

ANAL SHOULD BE MADE TO PAY

Goethals Urges That Tolls Bring Good Revenue.

Commends That Government Deal With All Kinds of Tools and Supplies Needed by Shipping.

Washington, D. C.—"The revenues of the Panama canal, when completed, will go to pay not only the operating expenses, but to repay the capital cost," declares Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, in his annual report. Following which the colonel urges congress to fix in advance the tolls through the canal, and that shipping which contemplates passing through that waterway can justify its routings and ratings by the time the canal is opened for business, not later than January 1, 1914, probably earlier.

In his opinion of Colonel Goethals will be seized upon by those who are in favor of imposing heavy tolls upon ships passing through the Panama canal, and will be advanced as an argument against the proposal to grant passage to ships flying the American flag, but before the question finally is disposed of Colonel Goethals is expected to be summoned to appear before congress to give his views more extensively.

Colonel Goethals, however, not only commends the imposition of good round tolls, but would go further. He says: "Very legitimate means for increasing the revenue should be adopted. The government should have coal and all on hand for its own vessels, these commodities should be sold shipping using the canal. These should be supplied at an established price and purchased after advertisement. A wireless telegraph station should be established for commercial as well as military purposes. The authorities should be authorized to sell tools and appliances needed by ships, and to make repairs as may be necessary while ships are in the vicinity of the canal. A dry dock should be built with dimensions conforming to the locks. Both the dry dock and machine shops would be available for use by the navy. If this policy is adopted, early legislation is needed to make it effective may be unbroken without delay."

His latter suggestion of Colonel Goethals will provoke as much discussion in congress as will his suggestion in favor of heavy tolls, for he usually favors having the United States government open and conduct a general maritime store and repair shop at the canal, not only for the benefit of American ships, but of all ships of the world.

Colonel Goethals says that the original estimate called for completion of the Panama canal January 1, 1915, progress has been so much more rapid than was expected that the wayward, barring accidents, will be completed at least one year in advance of date.

DO NOT ASK INTERVENTION.

Wish Government Only Asked At Tripoli Cities Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—Miscellaneous of the appeal made by Turkey to the American government for intervention at Tripoli resulted in the issuance of a statement by Youssouf Ziaia, the Turkish ambassador, declaring that Turkey had no wish that the United States should act as mediator in the Turkish-Italian war. The request the ambassador made of the Washington government Number 4 was that the State department intervene in order to bring about cessation of the "atrocities committed by the enemy against women, children and the defenseless population of Tripoli," said the ambassador. His appeal did not imply, in any way, whatever, a request for mediation has been reported in some quarters.

Many Patients Recover.

Madison, Wis.—The benefits accomplished by the treatment of consumption in the state tuberculosis sanitarium at Wales are strikingly illustrated in a report of that institution. It shows that about 74 per cent of the patients treated in all stages of the disease are improved and that 45 per cent of the incipient sufferers are discharged as apparently cured. Of the patients received at the sanitarium in incipient stages, not one death occurred. The mortality in moderately advanced stages is about 6 per cent.

Woman Registers at 102.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Mrs. Electa Kennedy drove into this city from her home in Healdsburg Wednesday and registered as a voter at the county clerk's office, putting down her age as 102 years. "It kept me right busy mending up the house this morning so I could get away, but I thought I'd register," said "Grandma" Kennedy, who last week took first prize at a cakebaking contest at Healdsburg.

Rich Gold Strike Made.

Sumpter, Or.—A most sensational strike of gold ore was made at the Pole mine near this place, the recovery showing ore worth \$1,000,000, which is being sacked for shipping to the smelter.

STAY-AT-HOME CLUB.

Would Offset Temptations Which Keep Men Out Nights.

Spokane—Strengthening the family ties and weakening divorce temptations is the primary purpose of a nationwide movement launched in Spokane by the formation of a Stay-at-Home club for married men. The national organization is to be known as the Stay-at-Home League of America. E. Potter Hall, formerly an English clergyman, now a member of the editorial staff of the Spokesman-Review, who originated the idea, says the only obligation of the members will be to stay at home with their families at least three nights a week. George A. Forbes, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, declared in an interview that no more important work can be undertaken at this time, when engagements and amusements taking men from their homes are so varied and attractive, than by every means strengthening the home ties. Home-loving and home keeping men are not those who become candidates for divorce, Mr. Forbes said, adding: "I think a league on these lines will do good and help to bring back those sanctities of the American home which obtained in the earlier and simpler times of the nation."

