

PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

SENATOR BAILEY ENDS NOTABLE CAREER

The retirement of Joseph W. Bailey of Texas from the United States senate marks the close of one of the most remarkable political careers in the history of congress. For more than twenty-three years Senator Bailey has served his party in the halls of the lower and upper houses.

Epousing the cause of Democracy he entered congress as a representative from the Fifth Texas district, while only twenty-seven years old. In the senate he took the lead in almost every debate, was always an effective speaker and was one of the most praised and maligned Democrats in that body.

Senator Bailey served in the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth congresses. He aligned himself with the Bryan free silver policy early in his congressional career. Despite the fact that he had risen in the ranks of the lower house to a strong position of leadership he was severely criticised by the Populists of Texas and after the national convention of 1896 he announced that he would not again be a congressional candidate.

Mr. Bailey did not quit politics, however. Indeed his refusal of the congressional candidacy was regarded as one of the shrewdest moves of his political career. It brought him prominently before the people of his home state with whom he was a prime favorite and in a measure forced his election as United States senator.

This election was made in 1901. At the expiration of this term he was re-elected to that body, his term expiring March 4, 1913.



PRESIDENT GARRY HERRMANN BRINGS CONSUMPTION SERUM



Owner of Cincinnati Reds, who is given credit for engineering deal by which Frank Chance was secured by New York American league club.

BILLIARDS

Alfred De Oro retained his title as world pocket billiard champion by defeating James Maturio of Denver. E. V. Calmer of St. Louis defeated C. A. McCourt of Pittsburgh, 50 to 41, in the National Three-Cushion Billiard tournament at St. Louis.

Brooklyn took the third and deciding game of the series from New York in the National Three Cushion Billiard league, played in Brooklyn.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Frank Jones of Philadelphia in a National Three-Cushion Billiard league match at Philadelphia, 50 to 41.

Ora C. Morningstar of Pittsburgh, world's champion at 18-1 balk line billiards, retained his title by defeating George Sutton of Chicago, 500 to 473. Kansas City again defeated Pittsburgh in the National Billiard league tournament, when Johnny Moore of Kansas City defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh, 50 to 37.

In a game up-bill battle with George Slosson for the supremacy in their 2,000-point match at 18-2 balkline billiards last night Koji Yamada, Japanese cueist, won the final block, 720 to 490, but lost the match, 2,000 to 1,920.

FOOTBALL

Three Brazilians are on the Cornell University association football team of the Eastern intercollegiate league. Football coaches could learn a lot about interference by studying the methods of some baseball club owners.

Andy Smith is back flatfooted at Dr. Carl Williams, stating that his ideas did not prevail at Penn until late in the season when the team found it self and licked Michigan and Cornell. It must be a source of grief at West Point that no punishment is to be meted out to the 400 middies who violated the commandant's orders and bet on the annual army game.

Five Cogdells will fight for place or the Auburn eleven next fall. Two are younger brothers of the famous Auburn All-Southerner of 1909-10-11, and the other three are first cousins. No one of the family weigh under 190.

On New Year's day Alonzo Stang rounded out 20 years of service as professor of physical culture at Chicago. Stang was a Yale athlete o' note in years long gone and made Walter Camp's All-American of 1889.

Hill Roper, some time Missouri coach and more recently head mogul at Princeton, believes that despite the success of the 1912 code that the at tack should be strengthened still more the onside kick restored, and the forward pass unrestricted except that it be made from behind the line of scrimmage.

Vanderbilt will not go east next year, having turned down an offer from Yale and having announced that no effort will be made to secure a game with Harvard. The commodore intend to devote their attention to southern games, incidentally making a return trip to play Virginia at Charlottesville.

BASEBALL

George Davis, the sometime short stop of the Sox, will be found coaching the Amherst nine next spring.

Hub Northern of the Dodgers, who looked like a coming star, has been traded to Toronto for Benny Myers, a catcher.

Fred Clarke has agreed to the proposal of a series of exhibition games in Hot Springs next spring between the Pirates and the Red Sox.

Harry Davis will probably be found next season as manager of Reading in the Tri-State, a club of which Connie Mack is a big stockholder.

Ivy Wingo, the Cardinals' catcher, who will do most of the backstopping next season, is the most promising receiver in the National league.

The New York Yankees will play all of their home games on the Polo grounds, as the work on the new site of the Highlanders' park has not yet begun.

