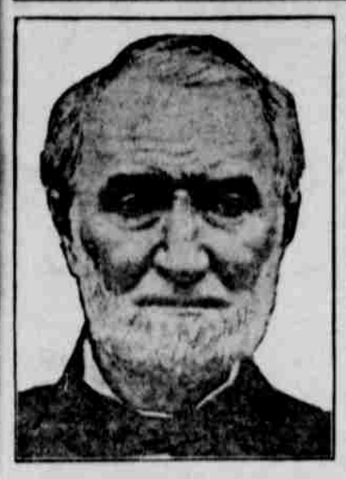
WHO'S WHO AND WHY

PASSING OF UNIQUE UNCLE JOE CANNON



The defeat of Uncle Joe Cannon for re-election will remove from Congress one of the most picturesque characters in the last half century of American politics. Whatever storms may have arisen over Mr. Cannon's official acts and political opinions, and they have been many in recent years, nobody ever attempted to dispute the fact that Uncle Joe has stood alone, a unique figure in the life of the national capital.

Able, forceful, a born fighter and one of the homeliest and most lovable of men, the passing of Uncle Joe Cannon and his inseparable cigar will leave a void, at least for folks who thought they could see in him the typical rough and ready American politician of earlier days.

When the former speaker closes his public career on March 4, 1913, he will have served longer as a member of the house of representatives than any other man. It will have been forty years since he first took his seat in that body, and during that time he was a candidate twenty times and elected nineteen times.

He entered the house when James G. Blaine was speaker. His only defeat until adverse political fortune overtook him this fall was in 1890.

But Uncle Joe has established a record in another respect. He served longer consecutively as speaker of the house than any other man. The aggregate of Henry Clay's broken terms as presiding officer of the lower branch of congress exceeded Mr. Cannon's period of office, but only by a year.

Uncle Joe will be seventy-seven years old next May. He has no intention of ever again seeking office. He probably wouldn't accept another nomination. He didn't want the last nomination.

SPRING-RICE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

It is said Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the new British ambassador at Washington, like his predecessor, Mr. Bryce, believes the Panama canal problem is soluble, and that he is imbued with pronounced American sympathies.

Moreover, he was the principal lieutenant of his chief, the late Lord Pauncefote, in the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, on the subject of the Panama canal, the interpretation of which constitutes the basis of the differences which have lately arisen. Indeed, he is generally understood to have drafted the greater part, if not the whole, of that instrument.

His appointment, therefore, is particularly appropriate, and it is certain that the same diplomat who helped to negotiate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the place of the objectionable Clayton-Bulwer agreement, with the object of promoting friendship between Great Britain and the United States, will now know how to construe in the happiest manner for both countries the questions which have arisen in connection with what is, after all, in a sense, his own offspring.

Sir Cecil, a man of most conciliatory disposition and agreeable manner, was last in this country in February, 1905, at the moment when the great powers were beginning to take steps to bring the war between Japan and Russia to a close. He was then councilor of the British embassy at Berlin.

QUEEN DONS APRON; LABORS FOR POOR

The busiest of a small gathering of workers who were occupied the other day at the Imperial Institute in unpacking, sorting and repacking many thousands of useful winter garments for the poor was Queen Mary. It was shortly after noon when her majesty arrived, and it was not until nearly 4 o'clock that the royal carriage arrived to take her back to Buckingham palace.

Throughout the whole of this time, with only a short interval for a little lunch at 1:30 o'clock, the queen, assisted by her ladies in waiting, Lady Bertha Dawkins and Lady Katherine Coke, and a few privileged gentlewomen, together with several old and trusted royal servants, was supervising this labor of love for the poor.

In setting this example to the women of England her majesty was no mere figurehead. She inspected every crate, bale and package as the men unpacked them in the north gallery of the institute, and was as busy and enthusiastic about her work as any of her little band of helpers.

Boxes and crates of all sizes were lying about in heaps on all sides, and as they were dismantled under the eyes of the queen the articles they contained were placed on long rows of tables, which occupied the whole length of the north gallery. Her majesty herself, after greeting the ladies with a smile and a handshake, soon after her arrival took off her hat and furs and put on a pair of working gloves.

Then, further equipping herself with a business-like apron over the front of her walking skirt and a pair of small but serviceable scissors, she set to work and directed the operations.