HATS USED AS FILTERS.

Frenchman Gains Idea for Invention From Sister-in-Law.

London—A dainty woman's hat of the fashionable Pierrot shape has led to the invention of an ingenious military filter which may save lives on active service. The idea was first suggested to Dr. Frederick Alexander, the medical officer of health for Poplar, who has patented this improved apparatus for straining water, by the hat his sister-in-law wore.

Four or five cone-shaped bags like Pierrot hats are suspended upside down, one above the other, in an easily portable pyramidal frame made of four uprights of wood or metal in Dr. Alexander's invention.

Muddy or dirty water, which is frequently the only supply available to troops on active service, can then be poured into the topmost hat with the certain knowledge that by the time it has trickled through all the straining bags it will be as clear as crystal.

"The idea of these cone-shaped bags," said Dr. Alexander, laughing, "was given to me by my sister-in-law's Pierrot hat after I had been reading a book on military requirements. It is quite simple."

WEATHER BAD FOR GRAIN.

Corn and Wheat States Suffer, But Cotton is Benefited.

Washington, D. C.—Unpromising weather in the corn and wheat growing states and favorable conditions in the cotton belt prevailed throughout October, according to the National monthly bureau bulletin. It says:

"In the principal corn and wheat-growing (winter) states, there was a great excess of cloudy weather, which delayed fall seeding to some extent and interfered somewhat with the curing and gathering of the corn crop, especially in portions of the Ohio valley. No killing frosts occurred until too late to cause any material damage and the generally warm weather was favorable for the growth of fall pastures and wheat.

"Over the spring wheat section the weather was partly cloudy and too wet at times for outdoor work. No severe frosts were general until toward the latter part of the month."

Wheat Holder Lets Go.

Chicago—A. J. Lichstein, who is credited with being one of the largest holders of cash wheat in the United States, has sold 100,000 bushels of No. 2 red winter wheat to millers at 54c under the May option. These are his own terms after having refused a remarkable offer from the millers for 5,000,000 bushels. It also was announced that within the last week he had disposed of 4,000,000 bushels at his own terms. The 5,000,000-bushel bid was probably the largest ever made for a single transaction in wheat.

Chester Does Not Tarry.

Washington, D. C.—The scout cruiser Chester, which was sent from Malta to Tripoli by the State department for the avowed purpose of ascertaining the extent of the cholera outbreak, has completed her mission and is on her way to Marseilles. American Consul Wood, at Tripoli, said he stood in no need of help, and rather than jeopardize the ship's company, Commander Decker sailed for Marseilles, which is free from cholera.

General Murdered in Tent.

Pekin—General Wu Lu Chang, a brilliant young military officer, who was recently governor of Shen Si province, was assassinated at 1 o'clock Friday morning. He was asleep in his tent at the military encampment at Shikai Chuan when 30 Manchou soldiers rushed in past the guard and murdered him. The assassins were all captured and will probably all be beheaded.

Irrigation Congress Creates Interest.

Chicago—Seventeen governments have stated their intention of being officially represented at the Nineteenth National Irrigation congress in Chicago, December 5 to 9 next. The governments signifying their intention to participate are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay, Panama, Peru, Russia, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

CARNEGIE MAKES \$25,000,000 GIFT

Big Corporations Organized to Handle Benefactions.

Great Philanthropist Turns Over All Benevolent Work, Together With Millions in Stock.

New York—Andrew Carnegie has announced that he has given \$25,000,000 to the Carnegie corporation of New York, organized here under a charter granted by the New York legislature last June, "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States."

In bestowing this gift upon the corporation organized especially to receive it and to apply its income to the purpose indicated, Mr. Carnegie said that he intended to leave with the corporation the work of the founding and aiding of libraries and educational institutions which he as an individual has carried on for many years.

The statement follows: "The Carnegie corporation of New York, incorporated by an act passed by the New York legislature June 9, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911. The purposes of the corporation as stated in the charter are as follows:

"Section 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among people of the United States by aiding the technical school institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, herodums, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

83,205 WOMEN TO VOTE.

Total Registration in Los Angeles is More Than 191,000.

Los Angeles—The total registration of Los Angeles for the coming city election has reached a total of 191,941. Of these 108,736 are men and 83,205 are women voters.

