

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Odd Callings Are Found in Uncle Sam's Census



WASHINGTON—Oftentimes a man doesn't do as well at his own occupation as he ought to—thinks he has made a mistake and believes he can better himself. Here are a few suggestions for anyone thus dissatisfied from the thirteenth United States census:

There is a snake merchant who has a ranch out in Texas and has for more than seven years made a business of handling snakes. In one year he sold over 150,000 rattlers and blacksnakes, getting from a quarter to two dollars each.

Formerly all the parts of a shoe were made by a shoemaker; today this industry employs judges, fakirs, plover, sluggers, busters-out, cripple chasers and pancake-makers—all engaged one way or another in the making of shoes or parts of them.

Another man seems to be in a class by himself. In Kansas City he bottles the smoke of hickory logs. He says that when it is let loose in an airtight compartment where meat has been hung it will produce the same results as though the meat had been cured in an old-fashioned smoke-house.

There is a man out Seattle way whose business it is to secure the mustaches from walrus killed in Bering Strait. These stout bristles are plucked from the nose of the walrus by Indians, tied into small bundles and sold by the Seattle citizen (who made \$1,000 by this traffic in 1911) to agents on the Pacific coast. The agents ship them to China, where they are in demand as toothpicks. In an aged bull walrus the bristles are about a foot long and nearly as thick as a lead pencil. They are tough, and when made into picks can be pushed between the teeth without injury to the enamel.

Then there are also the whittler and the pouncer in a hat factory; a dock wallpaper is a kind of longshoreman; a tanager works in a clock factory; a tanager works in connection with oysters; a tanager works in a glass factory.

## HE RAN AFOUL OF THE LAW

New Yorker Who Pursued a Burglar Had to Spend Night in a Cell.

This is a funny little town of ours, the Cincinnati Times-Star's New York correspondent writes. Things happen here that couldn't possibly happen anywhere else. The other night, for example, a man whose name may be set down as Jim Smith was awakened by a tinkling noise in the front room. Mr. Smith rose, pulled on the conventional slacks, took his sixshooter and went stalking a burglar. He found that individual packing up the silver. "Throw up your hands!" said Mr. Smith.

A frightened gasp was the reply. The burglar shut off his pocket electric lamp and leaped on the fire escape. So did Mr. Smith. The pair reached the street safely and tore down that thoroughfare. On the way the burglar presumably threw away his electric lamp and whatever other tools of his trade he possessed. When the running pair came in sight of one of Mr. Waldo's policemen on peg post it was the burglar who clasped the astonished officer about the knees. "Help!" said the burglar, impressively, "a nutty guy's chasin' me."

There was no help for it. The officer took the burglar and Mr. Smith to the station house. There the burglar was searched, but nothing incriminating was found. Early the next morning a lawyer appeared for the burglar, and when he was arraigned in court he was discharged because Smith's identification was necessarily imperfect. Smith was sure of his man—but the lawyer rather shook his certainty. In the meantime no lawyer appeared for Smith. He spent the night in the cell. Oh, sure, he was placed under arrest for carrying a revolver without a license. The magistrate bound him over on \$1,000 to appear before the grand jury.



## FEAST FOR JAPANESE DOLLS

Curious Manner in Which Children Observe Month of February—Answers to St. Valentine's Day.

In that land of feasts and festivals—Japan—the most popular one with the children is the feast of dolls, which takes place in the month of February. It perhaps answers to our St. Valentine's festivities.

The fun lasts for three days, and if little Miss Japan's father and mother have laid up in store for this occasion, dolls by the hundred are brought forth to celebrate the feast, and many of the dolls are years, even, for every doll that enters a Japanese home is treasured and kept for this great day.

The best room in the house is chosen, here shelves covered with rich silken hangings, gay in color, are arranged, perhaps five or six shelves, extending the length of one side of the room.

The principal dolls are the emperor and empress of Japan, or two dolls dressed to represent these august personages in their court attire. Everything centers about them; dolls to represent maids of honor, courtiers, and statesmen, each in appropriate dress, are ranged next in order.

Everything which their imperial majesties can possibly need in the way of household furniture is represented in miniature; silver cups, bowls, and rice buckets, on lacquered trays, are placed before the emperor and empress, and each day the little child for whom this festival is prepared fills the dishes with the different kinds of food used in a Japanese household—rice, fruits, nuts and cake, or sweet wine.

At the end of the feast the dolls are packed away for another year, except two or three, which are left out for daily use.