Connie Mack has made six separate efforts to sign Robert McGraw, Jr. (no relation to John "Muggsy"), who is a pitcher and at least eighteen years old.

The Newark club owners came to an understanding with Harry Smith over salary and he has signed his contract to manage the Indians next year for \$4,000.

Benny Meyer, the utility outfielder of the champion Toronto team, says he has quit the game. He was married recently, and his bride does not want him to play baseball again.

Christy Mathewson, talking baseball, said that the Chicago Cubs, in their prime, formed the best baseball club he had ever seen, and that the Athletics of 1910 and 1911 were far superior to the present world's champions.

Pittsburg Physician Gets Friedmann Cure for Wife.

New York—Hurry home from abroad with tuberculosis serum in his possession that he says is the first of the widely-discussed Friedmann cure to be brought to this country, Dr. Austin H. Heid, a physician of Pittsburg, arrived on the steamship Potsdam from Europe Saturday, and at once took a train for his home, where his wife, who is suffering from tuberculosis, awaits the arrival of what Dr. Heid hopes will be a cure for her.

Dr. Heid has enough bacilli for one patient only, he declared. That patient will be his wife.

Dr. Heid was met at quarantine by Dr. Milton H. Foster, of the Ellis Island health service, and questioned in behalf of the United States government about the Friedmann cure. Dr. Heid told Dr. Foster he had been convinced of the efficiency of the cure and had obtained from Dr. Friedmann just enough to treat one patient suffering from tuberculosis of the bone.

Dr. Frederick Friedmann, the German scientist who discovered the serum, received an offer of \$1,000,000 last month from Charles E. Finlay, a banker of this city, if he would cure 50 out of 100 patients to be placed under his care. The banker's interest in the serum resulted from the fact that a relative by marriage suffers with tuberculosis.

APPROVE DISSOLUTION PLAN Separation of Union and Southern Pacific to Proceed.

New York—Plans for the dissolution of the Union Pacific railroad company and the Southern Pacific company, as decreed by the United States Supreme court, were officially announced in detail, after a protracted session of the directors of the two companies.

The terms are said in a statement issued jointly by the roads to have the approval of the Department of Justice at Washington and the agreement now awaits confirmation of the court in the Federal district where the action was originally taken by the Railroad commission of the State of California.

In accordance with the recent intimations, the severance of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific results in Union Pacific's absolute purchase of Central Pacific, which has been the bone of contention between the two principal roads of the Harriman system.

The agreement also provides for the sale of all the Southern Pacific stock held by Union Pacific at 98¢, with accrued dividends, to the stockholders, common and preferred, of the Union and Southern Pacific, other than the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line.

It is understood that a syndicate has been formed under the leadership of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and their foreign connections to finance the sale of Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific, amounting to \$126,650,000.

Turks Lose 5000 in Fight.

London—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says that heavy fighting has been going on for two days in Gallipoli; and that the Bulgarians have won all along the line.

The Turks, on their own admission, have lost 5000 men. The Bulgarians advanced from Kadikoi towards Kavak, which the Turks occupied.

The fight lasted some time, when the Turks retired to Bulair. Another Bulgarian force on the Marmora coast occupied Miriphyto.

The grand vizier, Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha, in his recent visit to the front, is understood to have met General Savoff, but nothing came of the interview.

The main body of the Turkish troops has retired behind the main line of defense at Gallipoli, according to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Bulgarians attacked the Bulair forts, but were compelled to retire to their old positions.

The Turkish cruiser Messudieh, with two torpedo boats, has sailed for the Black Sea, apparently to cover the landing near Midia of troops from Trebizond.

Natives Are Punished.

Lisbon—Advises from Mozambique, Africa, say the notorious native chief Napana recently raided the Nampula district of Mozambique, massacring many European settlers. The governor immediately dispatched a punitive expedition. After a march of nearly 400 miles the expedition came upon the band and routed it after five hours' fighting, killing 200 and wounding 500. The Portuguese lost four men killed and 22 wounded. The victory is considered important because a new regime is opened for development.

Ship Long Absent Docked.

San Francisco—After 425 days of adventurous voyaging, the 85-foot gasoline yacht Edria, believed to have been lost somewhere along the coast of South America, dropped anchor here. The Edria, which is the property of Captain John Barneson, a wealthy oil operator, left New York with a crew of six men, in command of Captain Mills had difficulty in getting through the Straits of Magellan, and gave up the command. He was succeeded by Captain Cameron, who brought the craft to port.