Owing to the unprecedented registration, officials express a fear that there may have been many duplications, especially among the women, and for that reason the exact number of voters that will decide whether the Socialists or the Good Government forces shall rule this city for the next two years will not be known for several days.

The work of checking off the lists has already begun. What duplications there may be, election officials say, are principally due to inexperience either on the part of the person registering or the registration clerks, hundreds of whom were women, with a limited knowledge of the election laws.

CROCKERS PAY \$355,000.

C. D. Hillman Announces Sale of 6,000 Acres Near Seattle.

Seattle—Upon his return from a month's trip to California, C. D. Hillman, of this city, announced the sale of his Cathcart property, consisting of more than 6,000 acres, for \$355,000 to Crocker Brothers, of Portland. He stopped at Portland on the way North and closed the deal, taking \$25,000 earnest money and arranging for the payment of \$100,000 within 30 days or as soon as the abstracts of title can be arranged.

His Cathcart acreage amounts to 6,250 acres and is situated near Malibu, about 11 miles north of the University of Washington. About 2,000 acres are cleared and sown to grass. The county recently spent \$25,000 in constructing two boulevards through the property.

Taft is Hailed as "Bill"

Louisville, Ky.—President Taft was entertained by the Louisville Press club at a banquet, which was unique in presidential visits in that Mr. Taft divided honors with his military aide, Major Archibald Butt. Major Butt formerly was a Louisville newspaper man. The affair was given on the basis of one newspaperman to another. Early in the night Colonel Henry Waterson suggested that everyone stop calling him Mr. President or Mr. Taft and substitute just "Bill." This suggestion was adopted to some extent.

Big Embezzler Paroled.

Peoria, Ill.—Newton Dougherty, formerly treasurer of the Peoria school board, who was sent to Joliet for an indefinite term, was paroled by the state board of pardons. Dougherty's peculations during his tenure in the school board position amounted to close to \$800,000. He was sentenced on his own confession to an indeterminate sentence of from one to 14 years and has served a little more than five years.

Loss of Wheat Enormous.

Winnipeg, Man.—Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels of wheat lie buried and worthless under a foot of frozen snow on the prairies of Western Canada, according to the estimate of local grain men.

NEW YORK IS REPUBLICAN.

State Department Has Taken Action on Request of the Ottoman Government that the United States Intervene to Protect the Turks and Arabs in Tripoli from the Alleged Brutality of the Italian Soldiers.

Madison, Wis.—A committee of the state board of public affairs met to take up the subject of co-operative marketing as an aid in solving the problem of the high cost of living. Those present included Governor McGovern and several Wisconsin university professors. The committee considered the selection of an expert to assist in getting statistics with reference to the cost of living and co-operation among the farmers.

High Living Cost Study.

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New Jersey is Republican.

Trenton, N. J.—Returns indicate that the Republicans will control both branches of the legislature next winter. The election is significant in the defeat of several men whose election was specifically advocated by Governor Woodrow Wilson. Essex county went back to the Republican side. A Republican senator and 12 Republican assemblymen were chosen. Returns from the First district show that William J. Brauning, Republican, was elected to congress.

Taft Refuses to Comment.

Cincinnati—President Taft had no comment to make on the result of the election in the various states. He scanned with interest the bulletins handed him by an Associated Press representative, but refused to make any statement.

BEADS POINT TO STRANGE THEORY



INDIAN GIRL MAKING BEADS

A STRING of little black beads, linked together with gold, brought to Indianapolis a few days ago is regarded by antiquarians of the far west as substantial evidence in support of the theory that the American Indians are of old world descent.

The beads were a present to Mrs. Claire Bell, 428 North Alabama street, from her mother, Mrs. B. I. Canfield, who is a teacher in the Sherman institute, a school for Indian children at Riverside, Cal., and they are the work of the girls in the school.

The beads are pellets about the size of a pea and jet black. They are hard and metallic to the touch, but are as light as paper. The wonderful peculiarity about them is that they have a strong, agreeable odor of roses, an odor that never will leave them, and it is this peculiarity that makes them of such interest to antiquarians.

For, according to Mrs. Canfield, who received her information from a paper published by a California antiquarian who became absorbed in the study of the beads—not this particular string, but others like them made by the Indian girls of the southwest—beads remarkably similar to these have been found in the pyramids of Egypt and in temples of oriental antiquity. Those beads, in spite of the fact that they had been buried for scores of centuries, still retained a strong, delicate scent of roses.

