

POPULATION CENTER

Likely to Remain Within the State of Indiana.

Indications Are That the New Census Will Not Move It Far—Wickersham and Nagel to Report on Alaska.

Washington—Some spot in Indiana probably will mark the center of population of the United States for another ten years. It is worth while to emphasize the word "probably," because there is not available at this time very much definite information on which to base speculation as to where the center of population will be.

The officials in the census bureau who have access to the population returns refuse to speculate at all. Outsiders without a great deal of information in hand on which to base an opinion are disposed to predict that the "center" will not move very far from the point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., where it is now established.

The census figures so far made public show that there has been an enormous increase in population in the southwest during the last ten years. The northwest has also grown rapidly in population. If one examined the returns from the southwest and the northwest without taking into account the fact that the east has also increased its population within the last ten years, he would be inclined to say that the center of population would be pulled a considerable distance westward.

A fact worth bearing in mind is that the increases in population in the east particularly have been in the larger cities, and it is true, of course, that there are more large cities in the east than in the west. Another fact that will undoubtedly have a bearing on the "center of population" is that the millions of immigrants who have come in during the last ten years have nearly all camped in the eastern section of the country.

By the census of 1900, the center of population is in the following position:

Latitude, 39 degrees, 9 minutes, 36 seconds.

Longitude, 85 degrees, 45 minutes, 24 seconds.

This particular spot, as is generally known, is at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., and is marked by a monument. In the ten years from 1890 to 1900, the center of population moved westward 16 minutes and 1 second, or about 14 miles, and southward 2 minutes and 10 seconds, or about 24 miles.

It is comparatively easy matter to ascertain the center of population after the total count of the people of the country is known. This total count for the thirteenth census will not be known before the 1st of October, and possibly not before the 1st of November.

Center Moves Westward.

The center of population has moved almost due westward since 1790, when it was at a point some 23 miles east of Baltimore. From 1790 to 1890, it moved almost due west to a point 18 miles west of Baltimore. In the next ten years, from 1890 to 1899, it moved westward and slightly southward to a point about 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. That slight deviation toward the south was accounted for by the annexation of the territory of Louisiana. From 1819 to 1850, it took up its march westward again, with another slight deviation to the south, and brought up 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va. In the ten years between 1850 and 1859, it continued to move westward until it halted at a point about 19 miles southwest of Moorefield. In what is now the state of West Virginia.

Between 1859 and 1869 there was a slight movement northward as the "point" was located 15 miles south of Clarksville. In the present state of West Virginia. In the next ten years, 1869 to 1879, it moved west and slightly southward again and halted 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg. In what is now West Virginia. Between 1879 and 1889 there was a second slight bending toward the north, and it reached a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.

The sharpest turn northward was between 1869 and 1879, when it reached a point 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati. During the succeeding ten years, between 1879 and 1889, it veered to the south slightly again and reached a point eight miles west by south of Cincinnati.

In the next ten years it moved back to practically the same latitude it occupied in 1870, and in 1890 was located at a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind. During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the "center" moved westward a little less than three miles, and as has already been stated halted at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. This movement between 1890 and 1900 was the smallest in one hundred years.

FEDERAL IRRIGATION INQUIRY.

E. Dana Durand, director of the census, is seeking the advice of all persons possessing first-hand knowledge of the subject of irrigation with a view to devising a schedule of in-

quiries which will elicit adequate information concerning the extent and effect of that system of reclaiming land for the purpose of agriculture. This census or investigation was ordered by congress in act amending the census law passed last February. Under its provisions the director is ordered to ascertain the area of irrigated lands in the arid regions of the country; whether such irrigation is carried on under state or federal laws; the prices at which irrigated lands, including water rights, are obtainable; the character and value of crops produced upon them; the amount of water used for an acre; the situation of the various irrigation enterprises, together with a description of their methods of construction, their physical conditions and the amount of capital invested therein.

In taking the agricultural census, the field work for which has just been completed, the census office furnished the enumerators with a supplementary schedule relating to irrigation. These questions, however, did not develop all the information asked by congress, and nine different schedules are being prepared for special agents of the census bureau. In connection with these new schedules the director is asking the advice of government and state officials, corporations, experts and the special agents themselves, who have been selected because of their special fitness to do the work.

INVESTIGATING ALASKA AFFAIRS.

Washington—Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel have not gone to Alaska for their health. What may be termed the "Alaskan situation" is giving President Taft much concern. He desires that these two members of his cabinet shall sift to the bottom numerous controversies with respect to the government of the territory.

