extermination. The European elm, though hardy, is stiff, lacking the graceful arching character of the American elm. The hackberry, a fine large tree, so like the elm that it is often mistaken for it, is subject to attacks of a fungus that causes an unsightly growth of twigs.

### TREES GAVE STREET VALUE

Case in Point as to Their Financial Worth in Cities, if Any Were Necessary.

A visitor in the southern states made this observation: "Passing through a street in one of the large cities of the south on which blocks of first class houses had been erected on both sides, but evidently by different owners, there appeared to be a wonderful difference in success caused by shade trees alone. There was a pretty row of Carolina poplars on one side and on the other side no trees at all. This side had numerous notices of houses to rent, but on the other side of the trees, in the shade, every house was occupied. The houses on both sides of the streets appeared to be of equal age and value and there was no apparent difference between the two. There is not a particle of doubt that the presence of the trees had given the one side the greater advantage."

### Money for Civic Improvement.

Berlin and Paris were made beautiful by tearing out slums and building boulevards and parks on the vacated grounds. That these improvements did not increase the taxes was because the government condemned large tracts of ground, razed the buildings, improved the property on them, and then sold a part of the ground at a price justified by the improvements. The people, rather than land speculators, got the benefit of the increase in price from betterments and public use. The legal right to proceed in this way is called the law of expropriation. In this country some communities have tried to proceed in this way, but the state supreme courts have found the state laws provided for it to be unconstitutional.

Crawford, at the 1911 conference on city planning, said: "A decision by a state court upholding excess condemnation within reasonable limits would in turn be upheld by the supreme court of the United States."

### Draperies of the Vine.

Vines have a most important mission to perform in the decoration of the house, and no dwelling, even of the most beautiful architecture, is complete without their graceful drapery. They give an artistic touch that nothing else can supply, whether it be a cabin or a mansion. Train a rapidly-growing vine over bare walls and it transforms the most unpretentious of dwellings into a thing of beauty, and when trained around sunny porches the vines not only beautify, but add much of comfort to the home in summer. Vines are of little trouble after they are planted, will live forever, and though some of the climbers will be found in the foliage class, many of them have flowers that are conspicuously beautiful.

### Proud Boast of Bohemian City.

Giving its building laws the credit, the Bohemian city of Prague, which has more than 500,000 population, claims not to have lost a life by fire in fifteen years.



## VARIETY OF CUSTARDS

SURELY SOME HERE TO PLEASE ANY PALATE.

(Chocolate, Always a Favorite, May Be Easily and Quickly Prepared—Made From Chopped Nut Meats Is Another Delicious Confection.

**Chocolate Custard**—Cook 4 teaspoons cocoa in one-half cup hot water till thick, then add 4 cups hot milk. Pour over 2 well-beaten eggs and stir well. Strain into a pudding dish and steam 20 minutes. Serve with whipped cream piled on top, sweetened and flavored. One cup sugar should be added to the custard.

**Fresh Apple Custard**—To one pint apple sauce add one quart sweet milk, four eggs, one tablespoon cornstarch, pinch of salt, one-fourth grated nutmeg, one tablespoon melted butter, juice one lemon and grated rind of half. Bake with under crust only and do not put any meringue on it.

**Nut Custard**—Poach the beaten whites of four eggs by spoonfuls in three cups of scalding milk, drain thoroughly and return the milk which drips off to the double boiler. Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, add half a cup of sugar and half a salt-spoon of salt, pour in the hot milk slowly, then stir and cook until thick. Remove from the fire, add three-quarters of a cup of chopped nut meats, flavor with almond or vanilla, turn into a glass dish and cover with the poached whites.

**Coffee Custard**—The half cup of ground coffee is a mustin bag, put it in a quart of hot milk and cook 20 minutes in a double boiler. Stir two tablespoonsful of flour into one cup of sugar, add half salt-spoon of salt and four beaten eggs, stir in the double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Fill sherbet cups with the custard and serve ice cold with a spoonful of whipped cream in each. **Orange Custard**—Peel four sweet oranges, remove all white pith and cut in circles. Lay the slices in a glass dish and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Pour over them a custard made of the yolks of two eggs, one tablespoon of sugar, one cup of milk and vanilla flavoring. Put above mixture in a saucepan and set in a larger pan of boiling water. Heat slowly and stir till it begins to thicken. Do not let it boil or it will curdle. Add whites of eggs, beat thoroughly and pour over oranges. Serve cold.

**Lemon Custard**—Grate the thin, yellow rind of lemon and press out all the juice. Mix the grated rind and juice with one cup of water, place over the fire and allow to boil, then add one tablespoon butter, one cup of cornstarch, wet in half cup of cold water. When it boils again remove from the fire, add a tiny pinch of salt and allow to cool. Break two eggs into a bowl, reserve one of the whites of the eggs. Beat the eggs until light, add one cup of granulated sugar and add to the cornstarch. Pour into a buttered pan and bake until the custard is firm. About 20 minutes will be sufficient. Beat the white of egg to a stiff froth with a tablespoon of sugar and spread this lightly over the top of the custard and return to the oven until a delicate brown. This custard may also be cooked in small individual cups. Fill the cups and set them in a pan, which must be filled with boiling water to nearly reach the top of the cups. When the custards are baked remove from the pan and allow to cool. Serve with a little grated nutmeg on top of each, or a bit of bright jelly.

**Tapoca and Milk Soup.** Use half a cupful of tapoca, two cupfuls of water, two pints of milk, two tablespoonsful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, one medium sized onion, two blades of celery and a slight grating of nutmeg. Wash the tapoca and soak it for six hours in the two cupfuls of cold water, then put it in a double boiler and set it on the stove to heat. Put the butter, the onion and the celery chopped fine into a small frying pan and cook slowly for ten minutes, add the flour and stir until smooth and frothy. Pour the contents of pan into a boiler of hot milk, add the salt, pepper and nutmeg and cook ten minutes longer. Strain the milk mixture into the boiler containing the tapoca and cook all for half an hour.

**Sweet Pickled Peaches.** To seven pounds of fruit allow three and three-quarter pounds of sugar. Put the sugar into a kettle with one quart of vinegar and two ounces each of cloves and stick cinnamon. Pare the peaches and stick a clove or two in each one. Place a few at a time in the boiling sirup and cook until they look clear but are not so soft as to fall apart. When all cooked and removed from the sirup, continue to boil the sirup until it is reduced nearly one-half, then pour over the peaches.

**Delicious Fudge Cake.** Break into a bowl two eggs and add a cup and a half of milk. Place in a crock and add two cups of sugar two cups of flour (sifted two or three times), with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then add four teaspoonfuls cocoa, last add three tablespoonfuls melted lard. Place in pans and bake.

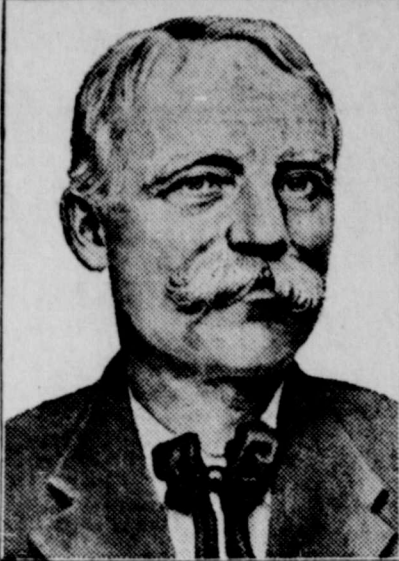
**Filling**—Buy five cents' worth of marshmallows, lay even on china plate, place in moderate oven till marshmallows spread out in shape of "the plate"; spread between cake layers.

## Dark Fruit Cake.

One-half cup butter, three-quarters cup brown sugar, three-quarters cup raisins, three-quarters cup currants, one-half citron, one-half cup molasses two eggs, one-half cup milk, two cups flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half tea-spoonful allspice, one-quarter tea-spoonful clove, one-half teaspoonful lemon extract.

## IN THE LIMELIGHT

## NEW SCHEME FOR CO-OPERATIVE COLONIES



After seventy years of more or less profound slumber the co-operative colony idea has reawakened in this country. Groups of men and women, believers in the mission of co-operation to help solve the economic and social problems of our time, have been established in the suburbs of New York, Boston, Reading, Penn., and Los Angeles, and other groups are being established elsewhere. One of the colonies, at Westwood, Mass., is six years old and thriving mightily. The others have been in existence for two years or less, and might be considered still in the experimental stage. The New York enterprise was launched quite recently, and is obtaining a site in New Jersey within commuting distance of the metropolis. All these groups are organized on the same general principles and by a band of enthusiasts who call themselves the Fellowship Farms Founders' Association. The president of the association is George Elmer Littlefield, a small, ruddy faced, snowy haired man, with a poetic temperament, much energy and a talking style that is extremely magnetic. He is the founder of the Westwood colony, is a Harvard graduate, a practical printer and farmer, and was a minister of the gospel for fourteen years.

Mr. Littlefield could give points to Robert Owen, who first discovered the need and virtue of co-operation, and he could instruct Fourier, the French genius who laid out co-operation on a universal and mathematical basis.

The utopian colonies are mentioned chiefly because they are different from the co-operative schemes now being developed. While many of those interested in the modern idea are Socialists, they do not claim they are manufacturing panacea for the world's woes or establishing a model of the co-operative commonwealth. Their principal aim is to "get back to the land," till it in accordance with scientific methods, live in a congenial society and escape as far as may be the thrall of rent and labor for hire. A number of Fellowship Farmers are commuters who derive their income from city work and consider their colony habitation merely a superior place in which to live and bring up a family.

## SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS TO RETIRE

The announcement a few days ago by Senator George C. Perkins that he will retire from public life brings to its close a remarkable career. Born on a little farm near Kennebunkport, Me., Mr. Perkins ran away from home when he was about 13 years old. He took to the sea, as a Maine boy naturally would, shipping as cabin boy on a ship at New Orleans and sailed the seas. In 1855 he shipped before the mast on the good ship Galatea, and sailing round the Horn, eventually landed in San Francisco. Here the gold fever seized him and he abandoned the sea for the mining camps. Fortune frowned for many a year, and he was glad to find work of any kind to earn his bread. He was a teamster, a miner, a storekeeper in rough mining camps, anything indeed that came to hand. At last he accumulated enough money to own his own team and he became a boss freighter.