BRAKEMAN ELECTED COUNTY TREASURER

From helper in a round house to county treasurer is a part of the life story of Samuel J. Bryan, Democratic treasurer-elect of El Paso county, Colorado.

Crippled in a railroad wreck six years ago and so seriously injured that surgeons declared he could not survive, handicapped by lack of education, Bryan's steady climb up the ladder is referred to by his friends as an example of what pluck and perseverance will do. Bryan's friends gave him a plurality of nearly 1,000.

When he was working as a brakeman about six years ago, Bryan was knocked under the cars in a wreck. Both legs were cut off and other injuries were such that death was only a matter of hours, the surgeons declared.

But Bryan had a strong desire to live. He passed two years on a hospital cot, during which time he underwent eight operations. Then he decided to quit the dangerous work of railroading, but feared his lack of education would prove a big handicap. His wife urged him to devote his time to study, and between them they decided upon a course in bookkeeping and accounting. Bryan made rapid progress in his studies, invested his savings in cork limbs, and started out after leaving the hospital to find a job.

His friends of the road elected him secretary and treasurer of the Order of Trainmen, and his work in that capacity was performed so satisfactorily that other lodges elected him to similar offices. Bryan wasn't satisfied to be a lodge clerk long, however. Two years ago friends urged him to run for the office of justice of the peace. He demurred, because he knew nothing about law, and even justices, he thought, should know something of jurisprudence.

Again Bryan and his wife discussed matters, and he decided to study [illegible] practices. After completing the course he ran for [illegible] big majority.

TRAPPER MUST BE SKILLED

Farmer Boy, to Be Successful, Must Acquire Knowledge of Habits of Different Animals.

Wild animals depend largely on their scent to escape pitfalls and traps. Consequently, any effort in trapping must first of all eliminate odors. Therefore, to be most successful in capturing fur animals requires knowledge of the habits of each. The setting of traps requires skill, not only in placing them in the right spot, but in covering up odors and the evidence of the presence of human beings. The time of the year and the character of the weather have much to do in finding prizes on making the rounds in the morning. Animals are governed largely by weather conditions and when a severe snowstorm or cold snap approaches, remain close in their dens or holes. At such times the trapper will not have much luck. Dry, cold, frosty nights in winter are also not fruitful of good results. But when the nights are dark, rainy and cloudy the chances for good catches are very favorable.

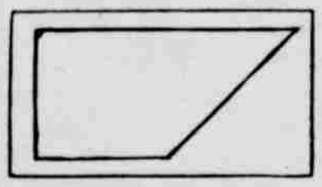
Most game is usually found in wild, rough, hilly or swampy countries. Foxes and wolves are sometimes seen on the open prairie. In looking for signs of game observe carefully the rocks and brush along creeks, ponds and lakes. The paths of beaver, muskrat, coon and mink are evidences that fur-bearing game travels in that vicinity. These are sure signs and are splendid places to trap. For mink, which is one of the most valuable fur animals, the trap should be set near the den. Trapping for mink may begin in November and continue until April, between which dates the fur is prime.

If a plain trail leads into and along the edge of the water, the trap may be set in the water at the extreme edge, so that it will not be conspicuous. The chain should be fastened with a stake deep under the water. In open drifts and hollow logs the trap is set at the entrance and covered with leaves and the bait places in the hole a few inches from the entrance. Traps should be handled with gloves.

LITTLE DISSECTION PUZZLE

Trick Is to Cut Piece of Cardboard Into Four Pieces of Precisely Same Shape and Size.

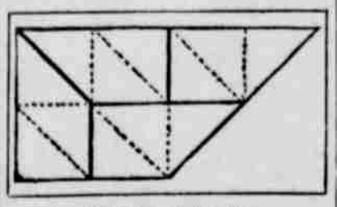
Cut out a piece of paper or cardboard of the shape shown in the illustration. It will be seen at once that the proportions are simply those of a square attached to half another simi



Dissection Puzzle.

lar square, divided diagonally. The puzzle is to cut it into four pieces all of precisely the same size and shape.

The solution to this puzzle is shown in the second illustration. Di-



Solution of Puzzle.

vide the figure up into twelve equal triangles, and it is easy to discover the directions of the cuts as indicated by the dark lines.

Greetings.

It is common in Arabia to put cheek to cheek.

The Hindo falls in the dust before his superior.