After they have studied the situation first hand he wants them to tell him what they think of his plan of having congress install the commission form of government up there. He wanted congress to provide this new form of government at the recent session; at his suggestion Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, introduced a reorganization bill, but so much opposition developed that the legislation was temporarily abandoned.

The president wants to know, too, whether there is anything in these stories that a syndicate in which J. Pierpont Morgan and the Guggenheims are the influential factors, is in a fair way to gain possession of about everything of value in the territory. Then there are numerous local quarrels that have been brought to the attention of the president.

Of course, the broad question relates to the future of the territory. It is incumbent on this administration to adopt a general policy with reference to the territory—a policy that may be safely followed for a generation to come. In adopting a general policy the question as to how the vast wealth of the territory is to be dealt with for generations to come, or is to be made available for the use of the present and succeeding generations under proper restrictions?

Messrs. Wickersham and Nagel expect to spend at least a month in the territory. They are under instructions to visit as many parts of it as they can in that time. James Wickersham (not related to the attorney general), the territorial delegate in congress, wants home rule for the territory and introduced a bill providing for an elective legislature of 24 members—four representatives and two senators from each judicial district.

Wickersham says the territory has more coal than Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio; more gold than California and Colorado put together, and more copper than Montana and Michigan. The price is the greatest within the gift of the United States, he asserts.

Protect the Toads.

An English gardener is in this country to start a breeding farm for toads. He declares that if American farmers realized the agricultural value of the toad they would protect it strictly and profit thereby.

Cutworms are the toad's favorite food. He also eats caterpillars, weevils, grasshoppers, crickets, thousand-legged worms and other insects. And his appetite is tremendous. It is estimated that a single toad in thirty days will consume 700 cutworms, 1,000 ants, 150 weevils, 140 ground beetles and several hundred miscellaneous bugs.

If the English expert is correct, the humble and homely toad is as surely important enough to deserve the kind offices of the department of agriculture, which is so multifariously active in the interests of the farmer.

Speaking of Dancing.

Read—I see a copy of the new motor car regulations in Ireland is forwarded by Consul Henry B. Miller of Belfast and may be seen at the bureau of manufactures.

Greene—Wonder if it says anything about Irish breakdowns?—Yankers Statesman

FAULT IN TRAINING

TOO MANY PARENTS NOT CONSISTENT WITH CHILDREN.

To Laugh at Frank Today and Punish for it Tomorrow Is Something of a Puzzle to the Infant Mind.

One of the greatest faults in training our children is a lack of consistency. We make a great mistake in laughing at cunning baby pranks. That will some day cease to be amusing. When the two-year-old baby feels herself badly misused and sulks in the corner with a comical look of offended dignity on her face it is laughable, but when the six-year-old girl screams in a passion because she cannot wear her new dress out to play in it is not so funny. And yet the principle involved in both instances is the same and the poor child is the sufferer.

Little William had been taught not to touch the piano and very seldom disobeyed, but one day he grew restless, and watching mother and Aunt Mary out of the corner of his eyes went over to the piano and down came the little fist on the shiny keys. He walked away with such a look of complete innocence that mother and aunt both laughed heartily, and auntie caught him up with a kiss and carried him out to see the kittens.

But the next day when mother and William called on the new minister's wife the little boy soon discovered the piano and started to play. His mother spoke to him, but he paid no heed, so she rose and started to close the piano, but Master William objected and there were angry screams and mother had to carry the little boy to her chair. And why not? Yesterday it had been a play; they had laughed at him then, so why not today? It was injustice to his baby heart and he rebelled. If so attention had been paid to the baby when she sulks she would have soon tired of her lonesome corner and forgotten her grievance, and if William in his restlessness had been gently reminded of the piano being a forbidden thing and his attention directed to something else, he probably would not have troubled the piano again. A good idea if the baby sulks is to leave the room immediately.

With an attention a baby's offended dignity wears off, and with no audience a screaming child will soon tire of its tantrum. But babies demand attention, and if we laugh at them for some little mischief one day they think they are cunning and will expect us to laugh at the same prank another day.

War and Culture.