## MEXICO MUST MAINTAIN ORDER

Emphatic Note Being Prepared for Dilatory Madero.

Brigandage and Lawlessness Rouse Ire of American Government, and Must Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, who has been here in conference with the State department officials regarding conditions in Mexico, has gone to New York, preparatory to sailing for his post. He is without the expected note of representation this government is preparing to send to the Mexican government demanding protection for citizens and their property.

This action is taken as a further evidence of the intention of the administration to deal circumspectly with this delicate situation. The communication is being prepared with the greatest care in the State department, and will be transmitted to the United States ambassador early in January.

The deliberation with which the officials are moving is expected to result in the production of a brief that is expected to be well-nigh unanswerable except by a promise of prompt and adequate action on the part of the Mexican government to meet fairly and fully the demands of the United States in the matter of the plain American interests in Mexico.

Justification for this demand by the United States is declared to be found in the numerous reports from every quarter that conditions in Mexico have grown worse since the dispatch of Secretary Knox's note of protest last September, and that there has been a marked increase in brigandage and in the kidnaping of citizens of the United States for ransom and in the levying of forced war loans by rebels on American mines and plantations.

## CASH CANNOT BE CORNERED

J. P. Morgan Asserts Alleged Trust Is Impossibility.

EPICRAMS OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

All the money in Christendom and all the banks in Christendom could not form a monopoly that would control money.

What I call money is the basis of banking.

If he had the credit and I had the money (referring to a hypothetical man in control of the credit of the country), his customer would be badly off.

When a man has vast power and abuses it, he loses it—and he never gets it back again, either.

The question of control, in this country, at least, is (personal); that is, in money.

I would rather have competition. You must remember that not all securities sold and issued are always good, and when there is a responsible fiscal agent, there is moral strength behind them.

American stockholders take little interest in the management of their corporations. That is why we organize a voting trust in order to protect the company.

There is no place where mergers and consolidations have taken place to the extent they have in Great Britain.

"You believe in buying up the competing line?" asked Mr. Undermyer. "Why, sure," said Mr. Morgan.

My idea is that it (the stock of the Equitable company) should be turned over to the policy-holders.

## COST OF LIVING UP TO FARMERS

Government Expert Says All Depends on Size of Crops.

Soil Must Be Made to Yield More—Proportion of Farmers Growing Smaller.

Washington, D. C.—The lever that will break the backbone of high prices of foodstuffs is more intensive farming, cultivation of unoccupied lands near the large cities and more intelligent methods of agriculture, in the opinion expressed by Professor Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils, of the department of agriculture. Dr. Whitney is a leading authority on soils and their uses and his many publications on soils and their adaptation to crop production and their relation to food consumption have attracted world-wide attention.

Dr. Whitney is preparing a bulletin on soils of the country and their relation to the nation's future food supply. He draws special attention to the vast amount of uncultivated areas of land, the decline in the cultivated areas compared with the rapid increase of the country's population.

"The country is advancing in every line," said Dr. Whitney. "People are living better than ever before. As a result we are stronger physically and mentally. We are consuming more foodstuffs per capita than the population of the European countries and I would not for a moment attempt to discourage less food consumption. It is plain that until we get a larger supply of foodstuffs, and if the period of high salaries continues, we can expect the present high cost of living to continue."

"So let us touch the producing side of the question. For instance, the states north of the Potomac and east of the Ohio river have a total area of 12,322,880 acres. The area under cultivation in this territory is estimated at a little over 40,000,000 acres. Added to this is 27,000,000 acres used for forestry. So we have over 42,000,000 acres of idle land in the territory lying in the states."

"During the past 30 years the amount of land in use has steadily decreased until it is now about 20 per cent less than in 1880, while the country as a whole has been growing at a phenomenal rate."

"The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the states during the past 30 years, while the total population has largely increased. There are at present, mark you, about 1,900,000 persons engaged in agriculture in the area under consideration with a population of over 30,000,000 non-agricultural producers to be fed."

"The bureau of soils estimates that the land under cultivation in the area can be made to yield at least four times as much as at present by more intelligent and intensive methods of farming. Moreover, the same up-to-date methods used on the idle lands will have a yielding capacity of over eight times as much as at present."

"Careful investigations conducted by the bureau prove that these lands are well adapted to all classes of crops from the early fruit, truck and vegetables to the latest storage fruits and vegetables for winter use, and to the most intensive kind of dairy farming."