Oleo Case Is Pressed.

Washington, D. C.—The government attempted to enforce the collection of \$1,000,000 from oleomargarine manufacturers who used colored cottonseed oil, under the ban of the Treasury department. Commissioner Cabell, of the Internal revenue bureau, informed a house committee that the Treasury would take no action toward a compromise until the committee and the Federal court at Chicago had concluded its investigations.

Grocers' Trust On Trial.

Birmingham, Ala.—Criminal contempt of court proceedings against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' association and 59 individuals for alleged violations of the anti-trust decree entered against the "grocers' trust" more than a year ago, were begun here by the Federal government.

BATTLE RAGES IN CITY STREETS

Mexicans Convert Office Building Into Fortresses.

Hundreds Are Killed as Forces of Diaz and Madero Are Locked In Deadly Conflict.

Mexico City—A pitched battle was fought Wednesday among the skyscrapers and homes of one of the great cities of the world between adherents of President Francisco Madero and revolutionary forces of General Felix Diaz.

Cannon roared in the streets of the densely populated city and rifle bullets splattered against the walls that housed thousands of foreigners as well as countrymen of the combatants.

When darkness put an end to the battle, after seven hours' fighting, neither side appeared to have gained any marked advantage.

Estimates of casualties run as high as 1000.

Three Americans are known to have suffered injuries by stray bullets. They are Lloyd Osborne, the author, who was shot in the thigh; Dr. R. H. McCrosson, of Lincoln, Neb., and Mark Johnson, a negro, of Madison, Ill.

Artillery played the chief part in the day's fighting. The rifle fire was kept up continuously.

Scarcely four blocks separated the heavy guns of the opposing forces, but the shells fell throughout the entire city. In no section were the inhabitants safe. Office buildings, devoted to the battles of business, were turned into fortresses.

Sharpshooters and machine gun batteries took up their positions on the tops of skyscrapers and picked off any enemy that broke cover. Office buildings and residences were loopholed for rifle fire and the rattle of musketry replaced the click of typewriters and telegraph instruments.

Under a heavy shrapnel fire streets were torn up and the pavements formed into barricades by the Diaz soldiers against the assaults of the Maderistas. Time after time the adherents of Madero swept forward in an attempt to carry the Diaz positions by assault and four times they were repulsed by the fire that poured from the swinging muzzles of machine guns and from the modern rifles with which the Diaz infantry was armed.

At a late hour in the afternoon neither side had gained a decisive advantage, although the Diaz forces had maintained and even extended their positions.

The assault on the Diaz positions was ordered by Madero, in spite of the friendly offer of Francisco de la Barra, the former provisional president, to act as mediator, and over the protest of the American ambassador and the diplomatic representatives of other foreign powers, even though he knew that this would entail a terrific bombardment of the capital.

CABINET MEETS AT 1 A. M. TROOPS SENT TO BORDER

Washington, D. C.—As a result of an early morning conference at the White House, three additional battalions will be sent to the east coast of Mexico and orders will be issued at once for the immediate placing in commission of two army transports for the carrying of troops to Mexico City for the protection of the lives of Americans and foreigners should the situation there grow any worse.

Immediately on leaving the White House Major General Wood went directly to the War department, where he remained at his desk until nearly daylight working out details for the quick movement of troops, should the occasion arise. These troops probably would be mobilized at Galveston, Tex., and prepared to embark as soon as the transports had reached that point from Newport News, Va.

New Nickel Has Setback.

Washington, D. C.—Circulation of the proposed new nickel, scheduled for February 11, was postponed indefinitely by the Treasury department, because of protests of slot-machine interests. Manufacturers vigorously complained that just as they had perfected chewing-gum and other slot machines to refuse counterfeit nickels and "slugs" designed for fraud, the government was about to place in circulation a five-cent piece, the design of which practically would nullify their inventions.

Twins Mitigate Speeding.

Chicago—"Speed if you like if you have new twins at home," is the rule Judge Fry put into force in the "speeders" court Wednesday. "Your honor," Albert Ponger said when arraigned on a charge of speeding, "someone phoned me that a boy and a girl had arrived at my home. I forgot all speed regulations right then." "It's a grand excuse, and I like it," Judge Fry responded. "The costs, amounting to \$6, are remitted. Take the \$6 and start a \$3 bank account for each of them."

"No Funds" Starts Run.