So hostile to culture is war that the artisans of France have never been able to attain to the standards of workmanship which prevailed under the old monarchy. Latin has been unpronounced in England ever since the wars of the commonwealth. Our national culture started with the handicap of a seven-years' war, and was always a little behindhand. During the nineteenth century the American citizen was buffeted the waves of new development. His daily life was an experiment. His moral, social, political interests and duties were indeterminate. Nothing was settled for him by society. Was a man to have an opinion? Then he must make it himself. This demands a more serious labor than if he were obliged to manufacture his own shoes and candlesticks. No such drafts upon individual intellect is made in an old country. You cannot get a European to understand this distressing overtaxing of the intelligence in America. Nothing like it has occurred before, because in old countries opinion is part of caste and tradition; opinion is the shadow of interest and of social status—John J. Chapman in Atlantic.

Gypsy Wordless Language.

To communicate with one another, gypsies now use letters—and they use the telegraph, too, when necessary—especially in this country. But the modern Romany also follows the "pattaran," tracing the footsteps, or wagon tracks, of his friends on the road by the same method employed by his ancient prototype, reading "divine man" where no words are written as clearly as the gorgio does a roadside signboard. But the pattaran can be read by the gypsy only—it is hidden and secret, although it may be in plain sight, as a signboard is open and public. The pattaran may be formed of sticks or stones or grass, placed cross fashion at the parting of roads in such manner that only a gypsy would instantly notice and understand. To him it means much; first of all, the direction taken by Romany predecessors.—From Riley M. Fletcher Berry's "The American Gypsy" in Century.

Oregon Man's Insect Catcher.

In the country all sorts of homely devices are used to catch the bugs and kill them, and one Oregon man, who probably had his apple orchard overrun by some destructive species, patented a trap for the pests. A barrel has pieces cut out of the upper portion and is half filled with rotten or bruised apples or some other odoriferous fruit. On top of the barrel is placed a pan partially filled with water, oil or some poisonous liquid. From the apex of a tripod that keeps the barrel from falling off the barrel hangs a lantern. In the daytime the insects will be attracted by the odor of the fruit, and in flying up to feast many of them are likely to fly into the water. At night the lantern is lighted and bugs will come from afar to flutter against it and meet their death in the liquid below.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Quite a Failure.

"When he was a boy his mother thought he would be a president some day."

"He'll never get there."

"I'm afraid not. Still, he gets a lot of satisfaction out of being a big man in his lodge."

As a Professor Professor.

"How is Professor Plimmer getting along with his memory school?"

"He's swamped with applicants."

"What's the secret of his success?"

"He collects tuition in advance and teaches his pupils to remember everything but their debts."

WIFE'S PET DOG WAS USEFUL.

In Order to Secure New Silk Dress She Gives Beasts to Sister—Can Get Him Back.

"I haven't seen your pet dog for several days," said a devoted husband to his wife.

"No," she replied; "the fact is, I have given him away."

"Why, you needn't have done that. I had not particular objection to him."

"Oh, I know that! But I thought that it was not right for me to have a pet dog about the house when I have such a good, kind husband to lavish his affections upon."

The husband sank into a chair with a deep sigh.

"How much do you want, Mary?" he asked, as he drew his purse from his pocket; "it can't be a sealskin jacket, for the winter is over."

"No," she said, "it is not a sealskin jacket, darling; but I would really like a new silk dress this summer, and you know it had to be bought and made and all that."

"Now," he said, as he handed her the money, "what proof of your affections will you give me when you wear another dress, since you have given away your dog?"

"Oh," she sweetly replied, "I've given the dog to my sister, and I can get him back again!"

Then We'd Hear Things.

"It's in the world of politics," said the talkative man, "that the truth of the old saying, 'Money talks,' is most frequently proven."

"Yes," replied the wise citizen, "but if I had money would only talk, what sensations would we have."—Catholic Standard and Times.

AGREED.

Fudge—Troubles never cometh singly. Thash my 'sp'ience.

Smudge—Mine, too. I'm married 's'half, of man.

Proof at Hand.

Magistrate—Who is the prisoner? Policeman—He says he's a foreign nobleman, your honor.

Magistrate—Did you search him? Policeman—Yes, and all I found was a pawn ticket and 3 cents.

Magistrate—Then he evidently told the truth.

Instinct.

Sick magnet (slyly)—What is that on the table there? Secretary—That! That is the doctor's medicine case.

Sick magnet (relieved)—Thanks!—I thought it was a camera.

Two.

Seymour—I didn't know that Bret fuma had two automobiles.

Ashley—He hasn't.

Seymour—But I heard him say he had two runabouts.

Ashley—One of them is his wife's.

A Soft Snap.