"The conditions in the eastern section of the country are similar to those existing in other sections. So whether the cost of living is to be reduced or not, it is perfectly plain to even the layman mind that to feed the present and constantly-growing population of the country a greater production of foodstuffs must be raised."

"To do this more people have got to return to the farms; it is necessary to put more land under cultivation; more improved methods of agriculture, and more intensified farming must be followed."

## Tests Confirm Danger of Common Stable Flies

SURGEON JOHN F. ANDERSON and Past Assistant Surgeon Wade H. Frost of the United States public health service have completed experiments which confirm the contention of Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical school, that infantile paralysis is communicated by the stable fly.

At the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography here recently Dr. Rosenau described his experiments. He infected several monkeys with infantile paralysis, and exposed them daily from the time of inoculation till death to the bites of several hundred stable flies.

Twelve other monkeys were then exposed to the bites of these flies. At the time that Dr. Rosenau made his announcement six of the twelve had developed symptoms characteristic of infantile paralysis. Of the six, two died, three were paralyzed and one recovered. In the cord of one of the monkeys were found the characteristic lesion of infantile paralysis. The cord of the other dead monkey showed changes less characteristic of the disease. At the time of the announcement a sufficient interval had not elapsed to determine the result of the attempt to transmit the infection of other monkeys by inoculation with



The cord of one of the two that had died.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. Frost sought to repeat the conditions of Dr. Rosenau's experiments.

Their report made public the other day states that on October 3 monkey No. 242 was inoculated with an emulsion of the cord of the monkey which died of infantile paralysis. Until his death from the disease on October 8, the animal was exposed for two hours daily to the bites of 300 stable flies, collected in Washington. Another monkey similarly inoculated on October 5 was, beginning October 7, exposed daily to the bites of the same flies.

Beginning October 4 two other monkeys were exposed daily for about two hours to the bites of these same flies, and, beginning October 5, a third new monkey was similarly exposed. All three subsequently developed symptoms of infantile paralysis.

## LAND OF OUR FOREFATHERS

Edward Everett's Tribute to England as the Cradle and Refuge of Free Principles.

For myself I can truly say that after my native land I feel a tenderness and a reverence for that of my fathers. The pride I take in my own country makes me respect that from which we are sprung. The sound of my native language beyond the sea is a music to my ears beyond the richest strains of Tuscan softness or Castilian majesty.

I am not—I need not say I am not—the panegyrist of England. I am not dazzled by her riches nor awed by her power. The scepter, the miter and the coronet, stars, garters and ribbons seem to me poor things for great men to contend for.

But England is the cradle and the refuge of free principles, though often persecuted; the school of religious liberty, the more precious for the struggles through which it has passed; she holds the tombs of those who have reflected honor on all who speak the English tongue; she is the birthplace of our fathers, the home of the Pilgrims; it is there which I love and venerate in England.

I should feel ashamed of an enthusiasm for Italy and Greece did I not also feel it for a land like this. In an American it would seem to be degenerate and ungrateful to hang with passion upon the traces of Homer and Virgil and follow without emotion the nearer and plainer footsteps of Shakespeare and Milton. I should think him cold in love for his native land who felt no melting in his heart for that other native country which holds the ashes of his forefathers.—Edward Everett.

## Fair Sex Drinks More Than Men in the Capital



WOMEN, especially young girls, are rapidly becoming more and more addicted to intoxicating liquor in the national capital, while the men are rapidly growing more abstemious, according to Albert E. Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti-Saloon league of the District of Columbia. His accusation has aroused women generally here, and it is a subject of agitated discussion.

Mr. Shoemaker made his charge before the Women's Christian Temperance union, attributing the increasing thirst among women to the heavy competition among proprietors of handsomely furnished cafes and their willingness to "take a chance" in permitting women and young girls to drink.

He also declared that under the existing laws it was impossible to secure the conviction of those who sold liquor to minors.

Insanity sates upon the bachelors with greater ease than upon the benighted, despite the worry the latter is supposed to undergo, according to the report of the government hospital for the insane, just submitted to Secretary of the Interior Fisher. Another fact brought out by the report is that out of nearly 3,000 patients in the institution only three are being treated for insanity brought on by the use of alcohol. This is contrary to the generally accepted theory, which contributes to alcoholism a large proportion of the unfortunate.

A significant feature of the report lies in the statement that there are a far greater proportion of foreign insane patients than American, and that of the foreigners the majority are Germans. That insanity, in a large measure, is hereditary, is evidenced by the statement that the asylum scientists have discovered one family in West Virginia whose pedigree has been traced back through 675 individuals, of whom 54 were mentally defective.

