

RATES NOT TOO HIGH

Railroad's Expenses Increase When Traffic Grows.

Labor is Blamed for Increased Cost of Operation—Regulation Cannot Change Conditions.

Chicago—William Ellis, interstate commerce attorney for the St. Paul road, presented a formidable array of figures in the freight rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission.

Mr. Ellis had columns of figures, the bulk of which almost staggered the representatives of the shippers, which showed that for the past 10 years the cost of conducting transportation, apart from the administration cost, had steadily increased in a proportion out of line with the increase in net revenue. In other words, the cost of furnishing a given unit of service to the people had steadily risen instead of decreasing, as it should, with an increase in the volume of traffic.

"There is a gradual growing cost of operation that is getting worse each year, and is worse the more business a railroad does," he said.

To illustrate this cost, Mr. Ellis took as his unit of service 1,000 tons of freight moved one mile. The cost of moving this in 1901 was \$2.20 on the St. Paul road, and the cost of making the same movement in 1910 had risen to \$2.96, which meant an increase of more than \$4,000,000 to the St. Paul road. Showing how the consumer was affected, the witness presented a table giving the increase in the cost to the shipper on many articles if the new commodity rates should be permitted to go into effect.

Mr. Ellis took the valuation made by several railroad commissions of the property of the St. Paul within their states and declared that the road is worth, according to that basis, at least \$293,000,000. The capitalization of the property thus valued is little more than \$288,000,000. The average net return since 1906 had been about 6 per cent.

The remarkable financial returns of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad during the last ten years were brought out by attorneys for the shippers. The witness for the road was W. A. Gardner, vice president in charge of operations and maintenance of that road.

His testimony elicited on cross-examination by Attorney Frank Lyon for the commission, was, in short, that the company thought itself justified in raising freight charges, in spite of the fact that in ten years it had returned to its stockholders in direct dividends and in unappropriated surplus more than the amount of the capital stock.

SUBURBAN CARS CRASH; FORTY-ONE ARE DEAD

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Forty-one persons were killed and seven were seriously injured in a head-on collision between two traction cars on the Fort Wayne-Bluffton division of the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley line.

The wreck occurred one and one-half miles north of Kingsland, at a sharp curve. The cars in collision were a northbound local, crowded to the steps, which left Bluffton at 11:15 o'clock, and a southbound extra car from Fort Wayne. They met while both were running at high speed.

The motormen of the two cars had no time to set the brakes when they sighted each other. The heavily-loaded northbound car was crushed and the bodies of the dead and injured were strewn on either side of the track amid the wreckage. The screams of the injured men and women following the crash of the cars brought the neighboring farmers to the scene.

\$250,000 Graft Admitted.

New York—The admission that the Metropolitan Street Railway company not only made contributions to the campaign funds of both the Republican and Democratic state organizations, but that its president had been called on repeatedly to take up stock accounts of \$20,000 and \$30,000 carried by certain individuals, inferentially legislators, was made by H. H. Vreeland, vice-president of the company. Mr. Vreeland thought he had taken up in this fashion accounts aggregating \$250,000.

Catch Fish by the Ton.

Los Angeles—The greatest yellow-tail, halibut and mackerel run in the history of Southern California is creating excitement at Redondo Beach, San Pedro, Long Beach and Port Angeles, and attracted several thousand anglers from the city. Fully 1,000 fish, aggregating about 12 tons' weight, were caught off the wharves Thursday, and the sport continued at night under electric light, hundreds more being taken.

Back Dividends Are Paid.

New York—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its first preferred stock, and back dividends of 8 1/2 per cent on the same shares, payable as follows: Three and one-half per cent with the regular dividend on October 15; 3 per cent on January 15, and 1 1/2 per cent on April 15 next.

WOMEN IN HARD STRUGGLE.

England's Chain-Makers Striving to Better Conditions.

Birmingham, England—Just how hard the struggle is sometimes between capital and labor, is shown by the strike of the women chainmakers of Cradley Heath, England's most crying industrial scandal.