"The new secretary will be a sort of assistant president."

"I'll have plenty to do."

"I don't doubt it. But say, how'd you like to be an assistant vice-president?"

Mutually Agreeable.

Belle—But do you think you and he are suited to each other? Nell—Oh, perfectly! Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me.

Literary Success.

"Well, how's things?" "Fine," replied the author. "The critics pronounced my last novel so worthless that I have six publishers bidding for my next book."

His Habit.

Miss Gushit—Harry is so particular. He waited till I consented to go out rowing with him before he proposed.

Miss Cate—Oh, any girl about here could have told you that.

HERMIT BUILDS OWN CHURCH.

Western Minister Cuts the Number of Shingles by Half and Erects Place of Worship.

Because he finds no place in established churches to preach the Gospel message which he feels called upon to deliver, Nathan B. Fry of Colville has built a church of his own, the Colville ("Ash") correspondent for the Spokane Spokesman Review writes.

It is a wooden building 35x44 feet, with 22-foot walls and will seat 300 or 400 people. Every foot of lumber, every sill and plate, every framed door and window, every cedar shingle was made and put in place by the hands of Nathan B. Fry, without human assistance.

With his own hands and the crude appliances of the backwoods, this determined preacher split, trimmed and sawed, and handmade sort that outlast two generations.

The preacher-hermit has arranged the auditorium on an angle. As he puts it, "the sills are crooked, the plate is crooked and the floor is crooked," thus giving him a chance to get his seats at obtuse angles to each other and making every seat a good seat from which to see the preacher.

He is making the seats with his own hands, not according to any established pattern, but on an original scheme that is saving of material and yet simple of construction.

Nathan Fry is preaching regularly each Sunday even now, his audiences being in the Indian settlements, mill villages and backwoods towns.

The church is nearly square inside the auditorium, as a portion of the front of the building had been used for stairs, opposite which Mr. Fry has established his living rooms. His bed is under the stairs on the second story.

There is a touch of business severity in these primitive arrangements, which is even more pronounced in the plan for finishing of 12 rooms above the auditorium, six on the second story and six attic rooms for sleeping chambers. These rooms he proposes to rent to small families to support himself and pay the expenses of running the church.

Women and Politics.

Mrs. Humphry Ward says the normal woman (and especially the married woman) lives in irreparable ignorance of politics because she is so much engrossed in her own business. Does Mrs. Humphry Ward really suppose the normal man has no business of his own, or spends all his time in meditating on the principles of the constitution. In fact, he has so much business that he is shyly tempted to leave politics to a professional class—which is notoriously the great drawback and peril of modern democracy. I think the enfranchisement of women would, like proportional representation, tend to counteract this evil. Other good people say the normal woman must not have a vote because she cannot fight. This argument is not only foolish, for several reasons, but insulting to all infirm and ancient men. What! shall I be de-pawned ticket and 3 cents.

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Bungling Diplomats Cause Trouble



WASHINGTON—Ignorance on the part of amateur diplomats concerning the proper form of diplomatic correspondence nearly precipitated a war scare in two nations, not long since. It was announced that the emperor of Germany had deliberately affronted the United States government by employing affectionate terms in addressing President Madison of Nicaragua, whom our government had refused to recognize.

"Great and Good Friend," is the way the Kaiser's letter to Madrid was addressed. This had sinister significance to the amateurs. Immediately the newspapers were filled with stories that Germany had proposed the cause of Madrid; that the Monroe doctrine had been thrown down and repudiated by the warlike Kaiser; also the emperor had been acting queerly of late and undoubtedly was bent on making all the trouble he could for the United States. After a little inquiry the war scare faded away.

"In all probability," said a state department official, "the emperor never knew that the note in question was sent. It was a regular routine matter in the German foreign office and followed the stereotyped form."

Nations are excessively polite to one another in their interchange of communications. Every note that goes out from the state department to a foreign government has this ceremonial finish:

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

The ceremonial letters of all countries begin in about the same way. For instance, all of Cagliandi's communications begin:

"George V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defend r. of the faith, emperor of India, etc."

"Nicholas, by the Grace of God, emperor autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Casan, czar of Astrakhan, etc. lord of Plescott and grand duke of Smolensk, etc."

Germany's letters are very much like those of Russia, in that they begin by announcing all the titles of the ruling potentate. "William II., by God's grace, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia," etc., is the way the present emperor addresses his ceremonial letters. "The emperor writes with a quill pen, and if one may judge by his signature on file in the state department, does not take much time about it."