The Chinaman dismounts when a great man goes by.

A Japanese removes his sandals, crosses his hands, and cries out "Spare me!"

The Burmese pretend to smell of a person's face, pronounce it sweet, and then ask for a "smell."

The Australian natives practice the singular custom when meeting of sticking out their tongues at each other.

A striking salutation of the South Sea Islanders is to fling a jar of water over the head of a friend.

The Arabs hug and kiss each other

The Singer.

He sang a song each morning
Of bliss he'd never had;
He simply sang at evening
[illegible] feeling sad.

FOR SPECIAL ARBITRATION

Taft Believes Canal Tolls Issue Not a Hague Matter.

Washington, D. C.—Although President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the issues between Great Britain and the United States over the Panama canal tolls, he does not favor such procedure by The Hague tribunal. Although he has not given the subject of a tribunal much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain.

The president has expressed to friends the view that all The Hague tribunal would be against this nation, and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous, because Europe is interested in Panama. In a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued, there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision.

Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal should be created to arbitrate this dispute.

OIL OUTPUT SHOWS BIG LOSS

Increased Demand Has Buoyant Effect on Petroleum Prices.

Washington, D. C. — With the world's consumption of oil aggregating 1,000,000 barrels a day, of which the United States supplied almost two-thirds, production of petroleum in this country in 1912 was 220,200,000 42-gallon barrels, or about 250,000 barrels less than 1911. While the production was less, the rising price of oil increased the total value of the product markedly. Last year the output was valued at $150,000,000, an increase of about $16,000,000 over 1911.

According to David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, the Eastern oil fields, as a rule declined production because it was impossible to keep up with the great output of 1911 without large additional discoveries of pools in the older fields. The Eastern decline, however, was offset by the increase in California.

FOUR VESSELS TO OPERATE

Trade From New York to Pacific Coast to Be By Way of Horn.

San Francisco—Details of the founding of the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship company were made public here Monday. Bonds to the value of $750,000 were sold in San Francisco by W. R. Grace & Co., agents for the company here, and the 7500-ton steamer Santa Cruz, one of four vessels to operate between New York and Pacific Coast ports, via Magellan, will begin loading cargo at Philadelphia February 1.

Three other liners will go into commission immediately afterward. They are the Santa Clara, Santa Catalina and Santa Cecilia. Each is of 10,000 tons, but for the present it is not intended to fit them for carrying passengers. The Santa Cruz will carry about 75 passengers.

BATH TUB TRIAL IS RE-SET

Government Guided By New Decisions in Suit Against Trusts.

Washington, D. C.—The re-trial of the criminal anti-trust suit against the so-called bath tub trust will begin at Detroit on February 3, before United States District Judge Sessions, of Grand Rapids.

At the first trial the jury disagreed. The government delayed the re-trial until the Supreme court decided the important issues involved in the civil case against the alleged trust. That decision, recently given, compels the dissolution of the combination of 16 corporations and 64 individuals, manufacturers of enameled ironware in various parts of the country.

I. W. W. Clubbed in Riot.

Los Angeles—Several hundred I. W. W. and sympathizers, marching behind a red flag, carried by two Mexican Amazons, precipitated a riot in which clubs and revolvers figured, at Third and Los Angeles streets Sunday. Several of the rioters were injured by police clubs and four arrests were made. The men, all foreigners, will be arraigned on charges of inciting a riot. The crowd was marching through the downtown streets preparatory to a demonstration at First and Los Angeles streets.

Taft Auto Stuck in Mud.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft took his brother, Henry W. Taft, for a ride in one of the White House automobiles and the story of the sightseeing trip became noised around the city. The president chose a new Virginia road, but before much ground had been covered mud made the way impassable. The president and his brother decided to walk back to the White House, but before they had gone far the machine overtook them, having been pulled out of the mud by a farmer's team.

Idaho Mines Pay Owners.

Spokane—The lead-silver mines of the Coeur d'Alene district during 1912 paid an average of $8000 a day in dividends. The total for the year passes the $3,000,000 mark by a good margin. The Bunker Hill & Sullivan takes first place by paying dividends during the year of $850,200, which brings its grand total up to $13,977,150. The Federal company, with its three mines, Standard, Morning and Last Chance, passed $800,000 in dividends.

Assassin Gets Eight Years.

