# TIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### FLIES FROM CRUISER.

r Ely Maker Successful Trip to Land—Wins $500.

t Monroe, Va.—Aerial navigas proved that it is a factor must be dealt with in the naval s of the future, if the successful made by Eugene B. Ely in a s biplane from the cruiser Birmm can be taken as a criterion.

m Hampton Roads, the scene 45 ago of another epoch in the hisof navy warfare, when ironclads their place as the sea-fighting of the world, the aviator flew the lower end of Chesapeake anding on the shore opposite this

th weather conditions unfavorable ying, the aviator glided from the rm erected on the forward deck cruiser, swooped down until he ed the water, then rose rapidly as off in the direction of the At. Five minutes later he landed on Willoughby Spit.

impact with which the machine the water after its 37-foot drop the deck broke a small piece propeller blade. Its speed was essened, however, and it darted on its flight.

did not wait for the Birmingham into motion, which would have him by adding to his momentum, izing an opportune moment beshowers, was off before those on gs could get ready to follow and him in case of need.

said afterwards that it would be sy matter for an aeroplane to on a vessel which was either g or stationary.

ptain Washington I. Chambers, as been detailed by the Navy deent as chairman of a board of autical investigation, declared ight was more than he had anticiand is confident the time will when the army and navy will use lanes.

en he struck the surface on divff the platform on the Birmingthe water splashed onto his gogand he could not see for several tes in which direction he was go. He had planned to take a differourse from that followed and land er to the north.

e highest altitude he attained was ated at 500 feet.

striking the water, he said afrd, was due to a miscalculation. d planned before he left to drop the water, so as to get the moum which he wanted to carry him rd, but he overreached the mark.

is understood Ely, by this flight, a $500 prize offered by John Barry for the first flight of a mile or from any ship to land.

### CENSUS METHODS LIKED.

da to Follow United States' Plan in 1911 Count.

ashington — Contemplating the ion of some of this government's oved census-taking methods in ction with its next census, the dian government has sent to ington E. H. MacPhail, of the s bureau of Canada, to consult Director Durand regarding the tions of the American census bu. The two officials have been in rencet the past two days.

. MacPhail said that according to al estimate, the next Canadian s, to be taken in June, 1911, will a popluation of about 8,000,000. would be an increase of 2,700,000 bout 50 per cent over the figures 901.

### OMAN WASHES DIRTY BILL.

ficate is So Clean That Bank Teller Thinks It Counterfeit.

ashington—A mistake that may e common if the government findecides to launder dirty paper y, has just come to the attention e treasury officials. A woman in York received an extremely dirty certificate. She promptly washed roned the bill. It came out of the s bright and clean and she took the bank. It looked so strange the bank teller pronounced the a counterfeit and sent it to Washn for inspection. "The only the matter with that," smiled Wilkie, "is that it's clean."

### Nation's Fund $30,889,641.

ashington — At the beginning of ss Nov. 15 the condition of the d States treasury was: Working ce in treasury, $30,889,614; in s and Philippine treasury, $33,-67. The total balance in the genfund was $85,192,821. Ordinary pts for the day were $3,305,591, disbursements of $3,581,785. eficit to date for the fiscal year 2,101,925, as against $27,182,028 is time last year.

### Malt Association Accused.

ashington—Complaints against the d States Maltsters' association, ng violation of the Sherman antilaw and an illegal combination of malting companies east of the y mountains, have been made to epartment of justice by individual of malt.

### Portland First In Rank.

ashington—By making extraordinheavy shipments of wheat during er, Portland regained her posias the leading wheat exporting of the United States, as shown by tics of the department of com and labor.

### SIXTY PER CENT OF COUNT BAD

**Great Falls Mont., Has 13,948 According to New Total.**

Washington — The population of Great Falls, Mont., is 13,948, a decrease of 982 as compared with 14,930 in 1900.

Director Durand said the Great Falls returns as originally received showed a total of 23,324, or 8,376 more than the correct count. The director blames the attempted padding to three out of 12 enumerators of the city, 60 per cent of whose returns, he says, were fraudulent.