Elyria, O.—Several hundred savings depositors in the First National bank formed in line and began a run on the bank when the doors opened Wednesday. The run was started, it is said, by a story circulated by the payee of a check who did not understand that the words "no funds," on a check which was returned to him, referred to the bank balance of the check-giver. The run ceased after about \$15,000 had been withdrawn.

Military Academy Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C.—A session's record for the disposition of an appropriation measure was made by the house when the annual military academy appropriation bill was called up, read and passed within an hour. The bill appropriates \$5,000,000 for the military academy.

ROCKEFELLER REALLY SICK

Oil Magnate Unable to Give Testimony to Committee.

Jekyll Island, Ga.—A spasm of the throat that left William Rockefeller a straggling, trembling old man, on the verge of nervous collapse, abruptly terminated his examination by Chairman Pujo and Counsel Samuel Untermyer, of the house money trust committee, here.

Mr. Rockefeller was asked just four questions, all practically immaterial, before the attack forced the conclusion of the hearing. The aged Standard Oil magnate was closeted with the committeemen for only 12 minutes. At the end of the time he was assisted to his couch by Dr. Walter F. Chappelle, his physician, who declared his patient exhausted.

In Mr. Rockefeller's apartment in the Sans Souci Club, on the isolated island occupied by that exclusive millionaire's club, the 72-year-old Standard Oil magnate submitted to the questions. There ended the six months' search of the government process servers, who sought the reluctant witness from New York to the Bahamas and who laid siege to his New York home.

The net result of the examination, so far as the money trust investigation was concerned, added practically nothing of value to the record.

UNITED STATES CAN LEARN

American Officer, Home From Far East, Draws Conclusions.

Washington, D. C.—Major Munroe McFarland, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, has arrived in New York after nearly three months of special duty at the scene of the war in the Near East.

Although Major McFarland had ample credentials, the Bulgarian army did not recognize them to the extent of permitting him to go anywhere near the battles. He took a horseback ride from Belgrade down through Macedonia to Salonika. He visited Kumanova and Monastir and studied the organization, tactics and methods of entrenchment used by the Serbian and Bulgarian armies.

The Major thinks that the present fighting will not amount to much and that the war will soon be over. Although his position disqualified him from expressing an opinion as to who would be the victor, he said that his study had shown him that the American army can learn much from the work that has been done in actual warfare by the armies of the allies.

Women Manage Apple Sale.

Chicago—Club women who recently conducted an egg sale went into the apple business and it was announced that about 30,000 barrels had been disposed of. The sale will continue.

The apples were on sale in about half the grocery stores of Chicago. No money was invested by the women, but they arranged the buying and selling prices and took orders for apples. In only a few cases were inferior goods offered or prices higher than those agreed to asked.

Apples were sold at less than the price which has been asked for them by retail dealers in the last few weeks. Many apples are said to be in cold storage awaiting a rise in prices and it was this condition which caused the women to start the sales.

Turks Report No Reverses.

Constantinople—An official dispatch issued here says: "The enemy continues its movements along the Tcha-tajla lines. Several encounters have occurred during these operations, all of them ending in the retirement of the enemy. An engagement near Palaia developed into a somewhat severe battle. The warship Idjalyk bombarded the enemy from Biyuk Chekmodyo, on the Sea of Marmora. The bombardment of Adrianople continues night and day, but the damage is unimportant."

Cuba Must Make Amends.

Washington, D. C.—The State department acted promptly upon the complaint of American Minister Beaupre to the effect that he had been grossly libeled by the newspaper, Cuban, in Havana, by instructing the minister to request the Cuban government to prosecute immediately the author of the libelous statement. In the event it is found the responsible persons cannot be reached in this way, owing to the shortcomings of the Cuban libel laws, the government may be requested to deport the editors.

Roumania Will Negotiate.

Bucharest, Roumania—The Roumanian government has instructed its minister to Bulgaria to arrange a resumption of the negotiations between the two countries in regard to Roumania's territorial claims. The Roumanian minister will urge on Bulgaria the necessity of bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion. The Roumanian claim is to a strip of territory which will extend her coast line on the Black Sea.

400 Titanic Claims Filed.

New York—Thursday was the last day allowed for filing claims for damages against the owner of the ill-fated steamship Titanic. Four hundred claims, totalling \$7,000,000, have been put in. The largest is for \$250,000, made by Harold Ostby, for the death of his father, E. C. Ostby, of Providence, R. I. One government claim is filed—\$41.05, for the loss of mail sacks.