Then fortune, tired of frowning, smiled and soon Mr. Perkins became a rich man, even as rich men were rated in California. The former cabin boy began to own steamship lines of his own; the miner began to own mines; the teamster became the head of great transportation companies on land and on sea. His education was self-taught, but it became thorough. Finally he entered politics, and in 1879 he was elected governor of his state. Then in 1893 he was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Leland Stanford, and since then his state has kept him in the senate.

Today he is regarded as one of the ablest members of that body. He is chairman of the naval committee and a member of almost every other important committee. He is not one of the orators, but the senate always listens attentively to what he says in his direct, terse, business-like way of explaining a matter. Mr. Perkins' health has been gradually failing, and he retires from public life solely for that reason. His career, from cabin boy to senator is an inspiration to every American boy of what industry and energy can accomplish.

## ITALIAN DIPLOMAT LAUDS OWN COUNTRY



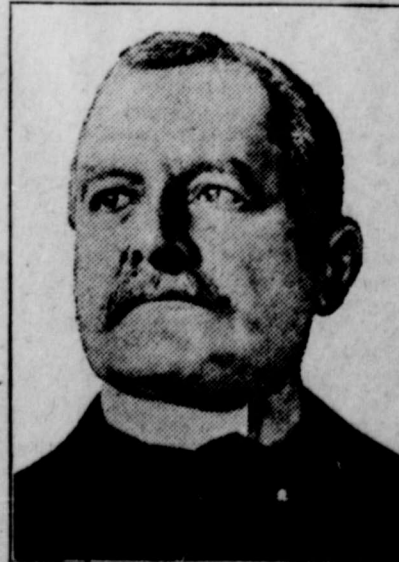
The Italian-Turkish war, which has been so well censured as to battle reports, will not last much longer. Signor Del Frate, however, and its end will come, he said, not until questions that involve not only Italy, but also Montenegro, Bulgaria, Albania and other Balkan states have been considered. "We have financed the Italian war without levying special taxes or increasing existing taxes, which, for a Latin people who are naturally philanthropists and artists, but not fundamentally financiers, is doing well," he said. "We sold some bonds, but they went at 4 per cent."

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR RETIRES

Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar, the Austrian ambassador to the United States, formally announced the other day that he has been granted leave to return to Austria. It is his intention not to return, but settle permanently in his own country, after being in the diplomatic service 44 years, 20 of which have been spent in the United States. He has made no plans further than to occupy his seat in the House of Lords.

Baron Hengelmüller said he had informed his own government and the American state department of his intention, adding that both he and his family are leaving the United States with feelings of the deepest regret.

Baron Hengelmüller has been the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington. He was born in Pressburg, Hungary, about 55 years ago, and was educated in Vienna especially for the diplomatic service. A man of strong personality, the Baron has, during his long residence in Washington, gained recognition among all American officials with whom he has come in contact as a conscientious, painstaking diplomatist, who is much more of a plodder in his work than many of his not necessarily more brilliant colleagues.



## WEALTH FOR HAWAII

DISCOVERY OF RUBBER FOREST MEANS MUCH.

Commercial World Deeply Interested in Find Announced by Botanist—One of Many Interesting Discoveries Recently Made.

The announcement of the discovery of a rubber forest in the Hawaiian Islands is of interest when the resources of the world's rubber supply seemed to be all but inadequate to meet the increasing demands of commerce and industry. The discovery was made last March by J. F. Rock, botanist for the territory of Hawaii, but public announcement has only now been made, because Mr. Rock wished to make further research before giving news of his valuable find to the public. Mr. Rock tapped one of the trees and an analysis of the fluid proved it to be 14 per cent. pure rubber.

The forest is well high inaccessible, being located high up on the side of the Manna Kea volcano, and to reach it from the plain the explorer must scramble through the great lava flow of 1881. Its comparative inaccessibility probably accounts for its remaining so long undiscovered. The land on which the forest stands belongs to the territorial government, but is under lease for grazing purposes, and the interesting question is now raised as to the rights of the lessee to the riches of the rubber forests. Law officers of the government are looking into the question.

It is strange that comparatively small as these Hawaiian islands are in area, new discoveries upon them are constantly being made. The rubber find is only one of many interesting discoveries Mr. Rock has made.

One of the most beautiful, as well as useful of the old trees and one much in demand by cabinet makers for its fine grained, satiny wood, is the ohia. One species of this tree, the ohia-at, puts forth no tentative tendril to bud, blossom and bear fruit. Instead, the carmine blossoms burst right out of the branches and drop their petals to form long, apple-shaped red fruit, which, like the blossoms, of course grows straight out of the branches. Like many other of the island trees, the ohia is apt to break out with blossoms any time of the year, but it is particularly gorgeous in spring.

Then it is that the foliage—although the tree is an evergreen—shows up in a riot of scarlet and orange, while from every branch hang myriads of scarlet flowers, making a brilliant, colorful retreat for the hundreds of tiny birds whose scarlet plumage as they fit from bough to bough matches perfectly the glowing tints of the flowers. The ohia is a bit partial to the mountain sides, being found sometimes at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Its height varies from a scrub of 15 feet to a towering mass of scarlet, green and orange a hundred feet high. It is becoming scarce now, thanks to the improvident greed of commerce and the great value of its beautiful wood. Even the natives have helped to destroy it, using it from time immemorial to make anything they might need from a calabash to a god.



In Beautiful Hawaii.

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## BACK TO FINISH SENTENCE

Conscience of Fugitive Drives Him to Return to the Indiana State Prison.

Laporte, Ind.—Driven by the still, small voice of conscience to come out in the open after being a fugitive from the law for eight months, Ora Eldredge of Monticello arrived at the Michigan City prison to begin a term of two to four years.

About a year ago, following the death of his father-in-law, Eldredge signed the latter's name to \$50,000 in notes which he expected to be able to meet before they came due. He miscalculated, however, and when the notes matured he fled the country, succeeding in getting over a large portion of the United States and Canada without being apprehended.

Last week he says that he was tortured by his conscience, with the result that he came to Franciscville and telephoned the sheriff of White county to come and get him. After a short trial, at which he pleaded guilty, he was brought to prison.

He is said to be worth about \$150,000 and was one of the most highly respected citizens of Monticello.

## Pin Causes Death.

Louisville, Ky.—A pin, swallowed when he was a baby, which lodged in his rectum for many years after, caused the death of Murray Blunk, a young reporter. In his last hours Blunk, delirious, called for a typewriter. "I want to write the story of my death for my paper," he cried to the nurses.

## Ways to Cook Potatoes.

Boston.—Mayor Fitzgerald says there are one hundred ways to cook potatoes, and one is rice-sauce.

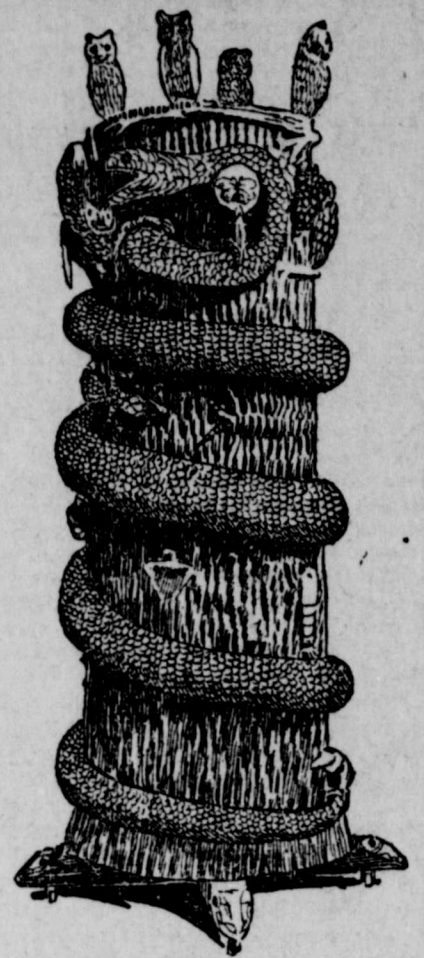
## FROM ONE SYCAMORE LOG

Remarkable Piece of Carving That Is the Work of Clever Missouri Citizen.

Kansas City.—The massive piece of wood carving shown here is the work of N. E. Galloway of Springfield, Mo., and is carved from one solid piece of wood—a sycamore log.

Galloway served as a soldier in the Philippines and while there saw the strange creatures represented in the carving—snakes, lizards, owls and so forth. He remembered what they looked like, although he had no pictures of them, and some months ago he started to work on the piece of work.

The strange carving is 6 feet 4 inches tall, and the circumference of the log is 7 feet 10 inches. All the tools



Expert Carving.

used in the work Galloway made himself. The "bark," as well as the animals, is hand carved. Mr. Galloway devoted four hundred working hours to the production of this curious bit of sculpture—forty days, working ten hours a day. The sculpture has been on exhibition at the corner of Ninth street and Baltimore avenue.—Kansas City Star.

## DOING AWAY WITH TRAMPS

English Authorities Think They Have Found a Way to Cope With a Present Evil.

London.—The tramp problem in the British Isles is in a fair way toward solution. The "way ticket" method of dealing with vagrancy is accomplishing a revolution. The latest reports on the working of the system indicate that within a very few years the ranks of the ragged mendicants on the highways of the United Kingdom will be reduced almost to vanishing point.

The object of the "way ticket" is to give a better chance to the unemployed who really want work, and to make the way of the professional tramp as hard as possible. The man who wants to work but is compelled to take to the road is taken into the poorhouse at night and released next morning instead of suffering the usual period of detention. When leaving he is given a ticket which entitles him to a certain allowance of bread and cheese along the road he intends to take. He is also put in touch with the local labor exchanges and everything possible is done for him if he shows a genuine desire to obtain work.

On the other hand, the habitual tramp obtains short shift. After spending the night at the poorhouse he suffers the usual period of detention and gets the allotted ticket. Finally he is given the "way ticket," so that he has no excuse for begging. Very soon the poorhouse masters begin to look askance at the man who persistently presents the ticket, and his journey from village to village and from poorhouse to poorhouse in the counties where the system prevails is not made any too smooth. The tramp finally seeks a county where this method does not prevail, so these sanctuaries are beginning to adopt the system as self-defense.

## ELK LOSSES ARE SMALLER

Federal Government and Wyoming State Authorities Fed Them Systematically in Cold Season.

Jackson, Wyo.—A resume of the elk situation indicates that the losses of the past winter were much lower than usual. This is accounted for by the fact that the government, aided by state authorities, did the first systematic feeding of the elk that has ever been done.

The government purchased 770 tons of hay, and the state 209 tons of hay and straw for the elk.