A comparison of these beads with rare strings of beads in the possession of Indians of the southwest, who are supposed to have migrated north from the Inca settlements in Peru, showed them to be identical. As the beads were wholly unlike anything else of known existence, the conclusion was reached that the ancestors of the Indians must have been either the makers of the beads found in the pyramids or their ancestors.

White men were deeply puzzled over the composition of the beads, and it was supposed that the manufacture of them must be one of the lost arts. But when the Indians discovered the interest that had been aroused in their relics, they found that the method of making them had been transmitted through the tribe by tradition. They set to work, accordingly, and duplicated the pellets, to the astonishment of the white men.

The secret of the Indians did not remain exclusively tribal for very long, however, since a great demand arose at once for the rose-scented beads. The art was taught to a large number of the Indians, and from them it leaked out, until now there is no longer a mystery about their manufacture.

But the novelty of it is just as interesting as the mystery. The secret of the scent of roses is that the beads are actually made of rose petals. "The Indian girls at our school hold parties to make the beads," said Mrs. Canfield, "much on the order of the fudge parties of their white sisters, or more like the old-fashioned spinning or quilting parties."

"They gather bushels and bushels of rose plants, which grow, as you know, in profuse abundance in California. They grind these petals up very fine, running them through a grinder seven times seven times—you mustn't say forty-nine times, for there is a mystic significance to them in the expression 'seven times seven' which is lost in the prosaic 'forty-nine,' and this mysticism, they believe, has an important part in the result of their labors.

"When the petals are properly ground they are put into iron pans and tincture of iron is poured over them. That ends the first party, for it is necessary to let the mixture set for several days, so that the tincture will eat into the iron of the pan and color the composition black. Every time one of the girls passes a pan during this period of 'ripening' she stirs the mixture with her hands, so that it

will have the proper color and consistency all the way through.

"After the mixture has 'ripened' the girls gather again to make it into beads. It is a black, viscous substance, thick enough to remain in any shape into which it may be rolled. The moisture in it has been supplied by the juice of the rose petals, which runs out in surprising quantity during the process of grinding, and by the tincture of iron.

"The girls take small quantities of this viscous substance from the pans and roll them into pellets such as you see in this string. They are very deft at the work and very painstaking, not stopping until the pellet is perfectly round.

"These pellets are then pierced with hatpins, and are strung on the pins to dry. When a big beadmaking party is given at our school there is a hatpin famine in Riverside, for the girls buy up all they can find at the stores.

"Then the Indian maidens stretch strings across their bedrooms and from these strings they suspend the hatpins to allow the beads to dry. The process of drying consumes several days, and during this time the girls very jealously avoid raising dust in their queerly decorated rooms.

"When the beads are dry they are taken off the hatpins and the little rough spots caused by piercing them are carefully polished off. You have then a neatly-pierced, black, permanently rose-scented bead ready for the jeweler."

Mrs. Canfield has been in the government service for 17 years as a teacher of Indians, first in the reservation schools and finally in picturesque Riverside, and she has an abundance of first-hand information of Indian life and character that is highly interesting.

Learn White Man's Petty Grafts.

One of her regrets is that the Indian artisan, engaged in the making of blankets, baskets and other beautiful curios, is learning the vices of the white man, so that now inferior articles are being made and sold so extensively that only an expert is free from the danger of being swindled.

Their education at the Sherman institute consists of the common school education, including the eighth grade, and in addition they are given industrial training. Upon graduating from the school the Indians are at liberty to do as they please. Some of them go to the higher institutions of learning, such as the Carlisle school, and some, whose parents can afford it, enter other large American colleges.

Others go back to their reservations, where they become teachers in the reservation schools or enter into the active life of the tribe, where their superior education soon makes them leaders. Still others, attracted by their summer work, hire themselves out as skilled servants to the Californians.

A few go to the cities and become a part of the great active world of America, putting themselves upon an equal footing and in competition with white men in their chosen trades or professions. Many of these Indians have more than made good in the battle of the big city.

Romances begun at the school frequently culminate in marriage after graduation, many a stalwart Hiawatha having proudly claimed a bashful Mianehaha. Occasionally an Indian girl marries a white man, or an Indian man a white girl, but, according to Mrs. Canfield, such cases are rare in California. Mrs. Canfield believes the government is doing a great work at Riverside and at similar institutions.

The Silent Father.

"I'll bet that man is the father of six or seven children." "Why?" "If he had less than three he'd be bragging about them."