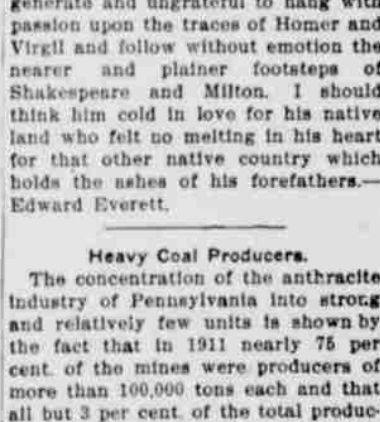
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## GOOD ELECTRIC SIGN PUZZLE

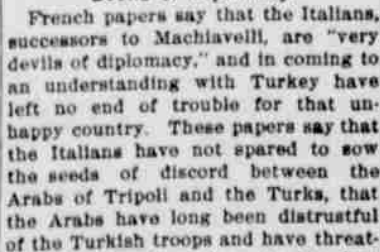
Object is to See How Many Squares Can Be Found on the Big "T," One at Each Corner.



Electric Sign Puzzle.

four bulbs, one at each corner, constituting a square?

The second diagram shows how



Solution of Puzzle.

forty-one different squares can be found on the electric light sign.

For Emergencies.

In some of the college settlements there are penny savings banks for children.

One Saturday a small boy arrived with an important air and withdrew 2 cents from his account. Monday morning he promptly returned the money.

"So you didn't spend your 2 cents," observed the worker in charge.

"Oh, no," he replied, "but a fellow just likes to have a little cash on hand over Sunday."—Harper's Magazine.

How Many Words Do You Use?

Shakespeare had a vocabulary of about 15,000 words; Milton had one of about 8,000 words. The average learned man has a vocabulary considerably smaller than Milton's; the average man who is not learned can get along with 3,000 or 4,000, and the man who doesn't do much of any thinking can get along with about 1,000 words.

Talkative.

You could tell he had a jag on by the way his tongue would wag on.

## DEFENDS ISSUING PARDONS

Arkansas Governor Tells Why He Freed 316 State Convicts.

Little Rock, Ark.—Characterizing the Arkansas penitentiary under the lease system as a burning, seething hell, consuming human beings, who are being fed into it in a manner which results in nothing but making fortunes for contractors, Governor Donaghey, issued a statement in defense of his action recently in issuing pardons to 316 state convicts.

According to a newspaper compilation, based on the state records, 43 of those pardoned by Governor Donaghey were convicted of murder or manslaughter, 111 of grand larceny, four assault, five robbery, 19 forgery, 32 burglary, 26 assault to kill and 72 of crimes ranging from hog stealing to bigamy.

## Barbers' Mortality High.

Sacramento—Fewer bankers and more barbers die of tuberculosis than any other workers classified by the state board of health, according to a report just made public. Bankers, brokers, business men and those in general whose work is mental rather than physical and whose surroundings at work and at home are almost ideally sanitary, show the highest resistance. Barbers and hairdressers show the astonishing death rate from tuberculosis of a fraction more than one in every four.

## Taft Full Professor.

New Haven, Conn.—President Taft will make his permanent residence in this city when he takes up the duties of the Kent professorship at Yale College next spring. He has requested a friend to find him a house. In connection with the professorship it is understood that at the next meeting of the corporation the tender of it will be formally made and will be accepted by President Taft. Besides filling the duties of Kent professorship, the president will lecture on constitutional and international law in the law school.

## Wealthy Galicians Fleeing.

Paris—Austria-Hungary is spending \$800,000 a day to defray the expenditures of the mobilization of her army, according to an estimate made by a correspondent of the Temps, just returned from Galicia, Austria. The whole of the commercial and industrial life of the country has been disorganized, he adds. In Galicia neither money nor food is to be had and the wealthier part of the population has fled from the country.

## Big Drydock Asked For.

Washington, D. C.—A \$1,000,000 drydock in San Francisco bay will be asked of congress by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in a recommendation he will soon send to the house appropriations committee. The secretary definitely decided to ask congress for the \$1,000,000 dock at this session. The appropriation will be included in the naval appropriation bill. If the sum is granted work on the dock will be begun within the year.