The government shipped seventy-two to the following states: Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Oregon and Oklahoma. The state shipped several carloads to different parts of Wyoming, in an effort to restock other former elk ranges.

On the Crawford ranch, one of the feeding stations, an average of three thousand elk wintered, and a careful count showed that about three hundred calves died. The greater part of these calves were orphans, the female parents having been shot by hunters.

## CONCRETE FOUNDATION

Matter That Should Prove Interesting to Farmers.

As Groundwork for Farm Buildings Is Nearly Always Rectangular It Is Quite Simple Matter to Lay It Out.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)

The construction of foundations for buildings on the farm is a matter which should interest every farmer. In the past, foundations have usually been of stone or brick, and it has been the practice to hire a brick or stonemason to do the work.

As the foundations for farm buildings are nearly always rectangular, to lay them out is a very simple matter if the principle is understood.

It is important that foundations be built properly; and when concrete is employed, proper construction is possible with the regular farm help, while if other material is used, skilled labor is necessary.

To avoid confusion and for the sake of clearness, the laying out and building of a foundation for a structure having four corners, is given.

Usually, buildings are located with reference to some existing object, such as a highway, private drive or other building, and it is best that the first line determined be the one so influenced.

With this line established, which may be considered a base line, the location of the corners which come on it is the next step.

One corner will probably be located with reference to some other object, and the other corner on the base line will be located a distance from the first, equal to the length or breadth of the building.

These are marked by stakes driven in the ground, the exact points being indicated by a nail driven in the stake.

After having the corners located, it is necessary to establish these points in a way that they will remain permanent during the construction of the foundation, and this is best done by building fence-like forms at the corners.

These should be constructed back at least eight feet from the foundation lines, and should be long enough to permit of marking both the inside and outside foundation lines on the horizontal or top board.

The points on the corner board will be located by drawing a cord from one board to the other, bringing it over the nails at the two corners on the same line; these points should be accurately marked on the board by a notch, or by cutting a groove with a saw.

This line represents the outside of the foundation; the inside lines will be indicated by measuring a distance equal to the thickness of the proposed foundation, and stretching a cord between these two points.

These points should be marked in a different way from those of the outside line.

In wide buildings where it is necessary to have intermediate supports, foundation piers may be provided for them.

The position of the piers can be easily determined after the outside of the building lines have been located.

For instance, a building 40x72 feet as a barn with 12-foot sheds and a 16-foot main building, mark off 12 feet from the corner on the end lines, and set stakes with a nail marking the exact point, then draw a line from one end to the other, on this line locate the piers for the bents; 10 feet if for 10-foot bents, and 12 feet if for 12-foot bents.

After the outside lines are accurately located, the intermediate piers are easily located by cross lines running lengthwise and crosswise at the desired distances.

## Food for Hens.

Fowls should eat about twice as much whole grain as mash. The proportion may be regulated between ground feed and grain by giving a light feeding of grain in the morning and about as much as the fowls will consume in the afternoon; that is, before dark. It was found advisable in the case of heavy laying pullets and fowls to restrict both morning and evening feeding so as to induce liberal consumption of a dry mash.

There are many reasons why farmers should keep more sheep. The ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed very liberally. The hog is an animal that demands comfort in order to thrive well. In order to have good-sized sheep grow them rapidly while young.

Sometimes size in sheep is secured at the expense of activity and vitality. Shorts and bran make an excellent ration for sows that are suckling lambs. The air in the hen house is often contaminated by gases arising from the weeds; the increase in yield will not only pay taxes, but leave a good margin of profit in addition.

## One Way to Pay Taxes.

Make it easy to pay taxes by going into the field each year and destroying the weeds; the increase in yield will not only pay taxes, but leave a good margin of profit in addition.

## Sheep on Farms.

As a rule, sheep-raising on the average farm is merely a side issue and little attention is given to it. The remedy of the present condition of the native lamb market lies entirely with the men who produce the lambs.

## Raising Hogs.

The man who is trying to raise hogs without pasture and forage crops is like a puppy chasing his tail. He gets plenty of exercise, but no food.

## PROFITS OF PECAN GROWING

Some of Failures Due to Lack Knowledge and Land Totally Unsited to Growth of Tree.

The reason for the recent interest in pecan growing is that there is widespread impression that the country every year for the purchase of nuts might as well be kept at home as to the profits of pecan growing. It must be said that the most successful pecan growers are those who try every year for the purchase of nuts might as well be kept at home as to the profits of pecan growing. This is not to be wondered at, as it is true of most new agricultural enterprises. Some of the failures are due to a lack of knowledge, but the most are owing to the conditions made on land and under conditions totally unsited to the growth of this tree.

The pecan tree is a first cousin to the hickory. It is found many hundreds of miles farther south than the hickory and in turn does not grow nearly so far north. In Texas and other Gulf states we find the pecan in its best. This refers both to the state of trees and nuts. As might have been expected, it was in this favored section that the growing of pecans first started. These growers have made so much money that it has excited the interest of us who are farther north to see if Oklahoma cannot do equally well.

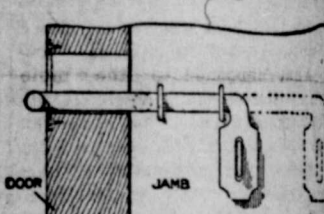
The first named sorts were of southern origin. Some of these have been tried in Oklahoma and so far the writer knows, all have been failures. To be tender at least in the northern and central part of the state. Oklahoma may prove to be hardy but this appears doubtful. In Oklahoma as in all other states which lie along the northern part of the pecan habitat, the successes of the pecan habitant, and probably those of the future, will be made with native trees. These are always sure and hardy and if they are not equal to the best southern sorts in size and thickness of the shells of the nuts, they are sufficiently good so that the market will take them at prices which pay the growers a very good profit.

## SIMPLE SLIDING DOOR LOCK

Fastener for Door or Gate Is Easy to Put Together and Will Give Good Satisfaction.

A very simple sliding door or gate lock that has been used with satisfaction is shown in the illustration. This lock has a feature that is not found in most locks of this character—that of keeping the door tightly against the jamb besides locking it. The illustration shows the bolt in a locked position ready to receive a padlock, writes W. H. Walker in the Popular Mechanics.

To operate the lock, lift the handle from the staple, bringing the best end of the bolt in line with the slotted hole in the door. This will allow the bolt to be drawn through and left in an unlocked position, as shown by the dotted lines.



The Bent End on the Bolt Holds the Door Tightly Against the Jamb When in a Locked Position.

of the bolt in line with the slotted hole in the door. This will allow the bolt to be drawn through and left in an unlocked position, as shown by the dotted lines.

## Alfalfa for Hill Farms.

The area of alfalfa continues to expand but not fast enough in the territory that most needs the crop. The owner of level land that can be farmed right along in a rotation including clover can do very well without alfalfa. In fact such a farmer may do better to put in his best lands on the clover crop than in trying to grow alfalfa. Where alfalfa is produced it is on the hill farms any more than it is absolutely necessary. Those who have hilly land should study alfalfa, and keep on trying until they get it, or demonstrate that its production is impossible. With alfalfa meadows and bluegrass pastures the forage problem on the hills is simplified if not solved.

## GENERAL FARM NOTES

Sheep do not drink much water. Don't forget about that seed corn. Hens cannot lay and grow feathers at the same time.

No domestic animals increase or decrease as rapidly as pigs. There are many reasons why farmers should keep more sheep.

The ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed very liberally. The hog is an animal that demands comfort in order to thrive well. In order to have good-sized sheep grow them rapidly while young.

Sometimes size in sheep is secured at the expense of activity and vitality. Shorts and bran make an excellent ration for sows that are suckling lambs. The air in the hen house is often contaminated by gases arising from the weeds; the increase in yield will not only pay taxes, but leave a good margin of profit in addition.

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W. F. Kellis,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Published Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers failing to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

The bond issue means that your tax will be 13 cents on the \$100, instead of 15 cents; and as the years roll by, it will grow less and less. Don't forget this when you go to vote.

"Uncle" Ben Cummins, the nominee for County Treasurer, says if the Road and Bridge bond issue carries, he will donate to the fund \$1,000 in fees which would be due him for receiving and disbursing the \$30,000. This is magnanimous of Mr. Cummins and shows his interest in the upbuilding of his county. This should be encouragement for you to pull for the bond issue.

The law provides that a County Commissioner shall receive \$3 per day for his services as Road Supervisor of his precinct; but it also provides that he shall not be paid for more than ten days service on the roads in any one year. The man who tells the people that if the bond issue carries the Commissioners will have a steady job at \$3 per day, forgets to tell them that the job only lasts ten days in the year, and that he is entitled to it—bond issue or no bond issue.

### Bitten by A Rattle-snake

John Thomas is going around on crutches as the result of a rattle-snake bite. Last week, while at work on his ranch, a rattler hung his fangs in John's left leg, just below the knee. When he found that he was bitten, he ligated the limb by tying his shoe string tightly around it above the wound, and then lacerated it with his knife until it bled freely.

When he went home, a second bandage was put on above the first to prevent the poison from being carried through the system. When the doctor arrived, he re-opened the wound and let it bleed, and then took off the shoe string ligation and treated the wound with potassium permanganate. The treatment seems to have been very successful, as Mr. Thomas has gotten along with but little suffering and will soon be well.

### District Court

District Court convened last Monday Judge Timmins empaneled the grand jury and set them to work on any delinquent that they might find to have been perpetrated in the county during the past six months. After swamping yarns and smoking for a few hours, the grand jury came in and told the Court there was nothing doing, and then they all went home.

The docket was disposed of as follows:

The State of Texas vs. John Robinson, Earnest Bugg and George Robinson, continued.

J. H. Allard vs. J. E. Armstrong, dismissed.

Heiman Bros. vs. E. R. Yellott, administrator for the M. Z. House estate, dismissed.

Humble vs. Humble, divorce, decree granted.

S. H. Morgan, ex parte to remove disabilities as a minor, decree granted.

Thos. Ogilvy, ex parte application for decree of naturalization, application granted.

Stewart vs. Western Union telegraph Co., non-suit.

J. S. Cole vs. M. A. Wilkerson, continued.

The following attorneys were in attendance upon the court: Ed J. Hamner, of Sweetwater; C. E. Dubois, W. A. Wright, J. J. Cox, Alex Collins, of San Angelo; E. R. Yellott, Jeff D. Ayres, W. F. and Pat Kellis, of Sterling City. Court adjourned Tuesday evening.

Money for Sterling County people. Will make loans of \$1000.00 and up. Lewis E. Alexander at Court House.

