

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Camel Hump and Giraffe Sway at the Capital



WASHINGTON.—In a furtive sort of way people have taken note of the "camel hump walk." It's here. It came to Pennsylvania avenue rather gradually, but by much quicker process than that by which the aboriginal man stopped walking on all fours; for it traces its ancestry back to the hobble skirt and no farther.

Just as we used to have the "kangaroo walk," we now have the "camel-hump walk."

The camel-hump walk is nature's way of adapting itself to the hump of the camel. It is nature's law and probably the very best nature could do under the circumstances.

It will be seen by careful attention to the pictures that the genuine camel-hump is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of the hobbled female to get away from what is coming behind her. A direct application of the theory that self-preservation is one of the primal instincts of humanity. The peculiar effect is due to the tendency of the upper portion of the torso to advance a little faster than the hobbled extremities.

The hobble skirt, being true to its

name, detors the legs in their desire for freedom. The right leg says to its colleague, "May I pass?" Not to be outdone in politeness, the left leg answers, "Why, my dear, of course; but I warn you that you will not be able to go far. Your career necessarily will be somewhat limited."

"Cat!" exclaims the right leg, and fares forth confidently, only to come up against that hobble like a coil at the end of its tether.

Meanwhile, the shoulders and spine, having the utmost confidence in the right leg to do its full duty and making no allowance for the confounded hobble, force ahead just as they used to in the days before the tub skirt was ever dreamed of.

Now, it is that very tendency of the upper portion of the torso to continue the old movements of a natural gait that produces that peculiar phenomenon the camel-hump.

There is also the "giraffe sway," which is a variation of the camel-hump employed by slender girls only.

The complement of these two actions is the "wideawake sit." The name originates with the tendency of the ankles and feet to come right out and rest you in broad daylight. The toes no longer peep from out of the folds of a tailored gown; there are no folds.

Needless to say the wideawake is particularly popular with occupants of the opposite seat in the car and with the manufacturers of silk hose.

MAY ABIDE BY CANAL RULINGS

Britain Expected to Abandon Arbitration Demand.

English Study Question—Washington Believes Objections Will Stop When Fully Understood.

Washington, D. C.—In diplomatic circles here it is believed that the delay by Great Britain in asking for arbitration of the free tolls section of the Panama Canal act is an indication that the London foreign office eventually will abandon that plan.

It has been said that the foreign office was withholding formal action pending a careful study of the act. It is believed that when the British government comes to understand that the free toll provision of the act applies only to American coastwise trade, in which British shipping cannot participate in any event, the reason for an appeal for arbitration will disappear.

"Diplomacy Likely to Fail.

London.—Regret at the spirit in which the Panama question is being discussed on this side of the Atlantic is expressed by the Westminster Gazette, the government organ, whose editor, J. Alfred Spence, is considered as possibly the next British ambassador at Washington.

The charges of "Yankee perfidy," it says in an editorial, have had the effect that might have been expected in the American retort that Europe is strewn with examples of this perfidy. This only serves to "generate heat where light is wanted."

It is likely, continues the Gazette, that diplomacy will fail to arrive at a settlement, in which case the government's course clearly is to ask for arbitration. In conclusion, it says, President Taft is so deeply committed to the principle of arbitration that his refusal to submit the question cannot be conceived.

ARMY POLICE FOR ALASKA.

System Like That of Canada Being Considered by War Department.

San Francisco.—The problem of giving Alaska a thorough military police system may be solved in the near future, not by the stationing of a regiment or more of soldiers there, scattering the troops through the territories by companies, but by establishing a constabulary system modeled somewhat along the lines of the Northwest mounted police, which has accomplished wonderful results in Canada.

Officers at the Presidio say that such a system of mounted police is being considered and may go through. If so, it would be under the jurisdiction of the War department, the mounted officers being recruited from the ranks of the army.