## World's Crops Reported.

Washington, D. C.—The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has reported to the department of agriculture on the year's crop figures. According to the institute, the production in Germany was: Wheat, 160,227,000; rye, 456,608,000; oats, 965,999,000; barley, 159,927,000 bushels. Austria produced in wheat 69,640,000; rye, 117,114,000; oats, 167,423,000; barley, 78,384,000 bushels. In 10 European countries and Canada the production of sugar beets was 136 per cent of last year's production.

## Bill Goes to Conference.

Washington, D. C.—The "literacy test" immigration bill, which passed the house Friday and was brought back to the senate for its concurrence, was sent to conference Saturday. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, moved that the senate disagree to the house amendments. A conference was asked for, and Senator Gallinger appointed Senators Dillingham, Lodge and Smith, of South Carolina, as conferees in the senate.

## Van Schaick Pardoned.

Washington, D. C.—The president has granted a pardon to Captain William H. Van Schaick, who commanded the steamboat General Slocum, which burned in 1894 in East River, off New York City, resulting in the loss of 1030 lives, mostly women and children. Captain Van Schaick has been out of prison on parole for some time. Captain Van Schaick in 1906 was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for criminal negligence in failure to have sufficient life-saving and fire equipment aboard his vessel.

## Halibut Brings Big Price.

Seattle, Wash.—Fourteen thousand pounds of halibut sold for the record price of 104 cents a pound when the fishing steamer Molca arrived here from a 22-day cruise off Vancouver Island. The price of halibut has jumped rapidly since the fishermen's strike began two months ago and the few independent crews operating are reaping huge profits.

## Opium Evil Persistent.

Pekin—In view of the unsatisfactory position of the opium question the Chinese government has issued a manifesto reiterating its desire to suppress the evil and save the people from a life of degradation. The manifesto expresses the fear that although the government is in earnest, the people are evasive. Referring to the agreement with Great Britain, it points out that the cessation of the importation of Indian opium depends on the entire prohibition of the cultivation of the native article.

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## Taking of Town Confirmed.

El Paso, Tex.—Despite the denial of Minister Hernandez, the taking of Ascension by the rebels is confirmed officially at Juarez and reported by numerous refugees coming from the town. The taking of Casas Grandes as reported by rebels, remains unconfirmed. Railway reports say nothing of the Casas Grandes attack. The Seventh Federal cavalry is proceeding slowly behind railroad work trains toward Ascension.

## Flying Santa Sheds Furs.

San Francisco—Santa Claus in an aeroplane flew over the heads of thousands of persons gathered here Christmas at the third international aviation meet of the Pacific Coast, and dropped bags of candy and nuts into the crowd. The warm weather, however, made it uncomfortable for Santa and he soon alighted, to shed his furs.

## Capital Society Girls Abandon Sports for Art

A GROUP of Washington society girls have forsaken outdoor sports for the fine arts. In previous years most of the members of the smart set could be found almost any morning taking a "beauty ride" in the parks or on the speedway.

Three mornings each week the daughters of cabinet ministers, soldiers and diplomats may be found leaning over easels, with brushes, studying oil painting under the tutelage of E. C. Messer, head of the art school of the Corcoran art gallery.

The embryo artists do not seem to get any special attention from their professor just because they happen to be the daughters of notables.

When Professor Messer was asked what progress the members of his class were making he replied that they were all showing some talent, although he did not seem to realize that there was anything unusual in the late additions to his class role.

"Miss Nagel, the daughter of a cabinet officer," he asked. "Why, it never occurred to me to ask who her father is. Girls are just girls when



then come to the school. But she is doing fine work. Miss Meyer and Miss Townsend are doing well also. Miss Townsend already has gone into the life class."

Miss Townsend is the daughter of a former minister to Portugal. As a child she played with the deposed King Manuel. Several years ago the former playmates met in London, and it was reported that the king had asked her to marry him.

Miss Hildegarde Nagel is the eldest daughter of the secretary of commerce and labor, and Miss Meyer is the daughter of the secretary of the navy. There are about a dozen altogether in the class who were recruited from Washington's smart set.

## Orders Founded by Women.

Two of the most famous female religious orders of the world, the Sacred Heart and Sisters of Charity, were founded by married women. Mme. Barat organized the Sacred Heart primarily to look after the education of the poverty stricken daughters of nobility and aristocracy of France, stripped of their property by the terrorists, Charles and Napoleon. The Sisters of Charity were organized by Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, a well-to-day Protestant convert to Catholicism. She was the daughter of a New York merchant, and she established the order to teach and minister to the masses.

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