Yekaterinodar, Russia—The workman, Sedelnikoff, who assassinated H. H. Emerich, the American superintendent of the Kyshtym Copper company on October 20, 1911, has been condemned to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor by the Circuit court. Emerich was killed by a shot fired through the window of his residence at Kyshtym. The assassin was arrested last July, and confessed the crime.

WOULD REVIVE ARMY CANTEEN

General Wood Also Recommends New Merit System.

Would Weed Out Unfit Officers, Recognizing Fitness and Ability in Promotion.

Washington, D. C.—The restoration of the army canteen and enactment of legislation for the elimination from the United States army of unfit officers are among the principal recommendations of Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, in his annual report made public Saturday.

General Wood recommends the concentration of the army on strategic lines and in areas where it can be maintained more economically. He would transfer all the personnel of the staff corps — excepting engineers, medical officers and chaplains—to the line, increasing the number of the general officers and line officers in the different grades.

The transfer of the personnel of staff corps to the line, in General Wood's opinion, will terminate the constant struggle between line and staff, a struggle which is as old as the army and one which promises to continue. There would be no interference with promotion, nor would the members of the present staff corps lose any of their present advantages.

Discussing means for the elimination of unfit officers the chief of staff says:

"The full efficiency of an organization of men cannot be secured without a system by which the merits of the individuals shall have some effect upon their advancement.

"The army long has suffered from the lack of such a system. Up to the grade of colonel promotion is by seniority in each branch, and there is no way under the law by which an officer, no matter what his merit, can be advanced a single number except by making him a general officer."

CASTRO MAY REMAIN IN U. S.

Legal Steps Taken to Establish Status of Venezuelan.

New York — The Federal courts have been invoked in behalf of Cipriano Castro, and a writ of habeas corpus was granted to bring him before a judicial tribunal which may determine the cause of his detention at this port. It was alleged in the application that the ex-president of Venezuela was illegally held at the immigration station on Ellis island, where he has been detained since his arrival. The court will be asked to sustain the writ and thus set him at liberty.

Castro, immediately upon finding his right to land was questioned, had decided to return voluntarily to Europe, and had passage on the steamer Amerika for Hamburg. As soon as he learned the writ had been granted he cancelled his passage.

BODY OF AMBASSADOR REID REACHES NATIVE SHORES

New York—Great Britain delivered Saturday to his countrymen the body of Whitelaw Reid, editor, statesman and American ambassador, who died in London. The British cruiser Natal brought the body home and placed it under the Stars and Stripes in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

President Taft, dignitaries from the army and navy and representatives of foreign powers will attend the funeral services.

The Natal was met off Nantucket by two United States battleships and four destroyers and the funeral fleet lay off Sandy Hook Friday night. A thick fog blanketed the bay and it was 11 o'clock before the procession got under way. A gale that swept up the river made landing the coffin a difficult task.

Girls Eat No Chicken.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—By going without chicken at their Sunday dinners, by washing hair at 25 cents a head, cleaning rooms and other menial tasks, the 200 girls of the four dormitories of Colorado college have raised $9300 toward a $50,000 endowment fund to obtain $100,000 offered for a gymnasium by Mrs. A. D. Julliard, of New York City. As E. P. Shove, a retired business man here, has offered to give a dollar for each one they raise, the girls now have secured $18,600 and declare they will raise he rest.

Hope for West Not Lost.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain says he has not given up hope of securing the appointment of a Western man as secretary of the interior, and in a short time will again take up this question with President-Elect Wilson, probably by correspondence. Senator Chamberlain is insistent, as are other Western senators, that the West, in view of its vote in November, is entitled to at least one member of the cabinet, and he hopes that the co-operation of Western senators may bring Wilson to this view.

Gompers' Appeal Is Filed.

Washington, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, convicted of contempt of court and sentenced to jail in connection with the Buck Stove & Range case, filed their appeal in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. It alleges the men were convicted not of contempt of court, but of want of respect for judicial authority. Seventeen alleged errors are charged.

Laborer Finds Fortune.

Nowata, Okla.—George Hardsook, a laborer, unearthed $37,500 in gold while digging a trench near the village of Oglesby. Hardsook's possession of the wealth, however, probably will be of short duration, a state law requiring that such funds be surrendered to the owner of the land. The money bore evidence of having been buried a number of years.