Major George H. McManus, of the inspector general's department, who has just returned from an inspection tour of Alaska army posts, acknowledged that such a constabulary was being contemplated. "Personally," he said, "I believe that a system of this kind would work out well. Certainly if a corps as efficient as that of the Northwest mounted police could be developed, it would do much to preserve law and order in Alaska, possibly far more than a large number of soldiers."

"AMERICAN" CANAL LOOMS

Spokane Chamber of Commerce Would Drop Panama Appellation.

Spokane.—Instead of the Panama canal, why not the American canal? Make Uncle Sam's big ditch joining the Atlantic and the Pacific distinctly American.

This is a suggestion which the chamber of commerce will make to the members of the American Geographical society, who will be in Spokane on a special train early in September. This action was decided upon at an executive meeting of the trustees of the chamber of commerce. The Geographical society party will be the guests of the chamber.

Wheat Movement Heavy.

Spokane.—The Spokane & Inland is moving 100 carloads of wheat a day from the Palouse to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, according to a statement made by E. R. Lillie, superintendent for the Hill electric interurban system. The Palouse wheat handled by the Spokane & Inland is distributed among the three Hill steam roads, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern getting the haul to Seattle, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle the Portland freight.

Goods Come Via Su-z.

Seattle.—Part of the cargo of the Blue Funnel liner Titan, which arrived here from Liverpool via the Su-z canal and the Pacific, is a consignment of household furniture shipped by a group of 100 emigrants, who are now on their way to the Pacific Northwest from England. They found that they could save money by shipping these goods three-quarters of the way around the globe, as against paying the high rates across the Atlantic and the railroad freight from the Atlantic Coast to the Northwest.

Forty Coal Miners Dead.

Lens, France.—At least 40 coal miners are dead as the result of the explosion of fire-damp in the Clarence pit, near Bruay. Three of the rescuing party were among the killed and others were injured trying to aid their entombed comrades. Further explosions occurred and the entire pit is on fire. Mining engineers have decided that it must be sealed. Twenty-one bodies had been brought to the surface at last accounts.

Trainmen Urge Muzzles.

Salt Lake City.—Muzzles for dogs is one of the demands of the Western Association of Baggage Agents, which concluded its semi-annual convention here Thursday.

MOSS MENACE NICARAGUA.

Rebels, Well Armed, Overrun Country and Defy Troops.

Washington, D. C.—With the Nicaraguan revolutionists split into small bands of marauding outlaws, as recent reports to the State department seem to indicate, the United States has on its hands more difficult diplomatic questions to solve regarding the countries of Latin America than ever before in history.

The apparently spent revolution against the Madero government in Mexico, the attacks of the police of Panama on Americans, the uprising against the Federal government in Cuba and the question of the collection of the customs of Santo Domingo, have drawn the State department into difficult relations with the people of those respective countries.

A mob of ragged but well-armed men, according to recent dispatches to the State department, has been wandering through the country near Managua, robbing and burning buildings on the outskirts of the capital and terrorizing the residents. It is supposed that they were part of a revolutionist band which escaped from the federal forces two days ago.

The latest word received from the detachment of 500 marines under command of Commander Terhune, U. S. N., which had left Corinto for Managua over the railroad, was that bridges were down and in many places rails torn up. Marines were expected to reach Managua and restore communication within 24 hours. The fate of 125 Americans, who have been practically besieged in the interior, is a matter of speculation, for no authentic news has been received from them in several days. As soon as the railroad between Managua and Corinto is open it is expected all the foreigners within reach will be taken out of the country.

CANAL TO HELP MEXICO.

Government Official Says Country is Having Great Awakening.

San Francisco.—Senor Rafael Hernandez, secretary of the Interior of Mexico, who is in San Francisco on a business trip, gave assurances of the friendly attitude of the Madero administration to the United States.

"Mexico has awakened to a new realization of its opportunities," said Senor Hernandez, "and it has further realized that its progress must keep pace with that of the States. Mexico will profit by the Panama canal more than any other nation except the United States, having the second longest coast line on the Pacific, and President Madero is keenly alive to the possibilities of development accruing from the building of the canal."