Dollar Goes Unwrapped.

St. Louis—A silver dollar sent by parcel post was received at the St. Louis postoffice. The stamp was placed on one side of the coin and the address, written on a piece of paper, was glued on the other side. The dollar was sent by M. L. Addington, of Yukon, Okla., to his 5-year-old daughter, who is visiting here.

Montana to Spend \$50,000 at Fair.

Helena, Mont.—The senate of the Montana legislature, sitting as a committee of the whole, reported favorably the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Montana fair.

MEXICAN FORCES CONTINUE FIGHT

Madero's Men Determined; Diaz Gains Ground.

American Women Killed by Shell—Foreigners Wounded—Both Sides Ignore Protests.

Mexico City—Anticipating an early resumption of hostilities Thursday, more than 600 Americans fled from their homes to temporary abodes in the outskirts of the city, where the danger from the fire was minimized. Ambassador Wilson, on information from the national palace, knew that the government planned a crushing blow, and, determined to save the Americans, if possible, rented numerous houses, to which, under flags of truce, agents of the embassy hurried in automobiles as many women and children as would agree to be transported.

Mexico City—Mexico's capital was torn asunder again Thursday by shot and shell. It was not until 9 o'clock that the fire ceased in all quarters.

General Felix Diaz, in command of the rebel forces, fortified and entrenched in and around the arsenal, held his ground against the federales. He did more than this. He subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than that of the previous days, enlarged his zone of action, and sent forces against the national palace.

Madero was optimistic. Throughout the bombardment and the almost continuous rattle of machine guns and rifles, the president went about his work in the palace apparently unperturbed. He took counsel frequently with the finance minister, Ernesto Madero. From time to time he was in conversation with General Huerta, the commander-in-chief.

At the arsenal General Diaz calmly directed the operations. He characterized them as solely defensive. He, too, was optimistic.

The casualties are estimated at not less than 300 dead and 1500 wounded in the two days' fighting. Two American women are dead, shot to pieces by a shell. They were Mrs. H. W. Holmes and Mrs. Percy Griffiths. Several Americans have been wounded.

For two hours Thursday morning the rebel gunners rained shot and shell at the lofty structures of the city, from the roofs of which federal sharpshooters and machine gun men had attempted to rake the insurgents in the trenches and behind the barricades of the arsenal.

The shells from the heavy guns of the rebels were well timed, the explosions throwing bullets over the roofs, effectually clearing these buildings for a time at least of the picked federal troops.

The foreign diplomats resident in Mexico City joined in a protest against indiscriminate firing in the city, and demanded that the firing zone be limited, but they accomplished nothing.

Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other and characterizing the attitude of the opposing side as barbarous and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Diaz insists that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was attacked and called attention to the fact that the government cannon were in the heart of the business section and the thickly settled residential districts.

To President Madero the diplomats said that they had come to protest in behalf of their governments against a continuance of the "barbarous and inhuman warfare."

Ambassador Wilson, later, speaking for the diplomats, said that President Madero was visibly embarrassed and confused, but attempted to place the responsibility on Diaz. The president gave glowing accounts of the measures which were to be taken and expressed the belief that the rebellion would be quelled within a day or two.

Lady Bug Season Opens.

Sacramento—The lady bug season has opened and collectors of the State Horticultural commissioners' force are going to the mountains to gather the tiny creatures by the pound. The lady bug saves the cantaloupe crop of Imperial valley each year by devouring the aphids which otherwise would destroy the melon vines. Last week 100 pounds of lady bugs were gathered in the Coast Range mountains. As there are 30,000 bugs to the pound, this makes 3,000,000 in captivity.

Timely Arrest Saves Pay Car.

Chicago—Harry Carlson, a house painter, confessed to the police that he and two companions, James O'Neil and George Lee, composed the latest crew of "automobile bandits," who have perpetrated numerous holdups here in the past week. Carlson declared that when arrested the trio were on their way to Joliet to hold up the pay car of the United States Steel corporation on the way from the bank to the company plant. They had learned that the car carried about \$18,000.

Thomas A. Edison Is 66.

New York—Thomas A. Edison received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams, cablograms and letters in honor of his 66th birthday Feb. 12. Edison, in reviewing the great things accomplished since his last birthday, paid tribute to Dr. Carrel, of New York. He placed little confidence, however, in the alleged cure for tuberculosis of Dr. "Friedmann." "Carrel's work has been proved, Friedmann's has not," said Edison.