### Waving The Slicker

When a cowpuncher wishes to get a move on a herd of cattle, he unties his slicker from his saddle, gives it a grand "flourish" and raps one or two of them over the rump. No matter how tired and sleepy an old cow may be, she never fails to take the "big-eye" and develops whatever speed that may be left in her bones and muscles, and with her goes the balance of the herd. No cow with a normal memory can recall when she was hurt by a slicker, yet, when she hears the rustle of it, and sees it flutter in the wind, she never fails to take the "high-tail" and go.

You may think it strange that a lot of humans are like a herd of cattle in that way; but it is, nevertheless, a fact. Back in the '90's, a lot of fellows went over the country yelling and waving their arms at the people and telling them that the government, by issuing bonds, was saddling a debt on the next generation that would make slaves and paupers of the whole push. A lot of them got scared and went to the high weeds with the wild bunch. A score of years have come and gone since we heard these wild-eyed prophets tell their visions of evil, and each day we see less and less of the bad things which they predicted. But there were some who got scared and stayed that way. Like the old cow, when they hear the rustle of the yellow slicker of the bond booger, and see old Porky waving it in the air, they take the walleye and scoot for the wild bunch.

Reason should teach them (the cows and men) that it is nothing more than an old slicker, with yellow folds and a rusty rustle; that it won't hurt them, and never will.

But they have been scared and they have not gotten over it. Whenever you mention road bonds to them, they immediately see visions of debt hanging over them and their offspring. They are not to blame for it; for, like the old cow, they can't help it, though reason should teach them that it won't hurt.

### Too Large For The Fair

The splendid fruit exhibit of Sterling county was unfortunately barred by the management of the San Angelo Fair for a very peculiar reason. The management made a rule that not less than six specimens of fruit should be entered in the hall of agricultural exhibits. During the summer our people bought the biggest glass jars they could find for putting up peaches for exhibition. Most of these jars will hold over a gallon; but when the peaches were brought in, it was found that they would hold only five of the smallest and three of the largest. We did not know that we must have a half dozen peaches in a jar in order to enter them; so when we learned of the ruling, it was too late to mend the matter.

No one is to be blamed for this, for our people did not know the ruling of the management; and the management never dreamed of the enormous size of our peaches, or a special ruling would have been made, for our exhibit would have been a drawing card for the fair and no doubt would have captured the ribbons for those who have seen the exhibits at the fair say that, while they are fine, they cannot compare with those of Sterling county. However, next year we intend to place an order at a glass factory and have jars made that will hold six of our peaches, or we will do what we can to pick out peaches small enough to go in the jars.

### School Notes

The Mothers Club met in the auditorium Tuesday afternoon. About forty members were present.

John Conley is absent from school this week.

Misses Eda and Eliza Marshall and Ruth Allard were visitors to the school Tuesday.

Miss Adams was absent Monday, visiting home folks at San Angelo.

Mary Tom Allen was absent from school Wednesday, on account of sickness. Mae Sullivan, Reporter.

### RESIGNATION.

Mrs. Howell—How is your husband's gout?  
Mrs. Howell—Better, I think; or perhaps I am getting used to it—Woman's Home Companion.

### ELECTION NOTICE

Whereas, a petition signed by W. T. Conger and 50 property-taxpaying voters of Sterling County has been presented to the Commissioners Court of said county praying said Court to order an election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of Sterling county the question of issuing the bonds of said county in the sum of \$20,000.00, for the purpose of constructing, improving and maintaining the public roads of said Sterling county; and

Whereas, the Commissioners Court of Sterling county, Texas, deems it advisable and expedient to issue Bonds of said county for such purpose, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Commissioners Court of Sterling County, Texas, that an election be held on the 5th day of November, 1912, at which election the following proposition shall be submitted:

Shall the Commissioners Court of Sterling County, Texas, be authorized to issue the Bonds of said county in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, payable in forty years after date thereof, with the option of redeeming same at any time after ten years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually, and to annually thereafter levy, assess and collect a tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them at maturity, for the purpose of constructing, improving and maintaining the public roads of Sterling county, Texas.

Said election shall be held at the following places in said county, viz: in the District Court room, of the court house, of Sterling county, in the town of Sterling City, voting precinct No. 1; at Mulberry school house, voting precinct No. 2; at China Valley school house, voting precinct No. 3; at Divide school house, voting precinct No. 4; at Kellis school house, voting precinct No. 5; at Lolanthe school house, voting precinct No. 6; at Lacy school house, voting precinct No. 7; at Sterling creek school house, voting precinct No. 8; at Morrow school house, voting precinct No. 9; and the following persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, viz: W. L. Foster, presiding judge, Emmett Westbrook, assistant judge, L. E. Alexander, N. L. Douglas, W. F. Latham and R. L. Lowe, clerks for precinct No. 1; G. A. Hodges, presiding judge; G. G. Ainsworth, assistant judge; Fred Hodges and Joe House, clerks, for voting precinct No. 2; D. D. Davis, presiding judge; J. W. Wood, assistant judge; Dr. J. T. Brannan and L. P. Grimes, clerks, for voting precinct No. 3; J. L. Copeland, presiding judge; Neil Munn, assistant judge; Jerry Brown and R. J. Welch, clerks, for voting precinct No. 4; T. G. Brennan, presiding judge; J. S. Augustine, assistant judge; W. E. Beyer and G. B. Slaton, clerks, for voting precinct No. 5; T. M. Jackson, presiding judge; R. L. Boswell, assistant judge; J. W. Thomas and S. L. Hull, clerks, for voting precinct No. 6; J. L. Glass, presiding judge; W. T. Brown, assistant judge; P. E. Reynolds and Stewart Pearce, clerks, for voting precinct No. 7; F. M. Askey, presiding judge; W. T. Conger, assistant judge; Harry Tweedle and M. J. Askey, clerks, for voting precinct No. 8; D. D. Parramore, presiding judge; Joe Clifton, assistant judge; G. A. Stockton and J. J. Morrow, clerks, for voting precinct No. 9.

Said election shall be held under the provisions of Chapter 149, Acts of the Twenty-sixth Legislature, Laws of 1899, and only qualified voters, who are property taxpayers of Sterling county, Texas, shall be allowed to vote at said election; and all voters desiring to support the proposition to issue said bonds, shall have printed on their ballots the words, "For the issuance of the Bonds and the Tax;" and those desiring to oppose said proposition shall have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the issuance of the Bonds and the Tax." The manner of holding said election shall be governed by the Laws of the State of Texas governing general elections.

A copy of this order, signed by the County Judge of Sterling county, Texas, shall serve as proper notice of said election; and the county judge of said county is hereby directed to cause a copy of said notice to be posted up at each of the several places hereinbefore designated for holding said election, at least twenty days prior to the date of holding said election; and shall cause a copy of said notice to be published for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in Sterling county, Texas—the first of such publications to appear not less than thirty days immediately preceding the date of said election.

B. F. Brown, County Judge, Sterling County, Texas.

### Letter to Jeff D. Ayres

Dear Sir: We reiterate. Every job painted Devos takes less gallons than of any other paint. Here's the proof:

Paint half your job Devos; paint the other half whatever you like. If Devos doesn't take less gallons and cost less money, no pay.

Yours truly,  
F. W. DEVOS & CO.

P. S.: Butler Drug Co. sells our paint.

### ELECTION NOTICE

Whereas, a petition, signed by W. T. Conger and 50 property-taxpaying voters of Sterling county, Texas, has been presented to the Commissioners Court of said county, praying that said court order an election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of Sterling county the question of issuing the bonds of said county in the sum of \$10,000, to be used for the purpose of erecting bridges on the public roads of said county; and

Whereas, the county commissioners of the County of Sterling, State of Texas, deem it advisable to issue the bonds of said county for such purpose, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the commissioners court of Sterling county, Texas, that an election be held on the 5th day of November, 1912, at which election the following proposition shall be submitted:

Shall the Commissioners Court of Sterling county, Texas, be authorized to issue the bonds of said county in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, payable in forty years after the date thereof, with the option of redeeming same at any time after ten years from the date of same, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually, and to annually thereafter levy, assess and collect a tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them at maturity, for the purpose of erecting bridges on the public roads of Sterling county, Texas.

Said election shall be held at the following places in said county, viz: in the district court room, of the Sterling county court house, in the town of Sterling City, voting precinct No. 1; at Mulberry school house, voting precinct No. 2; at China Valley school house, voting precinct No. 3; at Divide school house, voting precinct No. 4; at Kellis school house, voting precinct No. 5; at Lolanthe school house, voting precinct No. 6; at Lacy school house, voting precinct No. 7; at Sterling creek school house, voting precinct No. 8; at Morrow school house, voting precinct No. 9; and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, viz: W. L. Foster, presiding judge; Emmett Westbrook, assistant judge; L. E. Alexander, N. L. Douglas, W. F. Latham and R. L. Lowe, clerks, for voting precinct No. 1; G. A. Hodges, presiding judge; G. G. Ainsworth, assistant judge; Fred Hodges and Joe House, clerks, for voting precinct No. 2; D. D. Davis, presiding judge; J. W. Wood, assistant judge; Dr. J. T. Brannan and L. P. Grimes, clerks, for voting precinct No. 3; J. L. Copeland, presiding judge; Neil Munn, assistant judge; Jerry Brown and R. J. Welch, clerks, for voting precinct No. 4; T. G. Brennan, presiding judge; J. S. Augustine, assistant judge; W. E. Beyer and G. B. Slaton, clerks, for voting precinct No. 5; T. M. Jackson, presiding judge; R. L. Boswell, assistant judge; J. W. Thomas and S. L. Hull, clerks, for voting precinct No. 6; J. L. Glass, presiding judge; W. T. Brown, assistant judge; P. E. Reynolds and Stewart Pearce, clerks, for voting precinct No. 7; F. M. Askey, presiding judge; W. T. Conger, assistant judge; Harry Tweedle and M. J. Askey, clerks, for voting precinct No. 8; D. D. Parramore, presiding judge; Joe Clifton, assistant judge; G. A. Stockton and J. J. Morrow, clerks, for voting precinct No. 9.

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B. F. Brown, County Judge, Sterling County, Texas.

### HIS CATCH.

A man with a fishing pole sat on the river bank near the Atchison waterworks intake. "How many have you caught?" some one asked him. "When I get another I'll have one," he replied.

THE IDEA.

"So you are going to call on the other end of the family to strengthen their nerve."

"Yes, so to speak, a weak end."