PARCELS POST IS POPULAR

Department Stores and Wholesale Houses Largest Patrons.

Portland — Millinery in boxes as large as the law allows promises to cap the list of popular eligibles under the new parcel post law, but Milady had better warn Mr. Milliner to be sure that the receptacles for the aigretted headgear are sufficiently strong. Otherwise, with all the care and caution that Uncle Sam's mail clerks may take the chapeaux are likely to issue from their parcel post journeys bedraggled or smashed.

This is the warning that postal officials in Portland are sending out after the second day's wrestle with the innovation, when the local office almost became swamped with the rush of business.

The fact is that the Portland postoffice on the second day of parcel post traffic found itself extending its quarters almost into the streets in order to take care of the business, which, it is conjectured, is only a hint at the business to follow. The dozen sacks of parcels received from out of town points and the 25 sacks which were mailed in Portland fairly flooded the section set apart in the local office and a big overflow encroached on other departments. The indication is that an additional near-by building will be needed to handle the business inside of a few weeks when the traffic is regular and established.

Somewhat to stem the rush the authorities have asked that special delivery stamps not be placed on the parcels for a time, or until the service is thoroughly organized to deliver hurriedly. All special stamps on parcel mail will be ignored for the present.

One thing is plainly certain: The big department stores, the mail-order houses and the wholesale houses are going to take liberal advantage of the service. One department store mailed more than 150 packages. Another sent about 100 and a third mailed more than 50. Most of them were sent to nearby towns.

As the government restricts only such articles as always have been unmailable from passing through the parcel post office, almost every legitimate article of commerce already has been sent. The favorite commodity is millinery and the department stores are the senders.

The postoffice attaches fear that the millinery vendors use too fragile a material in packing. All packages are placed in pouches and sealed the same as regular mail. They are loaded onto wagons, sacks upon one another and packages in the sacks underneath, unless they are securely packed, are apt to become broken. Such things as millinery and eggs should be well protected, therefore, advise postal clerks.

It is a common thing to mail eggs, now that the parcel post has been established. Eggs are not considered freak shipments. In fact, a regular traffic in eggs is expected. Enterprising farmers near Portland are striving already to build up a regular trade with customers in the city, sending eggs and other farm products through the mail. A new field has been opened to inventors. They are trying now to devise a light, strong box of aluminum or other material, especially for mailing eggs.

Ordinary perishable goods such as fruit, vegetables, fish and meat can be sent by parcel post within the zone of origin, or a radius of about 50 miles. A man in Eastern Oregon had five pounds of beefsteak sent from the butcher shop in a nearby village to his home by parcel post.

Give Assurance of Peace.

Washington, D. C.—Senor Pedro Lascurain, Mexican minister of foreign affairs and personal representative of President Madero, came to Washington Friday to tell again to President Taft and Secretary Knox the story of his government's struggle with rebellions, to reassure them of its ability to protect American lives and property everywhere in that republic, and, incidentally, it was whispered, to find if there were any truth in recent reports that intervention by the United States was not merely a threat but an alarming possibility.

Seven-Story Building Burns.

Cincinnati—The Carlisle building, a seven-story stone structure at the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Walnut streets, was almost destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $250,000. The building is the center of Cincinnati's commercial district, within several hundred feet of the Gibson House, which was burned several weeks ago. For a while the Sinter hotel, on the west side of the building, was threatened, but escaped damage when the fire was confined to the Carlisle building.

Law for Blind Is Wanted.

Vancouver, Wash.—With a desire as to assist the blind, C. W. Masterson, blind representative-elect from Walla Walla county, visited the State school for the deaf here. He was once a teacher in this institution. During his visit here Mr. Masterson conferred with George W. Mullin, superintendent of the State school for the blind, and several teachers, getting ideas and needs of the institution. He said that he is going to introduce bills in the legislature which will materially benefit the blind, if passed.

Food Stores Discussed.

Philadelphia—As a means of reducing the cost of living, a system of cooperative stores for the sale of provisions was discussed by the Housekeepers' League here. Mrs. William B. Derr, who conducted the crusade for cheap eggs, presided. She said she had countless offers from producers in all parts of the East to supply provisions at rates that would mean a considerable lessening of prices, "if the business is properly managed."

Tacoma's Balance Less.