The Mexican statesman, who is accompanied by Albert Madero, uncle of President Madero, and Emeterio de la Garza, his attorney, was entertained at a luncheon given by representatives of the city administration, and chamber of commerce and the Panama-Pacific Exposition after he and his party had been taken on a trip around the bay.

DEATH REVEALS REVERSES.

Fred Bormann, Once Theatrical Magnate, Dies Alone in Hotel.

San Francisco.—Fred Bormann, janitor, died alone in a squalid lodging house in this city Monday. His body was found propped up in bed in the barren room. Fred Bormann, theatrical magnate, was an intimate of the bonanza kings many years ago. When the rush to the Comstock, Nev., mines began he threw his fortune into mining stock. His friends—Flood, Fair and Mackay—became rich. He became penniless. A few years ago he cut off all association with his old intimates. Bormann came to San Francisco 46 years ago from Germany.

Cut Wires Follow Plea.

Nogales, Ariz.—Rebels have surrounded Cananea, where many Americans are relocated at the copper camps, and an attack is imminent, it was reported here Tuesday. Bridges leading to the East have been burned by the invaders. An appeal for aid was received by Federal officials from Mrs. Sarah Wood, Southern Pacific agent at Santa Cruz, for herself and 16-year-old daughter. She said that rebels occupied the town. Shortly after her message was received the wires were cut.

Prayer to Die Answered.

Los Angeles.—While dancing a jig at a dance given by the White Dove class of the Bible Spiritual Church of Truth here, A. A. Smith, a Spiritualist, 70 years old, who for the last three months had been praying to die, dropped dead. Immediately following his death and while others present were waiting for the coroner to arrive, there was an unusual scene in which Mrs. M. E. Kratz, a public speaker, delivered a benediction and declared that Mr. Smith was entering upon a new and better life.

Coal Claims Canceled.

Juneau, Alaska.—Three hundred of the 1100 Alaska coal claims have been canceled by the general land office. In most of the cases the charge filed against the claim was that application for patent had not been made within the time required by law. Four claims in the Rathbone group were canceled because it was charged that the locations were not made in good faith. Forty-three claims in the Watson group have been canceled.

Quarantine is Lifted.

Los Angeles.—Quarantine due to the prevalence of infantile paralysis, which prohibited children under 15 years of age from attending theaters, Sunday Schools, parks and playgrounds for more than a month, has been raised. During August 20 moving-picture theaters were forced to close because of lack of patronage following the quarantine order.

Chicago Has 2,328,400.

Chicago.—Chicago's population is 2,328,400, according to a census estimate made for a local city directory, a gain of 62,216 over the figures compiled by the same concern a year ago.

EAST SUFFERS INTENSE HEAT

Weather Bureau Registers 95, Breaking All Records.

Chicago Gives Up to Humid Wave—Five Die and Many Are Prostrated—Corn Crop Aided.

Chicago.—All heat records for the season melted away Saturday when government thermometers registered approximately 95 degrees. This was on top of the Federal building, where breezes were blowing, but down in the cavernous streets the heat was above the 100 mark. One death and many prostrations were recorded by the police. That the death list is not much larger is due to the fact that this was a half-holiday and thousands of persons had quit work at noon.

The maximum degree of heat was reached at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until after sundown. The entire city wilted and gave up the battle early in the day. The night had been hot and there was no opportunity to store energy against the next day's heat. The proprietors of department stores and factories, realizing the unusual situation, dismissed as many of their employes as possible and permitted the remainder to drag around as they chose. An invading army of 15 energetic men could have captured the entire city with small resistance.

Dispatches from cities and towns in Illinois, Northern Indiana, Lower Michigan and Wisconsin tell of unusually oppressive heat, which half baked the life and energy out of man and beast alike. Prostrations were reported in many of the smaller cities, and advices from small towns and rural districts tell of horses being killed by the sun's rays.

There was one bright spot in the entire situation and that stood out prominently in the general picture of misery. The torridity is pushing the great corn crop rapidly beyond the peril of early frosts, which now constitute the chief bugbear in the grain markets.