### BELIEVED GABRIEL HAD COME

Kentucky Colonel Tells of an Incident That Occurred When Ballooning Was a Craze.

A number of gentlemen drifted together in the smoking room of a Washington (D. C.) hotel and got to talking aviation.

"Every time I hear flying mentioned," said a white-haired Kentucky colonel, "I think of Uncle Josh, an old colored man, who lived in my state, and who owned a little stump patch which he called a farm. "Ballooning was then a great craze, and a daring aeronaut attempted to take the all-air route from Cincinnati to Louisville. Something went wrong on the way, and he came down in Uncle Josh's stump patch.

"Uncle Josh, who had never seen a balloon, nor even heard of one, was engaged in tilling with a single-shovel plow the earth about the hills of corn wedged in among the stumps. When the old mule hitched to the plow saw the balloon it got in a big hurry for the first time in its life; in fact, it ran away and tore up the plow.

"The balloon struck about fifty yards away and a being strangely garbed disengaged himself from the tangle.

"At the same time Uncle Josh's knees smote together and then collapsed. He was so scared he couldn't walk, so he pulled off his hat and started crawling to meet the stranger. The aeronaut was surprised at first, but he understood the cause of the worshipful approach when Uncle Josh greeted him:

"How yo' all do, Marse Gabriel? How yo' lef' yoah folks?"

### TOLSTOI'S LOVED SISTER.

Sister Maria, who died from pneumonia at Schamordino last month, was, before she entered the cloister, Maria-Nikolajevna, the sister of Leo Tolstoi. A childhood friend says of her: "She was a sister in fact and the title was not an empty one with her. She was deeply religious and a firm believer in the forms and ceremonies at which her great brother scoffed, but the differences on that score never lessened the real love which existed between them. She visited him every year. That was Sister Maria's one duty beyond the walls of the cloister. And when life in his home became a burden and when the poet-philosopher fled from it he went to his sister Maria. To her he confided the secrets of his home life and these he buried with her now."

### OFFICIAL JAPANESE PILOT.

Capt. Arthur Fisher, for twenty years at the head of the Japanese pilots, is a Nantucket man, who has followed the sea from the age of five years, having that early in life begun voyaging with his father, a successful commander of half a century ago. Captain Fisher has many times circled the globe, and has sailed many vessels. His present position is a paying one, though with many cares and heavy responsibilities. During his career as a pilot he has taken hundreds of ships in safety through the treacherous Japanese waters. His home is at Kobe.

### THE NEW SPORT.

"There here New Yorkers are bound to have their sports, I see," said Uncle Silas.

"In what way?" asked the boarder.

"Why," said Uncle Silas, "seems they give up hose racing they've gone in heavy for the turkey trot. Don't seem to me's if that could be very excitin'."—Harper's Weekly.

### SENSITIVE ON THE SUBJECT.

"For mercy sake, don't ask Mrs. Joggins to join a shut-in society!"

"Why not?"

"Her husband's doing time."

### THE SOLUTION.

"Do you believe Shakespeare wrote his own plays?"

"What's the odd? If he didn't, he wrote somebody else's."

### EMBARRASSING REQUEST.

Guest—Would you give me an infinitesimal portion of wine?  
Host (dubiously)—I'm afraid we haven't that much in the house.

### A HARD ONE.

"Don't you think Jim's profile is somewhat on a prognathous order?"  
"Well, you know, I did beg him to see a doctor about it."

### THE DELAY.

"Is your wife nearly ready? We ought to be going."  
"She won't be a moment. She's just putting herself into her diamonds."—Fliegende Blaetter.

### APPROPRIATE.

"Nobody seems to know exactly what the plural of 'moose' is."  
"How singular!"

## Buy a Garland and get stove satisfaction



We are right here all the time and if the GARLAND does not please, you will have no trouble in getting your money back.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$8.30 to \$30.

See the latest addition—a Colonial Cook in our North window.

Lowe & Durham.

San Angelo Fair

and Carnival

Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 1912

Lyles Brothers  
Dealers in  
Furniture, Undertakers  
Goods, Farm Implements

FREE-PASS NOTICE.  
Any person hauling wood, fish, etc., hunting or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by me, will be prosecuted.  
R. W. Foster

Abstracts  
Graham Abstract Co.  
We want your business  
Office at Court House

LOWE & DURHAM  
Dealers in

Coffins and Caskets  
Carry in stock fine, complete line of Undertaker's Goods.

Hanks & Rawls  
DEALERS IN  
PURE BRED RAMBOULETTE RAMS  
One of the Leading California Herds.  
Heavy Shearers and Mutton Combination Sheep.  
For Sale by HANKS & RAWLS  
San Angelo, Tex. Car load lots a Specialty.

HOW THE EARTH DRIED UP  
German Scientist Has a New Theory to Explain the Receding of the Seas.

When water is decomposed by radium or by ultra-violet rays it produces hydrogen and peroxide of hydrogen, and it does not form oxygen. Electrolytic decomposition forms oxygen.

A German investigator has a new theory relating to the drying of the earth on the fact that one form of decomposition produces oxygen, while the other form does not. Part of the water vapor emitted by the seas is decomposed by the ultra-violet rays of the sun; the hydrogen formed rises toward the high atmospheric strata, and all the water does not return to the surface. Therefore, the quantity of water on the face of the globe is always diminishing and the earth is incessantly, if gradually, drying.

To cite one example: On the north side of the Alps there is a continual falling off in the depth of the lakes and a gradual formation of swamps. Two hundred and fifty years ago there were 119 lakes in the canton of Zurich, today there are 76. The destruction of the forests and the cultivation of the land partially explains this, but the loss of hydrogen is an important factor. The hydrogen accumulated in the higher atmosphere is diffused in interstellar space.

CONVINCING LECTURE.  
"Have a drink, old man?"  
"I've stopped. Every time I drink my wife gives me a lecture."  
"Have a smoke, then?"  
"I've stopped smoking, too. Same old lecture."  
"Why, you're completely reformed. Your wife ought to take that lecture on the professional circuit."

THE MOST ACCURATE 22 CALIBER Repeating Rifle in the World.  
Made in two models: one for .33 Short R. F. Cartridges—the other for .31 Long Rifle R. F.

STEVEN'S  
"VISIBLE LOADING" RIFLE NO. 70.  
Handle 18—20 Short and 19—21 long rifle cartridges. Good for handloading. Illustrated Rifle Catalog and "How to Shoot Well."  
Order Steven's Rifle from your Dealer.  
J. STEVEN'S ARMS & TOOL COMPANY.  
P. O. Box 6946, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

UNCERTAIN.

"Have you purchased your new car yet, Mrs. Norrich?" asked the visitor.  
"No, Mr. Smithers, I ain't. I can't make up my mind whether to get a gasoline car or a limousine car. Mercedes you can tell me—does limousine smell as bad as gasoline?" inquired the lady.—Harper's Weekly.

SOUNDS LIKE IT.

"Pop, I want to know something."  
"What is it, son?"  
"Are the wash-sales you read about where ma gets her tub water?"

THE CAUSE.

"My dear, ask the doctor to put up, will you?"  
"What for?"  
"Because I'm run down."









## More Economical Both in Use and Cost CALUMET BAKING POWDER

—And it does better work. Simply follow your customary method of preparation—add a little less of Calumet than when using ordinary baking powder. Then watch the result. Light, fluffy, and evenly raised—the baking comes from the oven more tempting, tastier, more wholesome.

Calumet insures the baking of an expert. Ask your grocer to-day.

**RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS**  
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.  
Paris, Exposition, France, March, 1912.

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# JAPANESE HOME LIFE



CELEBRATING THE ROOM

THE duties and functions of the many departments of life in Japan are clearly defined and the general acquiescence in such definitions is a mark of orderly instinct rather than servility that it is ever ready to recognize its own inferiority. That the duties of women have been clearly indicated, that they show no disposition to overstep the boundaries assigned to time, is simply a manifestation of the spirit that pervades all classes. It is hardly a question of higher or lower, superior or inferior; it is a matter of duty—"bushido."

Certainly the Japanese woman is not regarded as a handmaid. She has never been without her honorable position in the body politic, nor has the value of her peculiar duties ever been slighted. The duties of bushido are considered to be binding upon the woman as upon the man, and inasmuch as bushido means loyalty, so the woman must be loyal to her husband, as the man must be to the emperor and to the country. It is only those who are led by a false independence to revolt against all ideas of service who will criticize a ready acceptance by the women of Japan of a domestic sphere which is as important in its way as the larger service to the empire.

But the Samurai woman was not confined wholly to the household. She was even taught the use of arms, that she might help her father or her husband if the need should arise, and also that she might defend her own honor. Japanese history has many examples of women who became governors, who led military expeditions and who were famous in literature, art, education and religion. Indeed, the path to public honor has always been open to the Japanese woman, but it could be attained only by public service. There was only one standard of human value, and that was adherence to the national interest. The woman who performed her whole duty to the home was as worthy of veneration as the man who performed his whole duty to the army and to the country.

There have been distinct feminine periods in the history of Japan. Such a period followed closely upon the introduction of Buddhism, which, with its incitements to charity, did much to stimulate what may be called a feminist movement. Such literary stars as Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon not only were the most famous authors of their time, but their works are still classics. The education of women was zealously fostered, and we hear of meetings at which women competed with one another in poetry, music and art. Works of charity became honorable duties, and we hear much of the Empress Komei, who distinguished herself by personal service to lepers.

But the feminist movement in Japan has attained its main successes since the restoration and the fall of the Shogunate. Many Japanese women have visited foreign countries, received a foreign education and returned to their own country to play the part of propagandists. The popular education of girls has made great strides, and even the extension of political suffrage to women finds its advocates not only among women themselves, but among politicians and leaders of thought. But progress in this direction is likely to be slow. A society that has lately emerged from feudalism and that is accustomed to assign fixed duties to its various grades is not usually tolerant of innovations or efforts to enlarge the boundaries of particular classes. Buddhism, moreover, is likely to play some part in retarding the political advance of women, and in confining her activities to the household, to practical charities and to religion.

Among the public institutions now managed by women may be mentioned the Nurse association, the Red Cross society, the Patriotic association, Fukuden-Kwai and Jikei—a hospital. Women are also interested in many productive industries and in art activities. There are also now women doctors, and the department of communications employs women officials. Physical culture for women is also being adopted with energy and this is a fitting sequel to the Samurai injunction that required women to regulate their emotions and suppress all those weaknesses that their western sisters usually attribute to nerves.