Tacoma, Wash.—The City of Tacoma has on hand to start 1913 more than $1,000,000 less than it possessed at the opening of 1912, according to the report of Controller Meade. The large amounts paid out on the new light and water plants, and the falling off in tax collections of about 6 per cent are principally responsible.

SHIPPING TRUST CONTROLS OCEAN

Territory Divided and Profits Are Put In Pool.

German and British Interests Dominate "Fighting Boats" Sent to Kill Competitors.

Washington, D. C. — Testimony about "a shipping combination that controlled the commerce of the seas with a stronger grasp than any combination which ever existed in the trade between the states," was presented to the house merchant marine committee.

Shippers told of being at the mercy of the combination. The former agent of one so-called "conference" or combination line related the methods of keeping independent lines out of the trade, of pooling profits and of dividing territory.

W. H. Douglas, of the New York exporting firm of Arkell & Douglass, declared that a combination of German and British lines existed controlling the ocean, and that the steamship managers in London were able to direct the course of trade at their will. Allerton D. Hitch, secretary and treasurer of Hagenmeyer Trading company, of New York, trading in Brazil, declared that the only independent line to South America was the Lloyd Brazileirio line, and that while his firm used it to an extent, its steamers were slow and that its officers, governmental appointees, were not trained.

John C. Seager, former representative of a conference line, testified that for several years he was agent at New York for the Prince line. He said his lines, the present Hamburg-South Amerika and the Lamport & Holt lines, were in a combination.

"When did the combination start?" inquired Representative Alexander, chairman of the committee.

"About 1895 or 1896," was the reply.

The witness explained that the combination had a system of deferred rebates and pooled the freight and commissions.

"You mean it pooled the profits?" inquired Representative Humphreys.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Seager replied. "We frequently got instruction to put on a 'fighting boat,' Mr. Seager further testified.

"That is, to put in the berth a boat with rates so low as to drive a competitor out of business. The loss was divided pro rata among the lines."

Mr. Seager also said there was a "gentleman's agreement" by which the Booth line took the trade in territory between Pernambuco and the Amazon, and the conference lines the territory south of Pernambuco.

"The policy was, 'you must not play in my yard and I won't in yours, but if you do I will bring down my family and break up your yard,' " he said.

William Lowery, South American agent for the Pan-American Mail, which it is said was driven out of business by the "trust," testified how large shippers declined to use the new line for fear of losing their rebates from the European lines. He suggested a statute excluding from American ports European ships giving such rebates.

"We have built the Panama canal for the benefit of British shipowners unless this government aids an American marine," said he.

"The idea that the ocean is free is about as big a fallacy as exists in America," testified William H. Douglas, a lagre New York exporter to South America and Europe.

"The steamship lines, German and British, are in combination, having the ocean under stricter control than any combination ever had any trade between the states. The men who sit in London controlling these lines can throw contracts for goods to any country they please simply by raising or lowering rates."

Seals Multiply Rapidly.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft, in a special message to congress Thursday, recommended the repeal of the act of congress which prohibited for five years the killing of fur seals on the Pribyloff islands, passed more than a year ago. Investigation, the president said, showed a remarkable increase in the size of the herd in one season, and proved conclusively that only the female seals and the bull male seals needed protection, and that thousands of "bachelor" seals can be killed yearly without reducing the herd.

Three States Facing Floods.

Pittsburg — Portions of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are facing a serious flood situation, owing to a steady and rapid rise of rivers and small streams. A wide area of low lands is under water. Hundreds of persons have been driven from their homes, many buildings are flooded, transportation companies are crippled and several thousand men employed in the flood zone are out of work. A stage of 32 feet, ten feet above the danger mark here, is expected.

Epidemic Isolates Town.

Cairo, Ill.—Gale, Ill., 30 miles north of here, is almost cut off from the surrounding country and shortage of provisions is adding to the horror of the cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic, from which one or two are dying daily, according to reports received here. Trouble in burying the dead is reported. A member of the State board of health went to Gale upon request to take charge of the meningitis situation.

Dinners Sent By Mail.

Roswell, N. M. — Four bachelor ranchmen, living on adjoining farms eight miles from Lake Arthur, near here, are eating a community dinner every day, with Uncle Sam officiating as waiter. The meal is cooked in a restaurant at Lake Arthur, and then dispatched by parcel post to the home of one of the men, where [illegible] four gather and all dine.