When the Trades Boards act was passed last year to fix the rate of pay for such sweated trades as this, the employers got the women to contract out; that is, to sign away any benefits under the act, by presenting to them documents they did not understand. So still there are 500 women, mothers most of them, slaving at the hardest labor of forging chains, for not more than a dollar a week, made up of six 14-hour days.

It is an eye-opener to visit this accursed district, where women toil harder than men. Now they are struggling to gain five cents an hour, an increase of 150 per cent. It will bring them about \$2.65 a week if they win.

Sickly children are seen in numbers round these home forges, and even the mere tots are pressed into the labor. Many of the women are not trade unionists, because they have never been able to afford even four cents a week as subscription to the union. Their fight for existence is one of the worst that has ever stained modern industrialism.

BRYAN BOLTS HIS TICKET.

Refuses Support to Democrats on Account of Option Law.

Lincoln, Neb.—In a statement in which he declares that the crusade which he feels impelled to wage against the liquor interests of the state and nation overshadows a personal and political friendship of 20 years, William J. Bryan announced he had bolted the head of the Democratic state ticket in Nebraska and would not support James C. Dahlman for governor.

Mr. Bryan says he regrets that he is compelled to take the stand he does—his first departure from political regularity—but says he feels it his duty to do so because of the position taken by the Democratic nominee on the liquor question.

The statement, which in a way is apologetic in tone, does not indicate that Mr. Bryan will support the candidate of any other party, but announces that he is a pronounced advocate of county option and the early saloon closing law, both of which he insists are menaced by Mr. Dahlman's candidacy.

"DOLLAR A DAY FOR LIFE."

Grand Army Men Begin New Pension Campaign.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Veterans attending the national encampment of the G. A. R. were formally welcomed to Atlantic City at a monster meeting on the Million Dollar pier.

The big event is the parade Wednesday. Vice President Sherman will review the veterans, with Commander in Chief Van Sant and Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired.

One thing noticed at the various meetings was the definite shape the movement for increasing the pensions of veterans is taking. The cry was "A Dollar a Day for Life." The national encampment is expected to take up the matter.

The National Association of Naval Veterans believes it has a solution of the matter of placing a statue of General Robert E. Lee in the capitol at Washington. The association at its convention adopted resolutions in which it did not oppose the placing of Lee's statue in the capitol provided it appeared in civilian attire. The naval veterans elected William G. McEwen, Philadelphia, commodore.

Fur Catch Unusually Big.

Edmonton, Alberta—Edward Hagle, one of the largest independent fur dealers in the North country, who has passed half a lifetime at the business, is authority for the statement that the fur catch of the past winter, which is now beginning to arrive from the North, will net the trappers more than \$250,000. Mink and marten have been more plentiful this year, he says, but foxes and beaver were very scarce, silver foxes especially so. This year only 15 foxes were taken in the Mackenzie river district.

False Light Causes Wreck.

Vancouver, B. C.—Mistaking a light on shore for a light on a landing float, the small steamer Belcarra, Captain J. E. Fulton, owned by the Scheidt Steamship company, dashed on the rocks at Dempsey's camp, Agamemnon channel, Jarvis inlet, early Saturday morning and is now a total loss in 65 fathoms of water. The crew and a dozen passengers got off in safety, but all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned.

Japan Buying Cotton Again.

Seattle—The steamship Minnesota, sailing for Japan, took in her cargo 550 bales of cotton, the first big shipment in two years. This consignment is looked upon as the beginning of heavy shipments, the trade having been heavy before the business depression from which Japan is emerging.

Cleveland Has 560,663.

Washington—The population of Cleveland, O., is 560,663, an increase of 178,895, or 46.9 per cent, as compared with 381,768 in 1900. The population of Joliet, Ill., is 34,670, an increase of 5,317, or 18.1 per cent, as compared with 29,353 in 1900.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

SEATTLE TO GET PLUM.

Torpedo Station to Be Established on Sound.