The woman's university of Japan may be taken as an expression of Japanese ideas upon the question of education for women. It was founded by Mr. Maruse, who began his work thirty-six years ago, and who has been unremitting in its advancement. The object of the university is to educate women to fulfill their duties toward the state and society and to become an influence in the life of the nation. The university contains 52 buildings, including a library of 11,500 volumes, a chemical laboratory and a lecture hall.

The curriculum begins with a kindergarten and there are departments for household science, literature, English and education, the first of these including mathematics, physics, chemistry and physiology. The university has 855 regular members, 141 associate members, 37 advisory members, 151 junior members and 11 honorary members. The following exhortation given to the students by Mr. Maruse leaves nothing to be desired for its amplitude and intent: "The students are enjoined to learn, ineffably impressed upon their minds, that they are to make it their chief aim and duty to cultivate and develop to the fullest extent all their faculties as well as their womanly virtues, and to remain faithful to the university, never forgetting to be and do good, study and to learn."

Much, of course, remains to be done for the advancement of women of Japan, but much has already been done. Japan has at least broken away from the ancient traditions of the east and has set her foot on the path that leads to the entire emancipation of women. In 1878 Japan had a debt of \$38,886,000.

Under such conditions it is easy to believe that taxation is the question of the day in Japan and has been so for many years. Since the outbreak of the Russian war the land tax has ranged from 3 per cent. to 17.5 per cent. The tax on liquors ranges from \$5 per 40 gallons up to 17.40 per 40 gallons, according to the percentage of alcohol.

Then comes the income tax, which is arranged upon a sort of graduated scale. Before the war the tax paid by "juridical" persons was 2 1/2 per cent, but after the war an additional tax was levied equal to 80 per cent. up to 400 per cent. of the ordinary rate. An income tax of 2 per cent. was also levied on public loan funds and company debentures. All other persons not already assessed as above pay a rate in proportion to their income. Before the war those with an income of 300 yen (\$150) per annum paid 1 per cent, and this increased according to the income up to 5 1/2 per cent. Now the lowest income pays 10 per cent. and the highest 20.35 per cent. There are various exceptions, such as army and navy officers while engaged in war, widows, orphans, pensioners, etc. There is also a tax on textiles, an excise duty on sugar, and a substantial revenue from the post office. The customs tariff also is responsible for a substantial income amounting to about \$22,000,000 a year. Mention should also be made of the state monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor, worth about \$25,000,000 a year.

Adachi Kinoshiki describes the willingness of the Japanese people to be taxed and their uncomplicated response to demands that are necessitated by the good of the country. His statement is so remarkable that it is worthy of quotation. He says: "In 1895 we went to war with China. Our government wanted money, and wanted it badly. It let our people know about its needs in terms of war loans. To the first call the people answered by putting up \$25,000,000. The government wanted more, and on the second call it succeeded in getting from the people \$15,000,000—in all \$40,000,000. The people gave this amount very willingly. That fact was very plain on the very face of it. It was widely advertised also. The thing that was not so well known, especially outside of the country, however, was that this was all that the people could do at the time—and a little more. Nine

years later came the Russian war. Once more the government talked to the people in the unpleasant language of government loans. The people of Japan, however, apparently enjoyed this bitter talk. Indeed they became enthusiastic about it. Five times the government talked to the people and five times the people replied by giving up altogether \$300,000,000. In addition to this amount we raised about \$600,000,000 from foreign loans. As in the time of the Chinese war, the willingness of the people, their enthusiasm, their appreciation of the honor of emptying their pocketbooks for the state was the same. Ours is the Spartan ideal—no consideration for the individual, everything for the state. What was not exactly the same was that our people had a very much harder time in putting up the \$40,000,000 at the time of the Chinese war than in surrendering \$300,000,000 at the time of the Russian war."

The Japanese government is now carrying out a scheme for paying off the principal of the national debt. Prime Minister Katoura decided that the country must raise at least \$25,000,000 if this can be maintained Japan will have paid her war debts in less than thirty years.

But she will not find the task an easy one. She will have to call again upon a patriotism that has never failed her, but that cannot perform the impossible. It may be doubted if the taxes can be pushed any higher than they are now and even the most willing taxpayers cannot pay when they do not possess. The annual taxation now amounts to almost 16 yen (\$8) and this is a very large sum indeed when we remember that the average salaries are very small. In 1904 an estimate was made of the monthly expenses of the average Japanese family of four, and it is probably fairly correct at the present time. It is as follows:

House rent ..... Yen 0.25  
Rice ..... 0.25  
Fuel and light ..... 0.41  
Vegetables ..... 0.60  
Fish ..... 0.40  
Soy and miso ..... 0.23  
Tobacco ..... 0.25  
Bath ..... 0.20  
Pin money ..... 0.30  
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long. It has the appearance of a desk clock with three sets of pigeon holes, one series for the months of the year, another for the days of the month, and the third for each quarter of an hour of the day.

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TOXAIKO ROAD

years later came the Russian war. Once more the government talked to the people in the unpleasant language of government loans. The people of Japan, however, apparently enjoyed this bitter talk. Indeed they became enthusiastic about it. Five times the government talked to the people and five times the people replied by giving up altogether \$300,000,000. In addition to this amount we raised about \$600,000,000 from foreign loans. As in the time of the Chinese war, the willingness of the people, their enthusiasm, their appreciation of the honor of emptying their pocketbooks for the state was the same. Ours is the Spartan ideal—no consideration for the individual, everything for the state. What was not exactly the same was that our people had a very much harder time in putting up the \$40,000,000 at the time of the Chinese war than in surrendering \$300,000,000 at the time of the Russian war."

The Japanese government is now carrying out a scheme for paying off the principal of the national debt. Prime Minister Katoura decided that the country must raise at least \$25,000,000 if this can be maintained Japan will have paid her war debts in less than thirty years.

But she will not find the task an easy one. She will have to call again upon a patriotism that has never failed her, but that cannot perform the impossible. It may be doubted if the taxes can be pushed any higher than they are now and even the most willing taxpayers cannot pay when they do not possess. The annual taxation now amounts to almost 16 yen (\$8) and this is a very large sum indeed when we remember that the average salaries are very small. In 1904 an estimate was made of the monthly expenses of the average Japanese family of four, and it is probably fairly correct at the present time. It is as follows:

House rent ..... Yen 0.25  
Rice ..... 0.25  
Fuel and light ..... 0.41  
Vegetables ..... 0.60  
Fish ..... 0.40  
Soy and miso ..... 0.23  
Tobacco ..... 0.25  
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Pin money ..... 0.30  
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## PARALLEL STORIES OF FAMOUS CRIMES

By HENRY C. TERRY

(Copyright by F. L. Nelson)

### THE CRIME WITH THE NEEDLE STILETTO.

THE man who follows a life of crime, says a living, "often gets pretty hard on the nerves, but it takes no more for him to take any notice of them. I read in some newspaper the argument of an old preacher, who ought to have lived in the days when they used to break a thief's body on the rack, that the thieves are the natural enemies of mankind and ought to be exterminated.

"Well, if thieves are the natural enemies of all the world, the other side of the argument must stand also, that the rest of mankind are the proper prey of thieves. With this notion in view, I say that it is a wonder that in every house which is visited by thieves there is not left a trail of blood. But actual experience and statistics will show that fewer murders are committed by thieves when engaged in their work, in proportion to their number, than are committed in the ranks of persons who go around with a label of honesty on their foreheads.

"Speaking of shocks that a fellow is liable to get in any business, recalls a remark made by old Jimmy Hope when he first started out as a crook in Philadelphia, to the effect that the bravest people on earth are the thieves who work in the night. Perhaps you never thought of it in that way, but just think for a moment. The common notion of a crook is that he goes about his work armed to the teeth and ready to shoot or stab at a moment's notice. To disprove this belief let us look for a moment into the mind of a thief who is about to enter a dwelling house in the night.

"First he must satisfy himself that no one is awake in the house. The first evidence of this is the absence of lights. Well, then, all the lights being out, the thief goes about his work as quietly as possible, but taking into consideration the fact that thieves, or, rather, burglars, are essentially a breaking into a place, it cannot be done without more or less noise.

"A thief knows that in nine houses out of ten there is some ready means of defense, usually a revolver or a gun, and if any one is disturbed, his entrance will be met with a shower of lead. He is liable to be killed, and thieves appreciate this better than any one else. He must face a secret and silent enemy. I have been in houses where the first intimation that we were discovered was the report of a firearm and the singing of the lead around our ears.

"It is only the foolish men who jump out of bed and strike a light when they hear an unusual sound in their houses. That puts them at a disadvantage, and the crook is apt to get in the first shot as a caution to his prey to keep out of sight. Not one thief in a hundred will shoot to kill, and, on the other hand, not one person in a hundred, in dealing with thieves, but what will shoot to kill every time. A crook has no right to complain of the vigorous defense set up by any man in his castle, but a shot in the air or fired out of the window will start a gang of crooks on the move just as quickly as if a thief's heart were taken as a target.

"Perhaps a thief's bravery is wasted in an unholly cause, but that does not alter the fact that only the bravest of men can be good thieves. The ordinary housebreaker takes his life in his hands every time he enters a house, and he is cautious about taking the lives of others, because he knows that murder done in the commission of a felony has no defense in a court of law.

"It's quite a bit ago since I was known as Black Jack, and was the leader of as tough a gang of rangers as ever flashed a bull's-eye. Every mother's son of them came out of the old Fourth ward, and from the time we were kids we were out for the duet and were sworn enemies of the old Market Gang, which turned out such a desperate lot of crooks as Abe Coakley, Paddy Reynolds, Billy Porter and Long John Garvey. But our fights were our own fights, and not a man in either of the gangs was ever known to lay down information to the police. There were plenty of opportunities to do each other when it meant money and perhaps the saving of a term of five or ten years in Sing Sing.

"The Black Jacks made the best tour on Long Island ever known among thieves. We went from Fort Hamilton to Riverhead, upon one side and down the other side of the island, with only the loss of two men, both of whom—Paddy Gillan and Shorty Farrel—were shot by a woman in Oyster Bay. During this trip we used a black sloop part of the time, but most of the traveling was done by horse and wagon, and it was usually the horses and wagons that were taken.

"We visited over 600 houses, and divided about \$50,000 worth of stuff. It was a trip of pleasure, for the local police did not bother us at all. This was easily explained. It was on account of the lack of money. In no small place can you find the men who have control of the public money willing to spend anything to chase thieves, and, even when murder is committed, there is never a willingness to put up money to hunt for the assassin.