Although the weather Sunday was two degrees cooler than Saturday, five deaths of adults from heat were reported. There were several prostrations, one of which will result fatally. The temperature reached a maximum of 93, and a 16 mile wind from the southwest served to dispel much of the humidity, which added greatly to the suffering Saturday.

The low death rate is due to the fact that few persons were at work. Thousands scattered to the northwest resorts to remain until Monday night, and the streets were practically deserted. The lake, on the contrary, was densely populated, boats of every description being commandeered to carry the sweltering populace out where they could get air free from the dust and steam of the hot city.

The death rate among babies was high and a majority of them practically suffocated or fretted themselves into a state of apoplexy over their sufferings from the heat.

SCHOOL FRATS CONDEMNED

Chicago Judge Says Societies Are Menace to Law and Order.

Chicago.—"School frats" and secret societies generally were condemned in a decision handed down by Judge John Gibbons, in which he ordered reinstated Edward Smith, a former pupil in the Oak Park High School, who was expelled because he was believed to be a member of the high school "frat."

The court held there was no evidence to show that the boy was a member of the secret society. "Societies are and always will be a menace to law and order," said Judge Gibbons. "They inculcate in their members a spirit of insubordination, prevarication and falsehood, and thereby indirectly, if not directly, shield from punishment members leagued together by secret pledges and pass words."

Greeks Ask Turks to Go.

Athens.—A bellicose mass meeting held in the Greek island of Samos organized and sent to the foreign consuls a resolution demanding the departure of the Turkish troops from the island and a revision of the constitution. The Russian consul promised that the troops would leave the island as soon as the island police force was organized. Samos, which lies off the west coast of Asia Minor, a short distance southwest of Smyrna, is an autonomous principality under the sovereignty of Turkey.

Lawful Death Desired.

New York.—Governor Dix will next week receive an appeal from Mrs. Sarah Harris, 33 years old, a sufferer from paralysis for three years, for an act of the legislature which will make it lawful for physicians to end her sufferings by a merciful death. For three years Mrs. Harris has not been able to move hand or foot because of a spinal malady which keeps her constantly in intense pain. Her appeal was dictated to a clerk at the Audubon Sanitarium and will be forwarded to Albany.

Canal to Open in Year.

Los Angeles.—Writing a personal letter to Clarence H. Matson, secretary of the Los Angeles board of harbor commissioners, Colonel George Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, said that the big trans-isthmian ditch would be handling inter-oceanic traffic in September, 1913. Such handling of traffic, however, according to Colonel Goethals, will be a "try-out," in preparation for the formal opening a year later.

Two Marines Killed.

Panama.—Reliable information from Nicaragua received here is to the effect that two American marines have been killed there.

Managua, Granada and Masaya are still beleaguered, and the inhabitants of the two latter towns are nearing the point of starvation.

U. S. WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

British Protests Against Canal Rules Believed Groundless.

Washington, D. C.—Although the State department will authorize no statement to that effect, it is understood the administration will decline to permit the question of the right of the United States to relieve its own shipping from tolls in the Panama canal to go to arbitration. This position of the government, it is said, may not be developed fully for some time.

While the British protest clearly intimates a purpose to demand an arbitral decision in the event that a more careful study of the Panama canal toll act brought out the impression that it is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if the usual course in diplomatic exchange is followed, many arguments and counter arguments must be submitted on both sides before the resources of diplomacy would be exhausted, thus warranting a demand for arbitration.

The British foundation for such a demand rests upon the broad basis of two special treaties between America and Great Britain, in addition to the great general convention creating the tribunal of the Hague and binding all parties thereto to adjust their disputes by recourse to its methods. The first of these treaties, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in its third article declares that there shall be no discrimination against any of the nations obeying the rules of the canal, and in its fourth article asserts that no change of territorial sovereignty shall affect the obligation of America and Great Britain under the treaty.