Seattle—For the purpose of establishing a torpedo station and auxiliary navy yard, the national government has already taken steps to acquire a considerable tract of land, approximately 100 acres, at Keyport, at the mouth of Dogfish bay, having already taken over 60 acres of the land.

The site received the approval of Admiral Miller on his recent visit to the Pacific coast, and after viewing it, he called into conference the officers of the chamber of commerce, and announced that as the department had only \$200,000 with which to make the purchase, perhaps the most desirable way of acquiring it would be to have the officers of the chamber send representatives into the vicinity and see how much of the proposed site could be obtained for that amount.

The selection of Puget Sound by the Navy department for the establishment of a torpedo station will be a surprise to many, for the reason that strong efforts have been made by the representatives of California to secure its establishment somewhere on that coast.

The proposed torpedo station will be largely fashioned after that at Newport, R. I., and is designed eventually to become a full-fledged navy yard.

AUSTRALIA SEEKS HINTS.

Land Commissioner of Victoria Studies American Irrigation.

Washington—Hugh McKenzie, commissioner of public lands for the commonwealth of Victoria, Australia, who is touring the United States, studying the irrigation and land systems of this country, conferred with various government officials here concerning American methods. He is looking for settlers for Australian lands and seeking a few American irrigation experts. He is accompanied by Dr. A. F. Mead, an American irrigation expert, who is chairman of the water supply commission for Victoria.

The Victorian officials will shortly leave for the West to study irrigation systems at first hand.

FOREST RANGERS WANTED.

Civil Service Examinations Will Be Held in Nine Oregon Towns.

Washington—Civil service examinations will be held October 24 and 25 for forest rangers at the following places:

Oregon—Portland, Eugene, Heppner, John Day, Lakeview, Medford, Prineville, Roseburg and Walla.

Washington—Bellingham, Chelan, Leavenworth, Okanogan, Olympia, Republic, Seattle, Tacoma and Walla Walla.

Idaho—Boise, Challis, Emmett, Grangeville, Hailey, Idaho Falls, Kootenai, McCall, Mackay, Oakley, Pocatello, Salmon, Sandpoint, St. Anthony, Wallace and Weiser.

Western Apples Popular.

Washington—American apples tempt the English buyer. In proof of this statement, Albert W. Swalm, American consul at Southampton, reports that a shipment of apples from the Wenatchee section of Washington commanded a higher price than any other American apple ever offered in the open English market, much of the shipment being sold at from 8 to 12 cents a pound and eagerly taken at that price.

The secret of success, he says, is for the American shipper to send good fruit well packed and keep out of an auction where a commission may control prices.

Western Rate Case Assigned.

Washington—Announcement was made by the Interstate Commerce commission that Commissioners Clements, Lane and Clarke, and possibly Prouty, would occupy the bench when the hearing of the Western freight advance was resumed next Monday in Chicago. Commissioner Clements will be the presiding commissioner in the absence of Chairman Knapp, who will be detained in Washington by urgent business.

Canton, O., Grows 19,550.

Washington—The following figures were given out by the census bureau: Canton, O., 50,217, an increase of 19,550, or 63.7 per cent as compared with 30,667 in 1900.

Little Rock, Ark., 45,941, an increase of 7,634, or 19.9 per cent, as compared with 38,307 in 1900.

La Crosse, Wis., 30,417, an increase of 1,522, or 5.3 per cent, as compared with 28,895 in 1900.

Coast Hatcheries to Be Increased.

Chicago—"The salmon hatcheries on the Pacific Coast will be increased next spring," said George M. Bowers, United States commissioner of fisheries. The commissioner said that over 4,050,000 white fish, perch and trout would also be released in the waters of the Great Lakes from the government hatcheries next year.

Juneau Land Offer Accepted.

Washington—The secretary of the treasury has accepted the offer of Martin George and Thomas Smith for property at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, Juneau, Alaska, for a site for the governor's mansion.

LONG SHOT ACCURATE.