Turks Hope for Peace.

Constantinople—The grand vizier, Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha, in an interview, admitted that, while continuing the war, the Turks would conclude peace negotiations.

CZAR OF RUSSIA IS THE RICHEST MAN



"Czar Nicholas rules over the largest empire on the globe; he draws the biggest salary of any ruler; he is the richest man in the world," said a well-known Russian the other day. "These are three things which America with all its 'biggest' cannot equal," he added.

Well-informed Russians say the czar is wealthier than Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie or any one of the Rothschilds. Attention has been drawn to his vast wealth by the recent death of Count Dendrikoff, his "man of affairs."

Just how wealthy the "Little Father" of all the Russians is no one seems to know. It is doubtful whether he himself could come as near telling what his balance is as perhaps the Standard Oil trust king could name his. The bookkeeping in the domain of the oil king is more scientific than among the Russians.

It is estimated, however, that the czar's income, including his salary, and profits and dividends from his vast property, is about \$7 1/2 million dollars a year—\$3,125,000 a month, or \$104,166 and a few odd cents a day.

To begin with, his salary for ruling the Russians is approximately \$4 million dollars a year as fixed by the "civil list." Out of this he gives about one million dollars in subsidies to operas, theaters and academies, and divides one-half to one million dollars between the grand dukes and grand duchesses. His mother, the dowager empress, and his wife, the czarina, are said to receive from him each \$125,000 annually for "pin money." From the time of their birth he is also reported to have set aside \$50,000 yearly for each of his four daughters. Into his son's savings bank he puts \$100,000 every Christmas.

MISS HELEN TAFT IS A CAMP FIRE GIRL

Fresh from her experiences in Glacier National park where she rode great distances on horseback and camped among the Indians, Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the president, is this winter throwing herself with renewed vigor into the work of the Camp Fire Girls. Even before her experiences in the west, Miss Taft was a member of the national council of the organization. The stimulus of Miss Taft's interest is having a wide effect in this noteworthy organization, the object of which is to get the nation's young women back to nature.

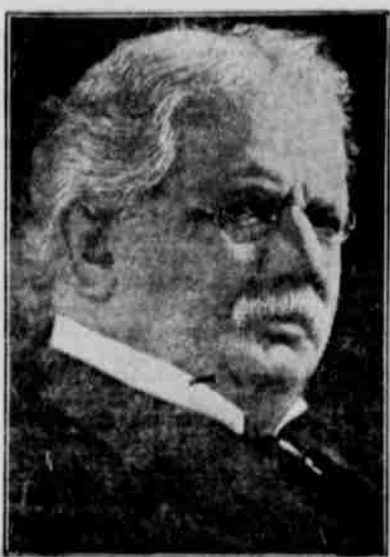
Not only has Miss Taft taken up a part in the official direction of the organization, but she has organized a Camp Fire of Girls in Noel house, a social settlement at the national capital. Under her guidance this camp fire bids fair to be a shining example and inspiration all over the country.

At first Miss Taft joined the Camp Fire Girls under the pledge of secrecy as she dreaded the notoriety that would arise from it, once the press got hold of it. But the argument was made to her that the very fact of her interests, as daughter of the president, would do more to forward the movement than any other single action, and that such a step would be followed by other prominent society girls of the national capital and leading American cities.

Miss Taft then consented to the necessary publicity and her action has, as prophesied, awakened widespread interest among the daughters of the rich and prominent, and this has resulted in tremendous growth of membership among the Camp Fire Girls.



HEADS THE GREATEST TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Time was, and not so very long ago—about twenty-five or thirty years—when they called the first long-distance telephone installation in this country "Vail's Folly." This characterization was originated and encouraged by certain conservative old gentlemen in capitalistic circles in Boston, who refused to invest in a project which was being advanced by Theodore Newton Vail, then entering upon that elusive period of life's span, commonly called the "prime," but even then showing possession of that valuable faculty of grasping a situation in its inception, and looking temperately, but confidently into the future, which sent him from a \$40-a-month position as a railway mail-clerk to the presidency of a corporation capitalized at \$250,000,000.

Mr. Vail had the courage of his convictions in those early days of telephone development, and he had long before put all of his money into the business. As a result he is where he is today, while the conservative old Back Bay gentlemen—well, they are in Back Bay.