"When we got back from this trip we were in high spirits, and the Bowery was patrolled red from one end to the other with the deepest red, and every gambling house in the town got a bit of our coin. When we reached the end of our rope, Teddy McCor-

## THE CRIMINAL Tells Deed and Sought to Close Every Avenue of Knowledge Leading to His Guilt. The Detective Shows How Futile These Efforts Were and How the Old Adage, Murder Will Out, 'Always Holds Good.'

nick came to me with a story that he got from a butler in Banker Rochot's home. They met in Bill Murray's gambling house on Broadway, and Teddy stated the butler who had lost his money in the game. The information that Teddy got was that Rochot carried a big bank roll in a safe in his house, which was in 65th street, near Madison avenue.

"I thought maybe it was a ghost story put up by the butler to get Teddy an idea that he was secure in his loan. But it was worth investigation, and I went to look the ground over with Reddy Ward and Bill Hendrick. The house was a dead easy one to beat, and I saw from the outside that the safe was there. I learned that Rochot was a very heavy dealer in foreign securities. There was also a bit of a scandal connected with his methods of doing business, which gave a color to the story told by the butler. I decided to work the game, and fixed upon a Saturday night for the trick, which is the time that all honest folk sleep the soundest.

"We entered the house through the bathroom and reached the office, which was in the rear of the parlor, on the first floor. In the gang was Teddy McCormick, Reddy Mack, Bill Hendrick, Abe Moses and Billy Rellie. Mack and Rellie were to do the safe work, Moses was left outside and McCormick, Hendrick and myself were down to make a tour through the house to pick up anything that was lying around loose. It would not do to blow the safe, so the drag was used to force out the back of the strong box. This took about two hours.

"We got the stuff together, and started to leave the house.

"Suddenly, without the slightest warning we were met by a shower of lead. Everybody jumped for himself. When we lined up on the outside Rellie was missing. I concluded that he had been shot. We hauled a big boodle, but a million would not pay for the loss of Rellie."

"I imagined when the report of the robbery came in that it would prove to be an ordinary house-breaking job, but I soon found a condition of affairs which started my wits humming for all they were worth.

"I was aroused from my bed to turn out on the case shortly before daylight on a Sunday morning, and went uptown, not feeling any too well pleased. I found all of the Rochot family up and laboring under great excitement. They were not so much worried over the robbery as they were over the fact that there was a dead man in the house. He was found in the hallway of the basement.

"Rochot told me he had been working quite late, following a set of complicated books belonging to a mining company in which he was largely interested. When he retired for the night he was in a very restless state and could not sleep. He occupied a room on the top floor. While he was tossing in his bed he heard a peculiar noise. It sounded to him as if some one was scraping a piece of metal against a pipe. His idea was that the noise was in the street, and was made by some workmen who had been at work repairing a leak in the water main in 65th street, near his home. The sound annoyed him, but did not make him suspicious. It continued steadily, and he would, perhaps, not have known that the sound came from the turning of a ratchet drill into his safe by thieves for several hours if he had not heard the stairs leading to the second or third floor creak.

"He was startled, but did not make any outcry. He was a plucky old fellow at that. Instead of shouting to see if any member of his family, all of whom were sleeping on the two floors below him, was up, he got quietly out of bed to see who it was. In the dim light which came from a candle he could barely see the forms of two men, moving slowly in the hall toward the front room door. Their steps were noiseless, and he saw them disappear into the room occupied by his wife. He reasoned, from their movements, that they were thieves, bent upon stealing without awakening any one, and knew that his wife would not be aroused, for she was slightly deaf.

"Rochot came down from the top floor to his own room, where he had several revolvers. He took the largest one and then quietly aroused his son, who was a bit of a hunter and had two shotguns. It so happened that the son had a friend with him, which made it a shotgun for each of them. They crept down the stairs to the second floor, and in the hall they could hear the thieves talking in a whisper.

"The three men took a position where they could shoot without endangering their own lives. They had only a few minutes to wait when the crooks came through the hall, evidently with the intention of going out through the front door. One of them carried a candle. When they got in range the three men fired. The thieves replied with a couple of shots and made a dash for the basement. The Rochot party rushed to the windows to fire on the men when they left the house, but were a moment too late, as the men had turned the corner.

"My first business was to take a look at the dead crook. I knew many of them, but I had never seen him before. He was a sturdy built fellow above the average height, wore good clothes, and had a black mustache and dark, curly hair. Rochot claimed the credit of killing him, and said he was the man who carried the candle. I looked instinctively at the fellow's clothing, to see where he had been hit. I could not find any blood marks on his head or shirt near any vital part. I did not think this was strange at the time, and I went upstairs to look through the house for clues.

"A rope ladder had been left hanging from the roof of the back stoop. Some scratches on the paint showed that the thieves had forced the bathroom window after reaching the roof. This was only the sort of work that tip-top crooks deal in. The method of bursting the safe also indicated that there were some genuine bank operators in the gang. The drag, which is the most powerful tool used by burglars, had forced the back out of the safe as if it had been made by paper. The crooks were rewarded by getting \$30,000 in money, securities and jewelry. They had left nothing but the dead crook as a clue to their identity.

"His body was taken to the Morgue. Every detective in the city took a peep at him, but no one remembered having seen him before. This was explained later by the fact that he had just finished serving a twenty years' sentence, which meant, with 'good time' twelve years and six months—in a Connecticut prison. The usual form of inquest was held upon the body.

"Then came a startling piece of information. Deputy Coroner Bolde, who made the examination of the body was unable to certify the cause of death. The police had reported that the thief had been shot, but there was no sign of a bullet or any other wound in any part of his body.

"No autopsy had been held, and one was immediately ordered. The organs were found to be in a perfectly healthy state. The only abnormal condition was a small clot of blood near the heart. The surgeons, after a long hunt to find where this came from, found a puncture in the heart so minute, that it could hardly be detected by the naked eye. Corresponding to this was an opening through the chest over the heart, so small that not a drop of blood had escaped from it. The hole that closed when the instrument which made it was withdrawn, and all the external evidence was a little red spot not much bigger than a pin point.

"Dr. Bolde's opinion was that the wound had been made by what is known as the needle stiletto, a weapon much used by the Camorra of Sicily. He had never seen one or heard of one being used in this country.

"Who killed the thief? The mystery aroused public interest. A large crowd attended the inquest. Among the spectators was a woman. She sat in a secluded place and paid deep attention to the testimony. No one had claimed the dead man's body. I studied all the faces carefully. I saw this woman wipe a tear from her cheek when the jury brought in a verdict that the thief had been killed by an unknown person. I followed her from the coroner's office, and spoke to her when we got out of the crowd.

"I asked her what interest she had in the dead man. She parried my questions for a while and wept. I worked upon her sympathies so well that she finally admitted that the man was Billy Rellie, her husband.

"The ice was broken. She said that when Rellie was in jail she had taken up with Bill Hendricks, an English crook. When Rellie's term was ended she deserted Hendricks and returned to her husband. This made Hendricks insanely jealous.

"She attended the inquest to find out how her husband was killed, and if he had not been shot. She knew immediately that Hendricks had put Rellie out of the way, because he had a needle stiletto.

"She told me where Hendricks was, and gave me the names of the crooks who robbed Rochot. Hendricks, I learned, had skipped, after following Mrs. Rellie to the coroner's office, but I caught Pendergast, McCormick, Mack and Moses, and recovered a large portion of the stolen goods. Old Rochot buried Rellie and gave his wife a reward."

**Polar Discovery.**

One of the strangest dramas in the whole story of exploration has just been played on the frozen seas of the north pole. In two and a half years both the north pole and the south pole, after centuries of effort and sacrifice, have been reached.

We all know what is meant by the poles. There is no actual pole, nothing protruding from the earth. The earth is constantly revolving, and we say that it revolves upon its axis—that is, an imaginary line running from north to south through the center of the earth. The two poles are the points at the earth's surface where this imaginary line, or axis, is supposed to terminate. As the sun's rays strike the poles at a considerable angle their heating power is less than at other parts of the earth, and so the regions round about the poles have the characteristics of extreme frigidity.

**Corsica's Last Bandit.**

Corsica has got rid of the old fashioned brigand, and the "last of the Sicilian bandits"—perhaps a disputed title—was lately laid by the heels and is now facing the ordeal of his trial at Ajaccio. He is Giuseppe Salomona. He is a dandy, and has always paid particular attention to his clothes. He has an exquisite taste in perfume and in gloves. He is a poet. His time in prison has been spent in writing a poetic drama of his life's experiences, and he has written a good deal of commendable verse. He is said to have made a fortune in brigandage.

**Doing His Part.**

"What part are you taking in the war on flies?" "I do sentry duty at the breakfast table over the milk pitcher every morning."

## PANDORA JOINS the FLYING DUTCHMAN'S FLEET



IN the dusty records of the great maritime world's movements the brief entry of the missing yawl Pandora will read like this:

"Pandora: yawl. Perth, Australia. Captains Blythe and Arapakis. From New York for London. July 20, 1911. Not reported."—Maritime Miscel.

The words give no intimation of the mystery, or perhaps tragedy, which lies behind them. Only to some bronzed skipper who knows the North Atlantic in all her moods will their meaning be clear.

Those two words are all the world has time to give to the fight of two brave men against the unconquered strength of the sea, against starvation and thirst, against the winds and the storms and ice and unbearable heat. In some cases "not reported" tells merely the story of a schooner lost through carelessness, but in the case of the little Pandora and her brave skippers a volume might be written of their adventures.

Theirs is the story of the call of the sea, the song to which their ears had been trained for generations and to which they listened once too often. Three years have passed since they heard it the last time, and more than a year ago the Pandora left New York harbor for London after her thrilling voyage from Australia. She has never been seen since she dropped past the pilot's boat. No vessel passing in or out of New York or any other North Atlantic port has ever sighted the sturdy little yawl.

Now she has become a part of that mysterious fleet of which the Flying Dutchman is the flagship and which has the Sargasso sea as its place of gathering.

The story of Capt. Samuel Blythe and Capt. Peter Arapakis is one of two men who saw more than the spray in a breaking wave. To them the sea but meant life and liberty, freedom of action and thought, and for years they made it play its part. Then the waves rose and demanded their due, and the Pandora, with her skippers, was the toll.

The Pandora was 36 feet long and of generous beam for her length. Her keel was stocky and dwarfed and her mainmast the size of a derrick boom. Her sails—she had three sets—were of the best grade of heavy naval canvas, and as for interior fittings, she had none other than demanded by absolute necessity. The Pandora was not for pleasure save in an inverted sense. She was to sail around the world, but her owners also intended to make certain nautical observations which they hoped would be of value to the world.