Atlantic Fleet Gunners Hit Small Marks at 8 Miles.

Portsmouth, Va.—The Atlantic fleet, the pride of the American navy, demonstrated that no mark was too small for it to hit if it showed anywhere above the horizon.

Eight of the sixteen big battleships, forming the first squadron and headed by Rear-Admiral Schroeder's flagship, the Connecticut, peppered four targets, each one-fifth the size of an ordinary warship, at a range greater than 10,000 yards, or more than six miles.

The Delaware, one of the two American super-dreadnaughts, cut away her target at the first salvo. The other ships of the fleet, including the Delaware's sister ship, the North Dakota, the Connecticut, the Louisiana, the Kansas, the Michigan, the New Hampshire, and the South Carolina, also found the range accurately.

The target floats were towed in single file by one battleship which was not shooting. Some of the shells dropped 500 feet astern and gave a realistic aspect of a battle.

TO HAVE 1000 AIRSHIPS.

Son of Thomas F. Ryan Agrees to Organize Fleet.

Washington—John Barry Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, the New York multi-millionaire, succeeded in driving the officials of the War and Navy departments into a state of enthusiasm over his plan to provide the army and navy with a fleet of airships that would augment tremendously the offensive and defensive powers of the twin services.

The attractive feature of Mr. Ryan's proposition was its economical side; he did not ask a dollar of government money in return for the collection of a reserve of about a thousand aeroplanes that might be called immediately into service by the government in event of need. What he did want was the moral support of the two departments. This was given him with a hearty good will.

Efforts will be made to develop aeroplanes of greater size than those now in use, so as to transport a corporal's guard and to carry sufficient ammunition for effective bomb work.

LUMBER INCREASE IS FILED.

Southern Pacific Takes Advantage of Expiration of Order.

Washington—The Southern Pacific railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce commission new tariffs which will be put into effect October 16, increasing rates on lumber from Willamette valley points to San Francisco and bay points to \$5 per ton, a rate which they had established two years ago but which was held unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Specifically, the new tariffs filed increase the rate from East Side points from \$3.40 to \$5, and from points on the West bank of the Willamette south of Corvallis the increase is from \$3.65 to \$5. This \$5 rate was in effect up to October 15, 1908, when the commission ordered a reduction respectively to \$3.40 and \$3.65. Under the law the rates fixed by the commission can be enforced only for two years.

Sugar Probe to Be Made.

Washington—Special agents of the customs service have been sent to San Francisco to investigate the weighing and sampling of sugar in that port. This course was decided upon at a recent conference at Dublin, N. H. It is said the investigation in San Francisco has been ordered not because the government has evidence of any fraud there, but as one of the first moves in a plan to examine customs offices at all the large ports.

New Methods Employed.

Washington—Rearrangements of the details for mine rescue work in the Rocky Mountain region will be perfected by Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the new bureau of mines, on his trip to the Western country, extending over three weeks.

He will visit Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. While in the West Dr. Holmes will deliver an address at the American Mining congress at Los Angeles.

Railroad Lands to Be Taxed.

Washington—Land in Montana amounting to 29,036 acres within the primary limits of the grant of the Northern Pacific Railway company were brought into the taxable area when they were clear listed by the department of the interior. The lands were in the Helena, Lewiston and Miles City land districts.

Western Rate Raise Suspended.

Washington—The Interstate Commerce commission has ordered the suspension of the proposed increased freight rates of the Middle Western roads until January 5, 1911. The suspension affects nearly all the roads entering Chicago and St. Louis.

Johnstown, Pa., Is 55,482.

Washington—The population of Johnstown, Pa., is 55,482, an increase of 19,456, or 54.4 per cent as compared with 35,936 in 1900.

TRAVELER KICKS ON COOK

Declares Continental Cooking Is No Longer Unchallenged as to Its Excellence.