The second special treaty, made four years ago, binds each country to submit to the Hague any difference that may arise relating to the interpretation of treaties, provided they "do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor" of the parties. On its face, a British demand for arbitration on such a basis is generally regarded to be sound and beyond general discussion.

From the American viewpoint there are many loopholes for escape.

In the first place it may be contended that the admission of American coastwise traffic to free passage in the canal constitutes no actual discrimination against British shipping. Existing law permits no foreign bottoms to transport American coastwise commerce and British vessels could not be employed to carry goods from New York to San Francisco through the Panama canal, even if they were completely relieved from tolls, as will be the American coasting trade. Thus, it is figured, it cannot be contended that British commerce is affected one way or another by this favored treatment of American ships.

Another American argument is that owing to the acquisition by America of sovereignty over the canal zone, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty no longer applies to it, that convention being itself voidable under the principle of international law which makes a treaty's life depend upon the continuance of conditions upon which it is made. Back of this contention, however, lies the danger of loss of the whole neutralization feature of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

A third argument against arbitration is found in the fact, admitted in the senate debates, that nowhere would it be possible to secure unbiased arbitrators, because every maritime country finds its interests in opposition to the American contention to a right of discrimination in the use of the canal.

The avenue of escape, if the United States really desires to avoid arbitration, is to be found, it is declared, in article 2 of the arbitration treaty of 1908, which affords an opportunity to the United States senate to take a hand in the settlement of such an issue.

That article makes it pre-requisite to actual arbitration that both sides "shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly that matter in dispute," and this must be approved by the senate. So that of the senate takes the same view next winter of the predominant rights of America in the use of the canal as it did last session, it may prevent arbitration by declining to accept any "special agreement" satisfactory to Great Britain.

British Section Invaded.

Hongkong.—British territory was invaded by a party of heavily armed Chinese marauders. Sixty of these desperadoes attacked and seized the customs station at Le Fun, across what is called the "new territory," belonging to the British colony. They captured, bound and gagged two Europeans and some Chinese and carried off a stock of rifles and a small sum of money from the collector's office. Afterward the marauders raided the Chinese town of Samehun, known as the resort of many outlawed criminals.

Parcel Post Seen Fact.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice department will on January 1, 1913, put into operation the recently authorized parcel post system, according to an announcement made by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The postal express business as prepared will extend over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes and will cover all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies. The details of the parcel post system will be worked out by department officers and experts.

Tombs Prisoners Foiled.

New York.—A jail delivery from the Tombs prison, where Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is awaiting trial on a charge of murdering Herman Rosenthal, has been frustrated by the accidental falling of a steel saw on the floor of a cell. A guard, investigating the noise, found eight finely tempered saws and a bottle of muriatic acid. The saws were distributed in two cells occupied by four prisoners, some distance from Becker's cell.

Dreadnaught Formally Accepted.

Philadelphia.—The new dreadnaught Arkansas was formally turned over to the Navy department. Officers assigned to the new vessel are R. C. Smith, captain; Commander William C. Moffatt, executive officer; Arthur M. Keating, Lieutenant Commander, and J. H. Ingram, lieutenant.

CUBANS WOULD STIR UP STRIFE

Attack On American Minister Part of Plot.

Washington Backs Its Representative and Will Sift Matter—Cuban Press Hostile.

Washington, D. C.—That Enrique Maza, the reporter who attacked Hugh Gibson, American charge of the legation in Havana, last Monday night, was merely a tool in the hands of Cuban plotters who are antagonistic to the United States and who would like to get the Cuban government into trouble with this country, was the opinion expressed by Senor Antonio Martin-Rivero, the Cuban minister.

He was of the opinion that Maza had been urged on by others who had made him think he had been insulted and that he should seek revenge.

Under no circumstances, no matter what his provocation may have been, said the minister, was Maza justified in the action he took. That justice would be done in the case was the declaration of Senor Martin-Rivero.