So, one fine day three years ago she sailed out of Perth harbor, provisioned for a four months' cruise and with two men on board who had answered to the call of the sea. The Pandora was bound for Cape Horn, but she was to call at several South American ports for fresh supplies. The voyage across the Pacific was uneventful, fair winds and a calm sea was prevailing all the way. Along the Chilean coast they put into two harbors for food and water and as each day passed their admiration for the little Pandora grew, for she was proving worthy with every new emergency.

So far the sea had permitted the dignity of two men in a thirty-six foot boat and had left them unharmed, but just after they set out to

round the Horn it rose in majestic indignation and began to refute their theories.

If it were not for the unmistakable signs which such an experience would have left on the yawl the tale of Captain Arapakis could hardly have been believed. But the dents which the compass box had made on the cabin roof and the scar on Captain Arapakis' head were enough proof without the photographs of the Pandora after the storm.

The Pandora ran into bad weather two days after she started around the Horn and before she had passed the entrance to the Straits of Magellan. There was a wind of about sixty miles velocity and it had, during the course of an afternoon blown up waves from sixty to seventy feet in height. Toward evening the wind suddenly veered completely around, with the result that the top of each wave was blown back and folded over, much after the manner in which a cook would treat a piece of dough out of which he intended to make a Parker House roll. The little Pandora was trying to live out the storm under a try-sail and sea anchor and was succeeding in her usual manner, much to the gratification of her designers and builders, when the sail was carried away by a gust and the keel anchor went by the board. It was the third they had lost during the afternoon.

As soon as the restraint of the sea anchor was lifted the Pandora swung into the trough of one great wave. Up and up she climbed on the wall of water until it grew thin and weak at the top and was folded back by the wind. The wave broke just above the yawl and crashed back, carrying the little vessel with it.

Then the Pandora turned completely over and for a space of twenty seconds everything in her cabin, including her skippers, rested on the roof.

By the law of precedent she should have sunk like a cannon ball, but the Pandora was not built along those lines. England, wrote a letter to the custom house in New York asking for information about the Pandora and saying the little vessel had never reported in any English or Continental port. No information could be given to him.

## Years Devoted to Sleep

Remarkably Large Part of Man's Lifetime Spent in More or Less Happy Slumber.

"The days of our lives are three-score years and ten," sings the Psalmist, and the man or woman who attains that ripe old age has lived his life in doing what are regarded as common, daily actions.

The average person of 70 has spent no fewer than 23 years of his life in bed, assuming that his nightly sleep had been eight hours throughout life. Most people spend about fifteen minutes a day over the care of their teeth. The septuagenarians have thus spent almost a year in this way.

How long have they spent at table? Allow half an hour for each meal, and the answer is six years. They eat on an average one loaf of bread a day. In all their life three miles of loaves have been consumed, supposing that the latter are put up in tin. Including tea, coffee and milk, 300 barrels of liquid have been accounted for.

The office man of 70 has put in five years in walking to the station and to

away. All night the Pandora tossed in the storm, but she came through on top and was worked into port under her jury sail. So great had been the force of the storm that long strips of the copper sheathing which covered her hull had been torn away. Perhaps this fact accounts for her later loss.

With a new mast and another set of sails the Pandora made her way to New York and she reached Quarantine more than two years after she left Perth. She looked like some sort of a dejected mongrel when I went on board her as she lay at the Atlantic Yacht Club anchorage, but her captains were proud and spent several hours telling of their little yawl's performances under the most trying conditions.

Captain Arapakis was of Greek descent, but how far back it was he could not tell. He was not an unimaginative sailor, for his talks about his life and his boat were full of philosophies that come only to a man who has spent solitary months at sea. The little cabin of the Pandora contained a number of books, such as one would hardly expect to see in such a place. There were Darwin, Spencer, two volumes of Balzac, the sea tales of Kipling and Kingley.

Captain Blythe was more the usual type of stolid British merchant skipper who always talked with one eye cocked to the weather and his other resting with a pleased expression on some pet line of the Pandora. While the Pandora was in New York one of the Greek societies gave to each of the men a medal.

Two weeks in New York was enough for them. They had hoped to take the Pandora out of water and repair the torn copper hull sheathing, but the weather was so fine and the winds so even that they decided to get under way for London. On July 20, 1911, they hoisted sail and started.

That is as far as the story goes. Three months later Captain Blythe's brother, J. Forbes Blythe, of Coventry, England, wrote a letter to the custom house in New York asking for information about the Pandora and saying the little vessel had never reported in any English or Continental port. No information could be given to him.

His office. A woman of 70, even simple in her dress, has taken seven years in clothing herself.

A man and a woman who have reached the allotted span of life will have used 600 pairs of boots between them, 400 dresses and 500 hats.—London Answers.

**Genius and Marriage.**

"The married life of a genius is usually unhappy—so is that of his wife." The speaker was Miss Helen Gould, who—apropos of her reported stinging rebuke to the Colorado parson who wished to banish old maids—was discussing marriage in general.

"To be the wife of a genius is bad," she said, "but to be the husband of one is worse. At a musicale I heard a lady say:

"Who is that man with the soft-boomed shirt and Windsor tie?" "He is the husband of the wonderful contralto, Vivace," her companion answered.

"Yes," said the other, "but who was he before his marriage?"

where you meet a coat or shirt that is properly put together, you will fit it.

**Documentary Evidence.**

The geography class was in session. One small pupil astonished the class by stating that in a certain section of South America there were talking monkeys. When the teacher questioned the statement, the youngster opened his geography and triumphantly read: "This region is inhabited by a species of monkey; properly speaking, apes."—The Delineator.

**Horses Used to Mix Clay.**

Horses are used to mix the clay by treading it in many Argentine brick-yards instead of employing more expensive machinery.

## Making Yourself Fit

The trouble isn't so much with ready-made clothes as it is with ready-made men. Life remarks. It is perfectly possible, not only for sculptors but for scientific craftsmen, to find out just what the proportions of the human body are and to design models which will set properly and hang properly. If these shirts and coats and waistcoats do not fit you, something may be the matter with you. The

remedy is not to have your clothes made to order, although other considerations besides fit enter into good clothes; the remedy is to have yourself made to order. For this purpose there exist physical culturists, osteopaths, chiropractors, bone setters and ordinary surgeons, and even the old family doctor might help out in a pinch. It is quite feasible to have yourself designed so that, no matter

**Footstool Church.**

Mr. Raymond Uwin told a story relating to the building of St. John's church, South Square, Westminster. The architect, he said, was reputed to have worried Queen Anne about the design. Her majesty at length losing patience kicked her footstool over and remarked in anger: "Build it like that!" The architect fulfilled the royal wishes and the church was built as it stood today—with corners protruding upward like the four legs of a stool.—Raymond's Newspaper.

## Cures Hams by Electricity

A Cincinnati packer some time ago discovered a method of curing hams by electricity. He found that by introducing an alternating current through the pickling brine the hams could be cured in from thirty to thirty-five days, as against ninety to a hundred by the ordinary method. A large plant in Cleveland is now curing meat by this process. The plant generates direct current for use in various ca-

pacities, and a portion of it is converted into alternating current by means of a rotary converter, to provide the energy used in the curing vats.

**Horses Used to Mix Clay.**

Horses are used to mix the clay by treading it in many Argentine brick-yards instead of employing more expensive machinery.

## The ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESTLE

### SOME MORALIZING



When John and Bill were young, they labored side by side. Bill did his task with grumbling. John went at his work with pride. "What makes you grumble that way?" Bill oftentimes would mock. "I work for what I'm getting. Six dollars and six cents."

Now, strange to say—or, rather, it's what you might have guessed. John owns the plant and business. But still he works his best. And Bill? Well, Bill still grumbles. When handling goods and stuff, "I work for what I'm getting. Six dollars and six cents."

The men who make success are willing men, like John. The others mark each clock-dial. At six o'clock they're gone. And when John is promoted, their feelings get a shock. But they cling to their motto: "Six dollars and six cents."

**Naming the Child.**

Now, necessarily, when the new baby arrived there was much discussion among the members of the family as to what her name should be. "We will call her Geraldine," said the fond mother.

"Why not call her 'Emanuel'?" asked the first grandmother. "I am that name in a story once, and I wanted to try it on a baby."

"Oh," murmured the second grandmother, "that would never do. Let us call her 'Candace'."

"But don't you think 'Emanuel' is a pretty name and so odd, too?" put in the aunts.

"Excuse me, ladies," ventured the poor poor father, who sat nearby, "you seem to forget that we are trying to find a name for a human being, not for a five-cent cigar."

**His Objection.**

"Prisoner," said the stern old judge, "the jury, by a vote of 11 to 1, found you guilty of smashing all the windows and ruining the stock of the millinery stores. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

"I have," announced the prisoner, rising to his feet.

"Say it."

"I protest, your honor, against the verdict. I was not tried by a jury of my peers."

"On what do you base that objection?"

"Why, only one of 'em is married!"

**Gave Himself Away.**

With a mellow smile he leaned toward the maiden of doubtful years, no undoubted fortune.

"Just one letter," he pleaded.

"No," she retorts, having noticed well-defined aroma of rye on his breath. "No. The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

"But," he protests—the rum having driven his good judgment to the winds—"a man must get his legs up some way."

**Depends on the Hair.**

"My dear," said the appreciative other, "why do you persist in allowing your hair to grow so long?"

"Why," answered the fond mother, "I believe the little darling will develop into a poet if he is encouraged."

"Poet?" snorted the father. "The hair keeps growing 'till it turns out to be a street medicine fad!"

**Quite Particular.**

A clerk in a bank appeared before the bank president with a three-day growth of beard.

"James," said the president, "you will have to get shaved."

"But, sir," replied James, "I'm growing a beard."

"You may do what you like at home," snapped the president, "but you must understand that I'll have you growing a beard during office hours."—Judge.

**What Alled the Boston News.**

"What do you suppose is the news with that horse of mine?" I asked him to go any more of it, by the street man.

"Why," replied the highbrow, "know according to a French philosopher, immortality in animals is due to direct oxidation of an albumen, which he calls luciferine, by a process of fermentation, which he terms 'desease'."

**Eager to Find Out.**

"Ray, Central," yelled Mr. Thompson, "this is the sixth time I have called to get my house."

"What's the trouble?" asked the man who answered the phone.

"Has somebody got a mouse in it?"