Continental cooking is no longer unchallenged as to its excellence. It is charged with being unequal—partial to meats and fishes and very unfair in its treatment of vegetables and fruits. A "traveler," who evidently deems it prudent to remain anonymous, writing for the *Lady's Realm*, complains that in continental hotels it is almost impossible to get a good dish of mashed potatoes, that plain stewed tomatoes and green peas are unknown, although many sauces are flavored with the former, and the latter are used continually as mere "culinary decorations."

Carrots are omnipresent, and so is cauliflower, which the waiter admits is "the one vegetable they managed to cook well."

If one is a vegetarian—and this writer lays himself open to the suspicion—one is in difficult straits indeed. As one cannot live on carrots and cauliflower one has recourse to bread and fruit. But, alas! the bread is so hard it breaks the teeth, and the fruit makes one long for home orchards. "The native apples are dry and tasteless. The pears are hard and inferior, and the ordinary grapes are not to be compared with our own."

The last hope of all diners is coffee, and our "traveler," with vegetarian tastes, reaches for it with a renewed glimmer of hope. But "it is seldom excellent; it is never served with cream," and the last hope dies when he is forced to admit that it must be at least two-thirds chickory.

Poor traveler! may his journey be short, and may he return to his truck farm before his peas and beans and corn and tomatoes are all gone, so that he may revel in vegetable hash and "boiled dinners" the rest of the season.

HOW TO STUDY CHARACTER

Interesting Use of Mental Powers Is Close Observation of Faces One Sees.

Study the faces you see and try to form some idea of the characters of their owners. Notice ears, noses, mouths, eyes, chins. Observe how few beautiful mouths and eyes you will find compared with other features. It is an interesting use of your mental powers, this study of faces, and will teach you sympathy, if nothing more.

If you find yourself without faces to study, then memorize verses, phrases or numbers, to retain your memory. Learn to recall the numbers of a dozen or a score of your acquaintances' homes, instead of always referring to an address book.

Commit the words of songs to memory—even if you do not sing—it will make you popular with people who do—or memorize a dozen lines of prose from the daily paper if you have nothing else at hand, just for practice.

It is better than allowing your brain forces to become weak and slipshod from lack of direction. Make the most of the odd ends of time, and you will make the most of yourself with little cost and no loss.

The Gaelic A B C.

Every letter in the Gaelic alphabet is represented by a tree. The alphabet of today consists of eighteen letters,—in ancient Gaelic seventeen,—and now, as of old, all the letters with the exception of g, t and u, which stand for ivy, furze and heather, are called after trees.

The Gaelic a b c of today runs: ailm, beite, coll, dur, eagh, feara, gath, huath, loch, luis, muin, nuin, oiv, peth, ruis, sullivan, teine, ur, which is equivalent to saying: elm, birch, hazel, oak, aspen, alder, ivy, white-thorn, lew, rowan or quicken, vine, ash, spindle-tree, pine, elder, willow, furze, heath.

In the ancient Gaelic alphabet the letter h (the huath or white-thorn) does not exist. The alphabet is called the beith-luis-nuin, because b l n, and not a b c, are its first three letters.—*Youth's Companion.*

Good Animal Story, If True.

Near a farmhouse in the Midlands of England was a large pond and on the lawn between it and the house an old family horse used to graze. One day someone left a baby asleep on a blanket under a tree not far from the pond. When it awoke it saw some swans on the pond, and began to creep towards the water. It had got almost to the water's edge when the horse trotted up gently and gathered the baby's clothes in his teeth and carried it up to the house. The baby was startled and began to cry, and the mother rushed out of the house and found her child dangling from the horse's mouth. She quickly took it, and the good old horse, whinnying gently, went back to his grazing.

The Mob.

A mob is of society of bodies voluntarily bereaving themselves of reason and traversing its work. A mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast. Its fit hour of activity is night. Its actions are insane, like its whole constitution. It persecutes a principle; it would whip a right; it would tar and feather justice, by inflicting fire and outrage upon the houses and persons of those who have these. It resembles the prank of boys who run with fire engines to put out the ruddy aurora streaming to the stars.—*R. W. Emerson.*

MONKEY THAT TALKS

PROFESSOR GARNER BRINGS US A WONDERFUL APE.