The minister has notified his government of the demands of the United States that the assailant be punished. As soon as he learned of the attack the minister "spontaneously sent word to Cuba," he said, "that the United States had laws rendering virtually immune from attack the person of foreign representatives here and that, on account of this reciprocity, the full rigor of the Cuban laws could be applied. In case of a country which does not protect Cuban representatives," said the minister, "no further rights are extended to its diplomats than to any other foreigner."

SLAYER GETS REPRIEVE.

Acting Governor of California Says Law Works Unevenly.

Sacramento, Cal.—Acting Governor Wallace, who is representing Governor Johnson while the latter is in the East, has issued a 14 days' reprieve to George Figueroa, who was to have been executed at San Quentin prison Friday, September 6, for the murder of his wife in Los Angeles. The reprieve was extended on the request of Figueroa's counsel.

Asked concerning what action he intends to take in the six other cases of men condemned to be executed, the acting governor said:

"I have not made up my mind that the abolition of capital punishment would be an unmixed good. One of the strong points in the removal of the death penalty is the fact that under existing conditions the law works unevenly. A poor man suffers the extreme penalty of the law and the rich man, by long-drawn-out legal processes, usually escapes."

BOY DROPS 2000 FEET.

Lad Tangled in Balloon Guy Rope Hurled From Great Height.

Flint, Mich.—In the presence of hundreds of persons, 15-year-old Chester Betts, son of Bert O. Betts, of this city, was accidentally caught by the guy rope of a balloon and carried about 2000 feet in the air before the rope untangled and dropped him to death. He crashed against the roof of a barn and was still alive when spectators reached him, but he soon died.

The tragedy occurred at a county fair, and when the balloon and aeronaut shot upwards many persons thought the youth dangling at the end of the rope was a dummy.

The heroic efforts of the balloonist to rescue the boy soon disclosed the truth to the crowd below. As the big bag crept higher and higher, the aeronaut, in peril of his own life, could be seen working desperately to pull the dangling form to the trap. Finally the rope swirled away from the lad and the form dropped.

Humanity Growing Bald.

Los Angeles.—"Within 500 years there will scarcely be a hair on any woman's head, and men will lose their hair 200 years before that time," declared Professor Carlton B. Wells, an eminent brain specialist of Paris, who is here on his first visit to the United States in 20 years. "Baldness will be the fashion for both men and women," he continued. "The development of brain power of the human race will precede the loss of its hair and to have curly locks will be a reflection on the intellect of the wearer."

Turks and Greeks Fight.

Athens.—Serious skirmishes between Turkish and Greek regular soldiers on the frontier resulted recently in the killing and wounding of many men. A semi-official dispatch says that Turkish troops attacked the Greek blockhouses at Argyropoli, Hagios, Elias, Tavval and Vryssi. In the fighting the Greeks lost one sergeant and five men killed. In another encounter later in the day 20 Turks were killed. The Greek minister has issued instructions for the dispatch of reinforcements to the front.

War Exists, Says Aikens.

London.—"Germany and England are now in a state of war," said J. A. M. Aikens, Canadian member of Parliament from Brandon, Manitoba, who has just returned here from a continental trip. In an interview here, "The overt blow has not yet been struck," he continued, "but when it is all may be over in three months or three days. When Canada understands, I believe the Dominion's hearty help will be forthcoming."

Thibet Policy Attacked.

London.—Thibet's future promises to become as great a bone of contention as that of Persia. The same section of the Liberal party which accuses Foreign Minister Edward Grey of sacrificing Persia, and, incidentally, W. Morgan Shuster, to Russian interests, declares that Great Britain's Thibetan policy is on parallel lines.

Famous Stockbridge Indians Are to Go West

DECIDING to abandon their tribal form of government and adopt the white man's way of doing things, the remnant of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, numbering 600 men, women and children, will shortly become citizens of Wisconsin and cease to be under the supervision and guardianship of the federal government.

The Stockbridge Indians will have a whole township to themselves, east of Lake Winnebago, and other land that the government intends giving them. Already they are planning the organization of a town government, and their have written to various federal and state officials about the state for information respecting civil government, parliamentary practices and whatever else may be useful to them in solving the problems before them.