Bad Land Title Tangle Is Revealed

Washington, in the early days, by a very simple process. The territory "not exceeding" ten miles square was ceded to the United States government by Maryland and Virginia and placed under the authority of three commissioners, appointed by the president. They or any two of them were required, under the direction of the president, to survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, and the territory so defined was established as a permanent seat of the government of the United States. Power was given the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the Potomac, for the use of the United States, and the commissioners were further required to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, the president and public officers of the government of the United States. It was to raise money to erect the public buildings that the government planned to sell its land to private parties.

No sooner had the capital city been laid out than land speculators appeared on the scene, and as a result of their operations, it is asserted, much land which belonged to the government illegitimately passed to individual owners.

Now Planning a Substitute for Beef



DEER and elk preserves may play an important part in reducing the high cost of beef. According to government experts who have made an investigation of the cost and methods of raising venison, declare that the same laws of the various states are preventing deer and elk farming and denying the country one of its chief sources of cheap and good meat. Deer and elk can be raised readily in every part of the United States. They are easily controlled and cheaply fed. The increase of elk under domestication is fully equal to that of cattle. They are harder and more able to stand exposure and the elk hide is more valuable than that of the steer. The Virginia or whitetail deer, common in most parts of the United States, is not so hardy as the elk, but with proper care can be raised with profit.

The state and the government, through its Yellowstone park officials, have co-operated with individual ranchmen in caring for the vast herds of elk in the Jackson's Hole region in Wyoming. It is estimated that there are 30,000 elk in the Yellowstone park region, constituting the only great herd left. For two or three winters these elk have been fed, and have now come to look upon the feeding as a

matter of course, and State Game Warden Novlin of Wyoming, who has led the feeding experiments, says that the best of the great elk herds is becoming rapidly domesticated. Several ranchmen in the Rocky mountain country have conducted private elk preserves for years. Outside of the private elk preserves there are few herds left in the west.

Barret Littlefield, who lives near Sister, has several hundred elk on his great ranch. Every season he ships many carcasses of elk to the Denver market, besides supplying zoological gardens throughout the country. He has found it profitable to raise elk for the market—so profitable that he has been cited the cattle business years ago and has devoted himself entirely to the raising of venison. There are two other elk preserves in northwestern Colorado. J. B. Dawson, a Routt county pioneer, has several hundred head of elk on his ranch near Hayden. The Glen Reulach deer preserve is an estate of about 3,000 acres near DeBeque, Col., and here one finds several hundred deer and elk roaming about. Henry Blinnig, of Cora, Wyo., has a large herd of elk under enclosure, and is a report to the government he shows how easily elk yield to captivity when he states that the enclosure in which he keeps the animals is less than four feet high.

In nearly every state in the Union the killing of deer is forbidden excepting in the fall and during a limited period. If deer and elk are to be raised for the market the venison farmer must be allowed to kill for the market, whenever the demand is there.

Government's Census of Indian Wards



In the present census the government has made a great effort to obtain, through special agents, full and authentic data concerning the tribal relations of the Indians, as a decade hence when the fourteenth census will be taken. It probably will be found that those Indians who are now dependent wards of the nation have become full-fledged citizens.

"Why, Mr. Carnegie," he said, "do you eat pie?"

"Of course," replied the noted philanthropist benignly, "what do you do with it?"

Stupid People.

Traveler—Haven't you a time table? Station Agent—We used to have one until the people began to think the trains were supposed to keep to it.—Chicago Statesman

and the Indians are gradually learning to live by the sweat of the brow upon the product of their own self-respecting handwork, rather than upon the bounty of the government.

The Apache Indians employed on the Roosevelt reclamation project under the act of June 17, 1902, earned \$34,000 in 1909, and rendered eminently satisfactory service in regions where, on account of the heat, a white man could not have labored. Sheep herding has given profitable employment to many hundreds of Navajos and Pueblos in the past year, and Pima and Papago Indians, employed as navvies on the Southern Pacific railway, earned many thousands of dollars. The Sioux farmers have done well, though they are deficient in the quality of persistent patience that makes the most successful sort of agricultural laborer.

The Indians' worst foe at present, aside from whisky, is tuberculosis. The investigation by the Smithsonian Institution in 1909 showed that about one in four of some 1,500 Indians examined were suffering from what has hitherto been known as "the white plague." Sanatorium camps have now been established and the government is exercising special care over its wards.