Animal From Africa Jungle to Demonstrate Theory of Chimpanzee Intelligence, So the Professor Says.

New York—After living for seven years in a bamboo hut in the heart of the African jungle with only two negro servants and wild chimpanzees and gorillas for companions, Professor Richard L. Garner, the anthropologist, has reached New York with "Susie," the 7-months-old ape, who can talk and understand the English language. For twenty years Professor Garner has made a study of the animals that Darwin declared were our ancestors, and in 1903 he sailed on his fourth trip to Cape Lopes, Western Africa; his purpose being, as he said, to watch and learn the habits of the chimpanzee in its wild state and to observe its capabilities without suggestion or training and most important of all, to discover if the ape is able to distinguish different colors and forms.

He has returned with proof that the chimpanzee cannot only distinguish the difference between red, white, and blue, but that it can tell the difference between half a dozen shades of red, the difference between a sphere, a cube and a cylinder and that it has a language of its own, consisting of a vocabulary of about twenty words.

Susie spent most of her voyage in a cage in the butcher's room, but part of the time she was on deck. She has a little chair that she carries about, and when told to "come here," "sit down" or "laugh" she obeys with soldierly alacrity. When a match is lighted she cries out in a squeaky voice, "Fou," the French word for fire. "During my four expeditions I have had a total of twenty-two chimpanzees and nine gorillas in my house," said Professor Garner. "They were all young ones, which I bought from natives to experiment with. I let them have their freedom, but they always came back at night to sleep. The gorillas were not so tractable and occasionally I had to confine and guard them. In my opinion the chimpanzee is the highest type of the lower animals and has the most brain power."

Professor Garner declared that from his studies of the chimpanzee he is convinced that it has a bad memory and does not remember a grievance for very long and that it has not the resentment of the human being. Neither has the native of Congo, he added, the resentment of the white man. "In my opinion, it will not be very long before chimpanzees will be able to speak a language that we understand," Professor Garner continued. "They will not only be able to repeat words, but they will know the meaning of what they say and hear."

STRAW KILLS TONS OF FISH

Indiana Health Expert Believes He Has Solved Puzzle Where Factory Refuse Is Dumped.

Muncie, Ind.—A complete investigation of the slaughter of fish in the Mississinewa river, when tons of fish were found dead in the stream, is being conducted in Delaware and Grant counties by State Fish Commissioner Miles.

The secretary of the state board of health, Dr. J. N. Hurty, has advanced a new reason for the death of fish in streams that are used by strawboard companies. He says that in his opinion there is no poison in the refuse emptied into the water from strawboard and paper mills that is destructive to animal life, as has always been supposed, but that the fish are killed by minute particles of straw, from this refuse, entering their gills and shutting off their supply of oxygen.

The strawboard companies say, as indicative of the purity of the water in the streams below their mills, that cattle on farms will leave the pure water of the streams to drink that which is slightly colored with the refuse from the strawboard mills, and the companies further say that milk and butter from cows drinking the adulterated water is purer and sweeter than any other.

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HUNG HER CASH OUT TO DRY

Delaware Woman Forgot Big Roll of Bills Until It Was Almost Too Late.

Rehoboth, Del.—A week's washing of \$5 bills, pinned on a line to dry, was the result of a bath which Mrs. Daniel Townsend took and in which no one can understand why the money did not drift out to sea. Mrs. Townsend is the wife of a prominent Rehoboth hotel man, and in taking her usual surf bath she did not remove that portion of her apparel which the average woman uses as her pocketbook.

During the bath the surf played its usual pranks, and, although the bands used to hold the money in its place were several times loosened, the money was found intact, although reduced almost to a pulp when Mrs. Townsend started to remove the bathing apparel.

It took several hours of careful drying on an improvised line before the bills were in shape to be taken to a bank and redeemed for more substantial ones.