Originally the Stockbridge Indians were a part of the Mohican confederacy and were known under the name of Housatonic. When the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, the Stockbridges occupied part of the Housatonic valley at Berkshire Hills, Mass. Soon after the famous missionary, Sergeant, went to work among them they were collected on a tract reserved by the English government.

The French and Indian war, which broke out in 1754, marked the beginning of the decline of the Stockbridges. They sided with the French and this aroused the ire of many other Indian tribes. At the close of the war they were forced to move, partly because the war had reduced their numbers and partly because the New Englanders desired they should leave that community.

Their number reduced to a beggarly



band of 300 and their villages pillaged and burned by their enemies, it was with joy that they accepted the invitation in 1785 to join the Oneidas in Oneida and Madison counties, New York.

The Interior Department has given its approval of the plan, and the Stockbridges are planning to lay aside marks of the "only real American," and take on the "white man's duties."

In 1833 the Muncie, Oneida and Stockbridge Indians joined forces, after being gradually driven westward by the march of civilization for a century, and settled on a tract of land, which they had purchased from the Memmenses. Since that date they have become one tribe and are known as the Stockbridges.

After years of bickering between factions of the tribe, which fought constantly over the question of securing individual allotments of land or establishing a township and living in one community, the proponents of the township idea have won out and the result is a decision to have what remains of their original land east of Lake Winnebago and what the government intends giving them reserved for this purpose.

Uncle Sam Opens Another National Playground



THREE years ago congress passed a law setting aside a tract of 1,573 square miles in northwestern Montana of the wildest country on this continent to be kept as a national park and playground and game preserve. The park has now just been opened for the season, and it will remain open for visitors until October 15. For eight months of the year it is practically inaccessible, as snow blocks the mountain passes. There are as yet but few roads, and tourists have to do most of their traveling on horseback over rude trails. The Great Northern railroad skirts the southern border of the park, and it has put up a chain of hotels and camps for the accommodation of visitors. The place is a paradise for fishermen. Though wild game animals abound, all hunting and carrying of firearms is forbidden, as in Yellowstone Park, and it will be a great rival of that attrac-

tion as soon as it is well known.

Glacier National park is so named from the fact that within its borders there are upwards of sixty living glaciers. These glaciers feed numerous streams which go plunging through gorges of the wildest grandeur. There are nearly 300 lakes, the largest of which is Lake McDonald, covering over ten square miles and being over 2,000 feet above sea level. Mount Cleveland is the highest mountain—10,435 feet—but there are scores of other peaks of huge size, many of which are very grotesque in shape. One of the most curious is a great cliff which has been dubbed "Heaven's Fold." Here the strata of rock formation have been doubled and crushed in a very striking way, and the height from the valley is over 200 feet. White goats are numerous in the region. They have worn trails around cliffs which rise vertically from the valleys, and they treat these precarious paths with apparently no idea of fear. Travelers who like to try their mountain-climbing abilities will have plenty of work before them here. It will take years to explore the whole region, and every party that goes through reports interesting new discoveries.

Chinese Are Happy Over the New Issue of Bills

WASHINGTON'S Chinatown eagerly awaits the appearance of the new paper money of the Chinese Republic. Chop suey restaurants, dealers in celestial teas and spices and brick-abc and the vendors who line lower Pennsylvania avenue are all on the qui vive of anticipation.

Bankers, particularly those who have accounts with Chinamen and with Americans now traveling or living in China, are also interested in the new money, which is now being manufactured in New York and which is expected to make an appearance shortly in Chinese circles in this country.

Local Chinamen say that a great compliment has been paid to the United States by the celestial republic in that the standard of value of the new money is the American dollar. One side of the notes will be printed in Chinese, the other in English. It will be extremely easy to exchange American money for Chinese and vice versa.

The money is the first issue of paper by the new Chinese republic, and is made primarily to retire the money of the old empire, which also was