The three men were arraigned and two of them were sent to jail for 24 hours each and fined $150 each, while the third was put in prison for 48 hours and fined $200. He says that the increases were obtained largely by taking the names of transient visitors to the city which were placed in the hands of the enumerators by private individuals.

The returns show a decrease from the figures of 1900 amounting to 982, but Mr. Durand contends that, as there was fraud in the 1900 census, there has been an actual growth.

Population statistics were made public for the following California cities: Oakland, 150,174, an increase of 83,-214, or 124.3 per cent, compared with 66,960 in 1900. Berkeley, 40,434, an increase of 27,220, or 206 per cent, compared with 13,214 in 1900. Alameda, 23,282, compared with 16,464 in 1900.

### MARKET VALUE UNCERTAIN.

**Railroad Commissioners Reject Basis of Taxation of Railroads.**

Washington—Deciding to hold its 23d annual convention in this city on October 10, 1911, the National Association of Railroad Commissioners elected the following officers: President, R. Hudson Burr, of Florida; secretary, W. H. Connolly, acting secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission, and assistant secretary, William Kilpatrick, of Illinois.

Many delegates opposed the adoption of the report of the committee on railroad taxes and plans for ascertaining the fair value of railroad property, the opposition taking the ground that market value was impracticable as a basis of taxation of railroads generally.

The convention refused to adopt the report, as well as the reports of the committee on rates and rate making and on car service and demurrage.

The committee report was adopted, recommending that the Interstate Commerce commission early prepare rules and regulations for carrying into effect the uniform classification of freight, authorized by law, and to give to the commissions of the various states and all parties interested an opportunity to be heard before final adoption of the uniform classification.

### ESTRADA EXPELS RIOTERS.

**Anti-American Disturbers Are Banished From Nicaragua.**

Washington—The Liberal leaders, alleged to be responsible for the anti-American riots at Leon, Nicaragua, were expelled from the country by President Estrada, according to a telegram received by the State department from Thomas B. Moffat, United States consul at Bluefields.

The men expelled are Zelodon and Maldonado Zelaya, Gamez and Barreto.

United States Consul Clivares at Managua telegraphed the State department that he had completed his investigation of the anti-American outbreak at Leon, and that he believed the government authorities now had the situation well in hand.

Charles Teller, the American boy who was injured in the recent riots, was shot by a soldier as a result of mistaken identity, the consul reports, for the boy did not participate in the disturbance. The consul confirms the report that the trouble was inaugurated by the Liberals, who, incited by the incendiary utterances of their press, insist upon holding anti-American demonstrations.

**Navy Studies Airships.**

Washington—The next step which the United States navy will take in its study of airships to determine their utility for war, will be to test the possibility of an aerial craft landing on a warship. This was indicated by navy officials who are convinced as a result of Aviator Ely's flight from the Birmingham that the airship will play an important part in the naval warfare of the future. Officers generally believe its usefulness will be for scout duty.

**Salt Lake City Grows.**

Washington—Salt Lake City has a population of 92,787, according to statistics of the 13th census. This is an increase of 39,246, or 73.3 per cent over 53,531 in 1900.

The population of Salt Lake county, Utah, is 131,426, compared with 77,-725 in 1900.

Augusta, Ga., has a population of 37,826. This is a decrease of 1,615, or 4.1 per cent under 39,441 in 1900.

**State of Maine Grows to 742,371.**

Washington—The population of the state of Maine is 742,371, according to the thirteenth census statistics. This is an increase of 47,905, or 6.9 per cent over 694,446 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 33,390, or 5 per cent.

### OLD STEAMER WRECKED.

**Historic Portland Beating to Pieces on Alaskan Coast.**

Cordova, Alaska — Lying at the mouth of the Katalla river, with an unobstructed sweep of the ocean beating in upon her, the steamer Portland, Captain Frank Moore, of the Alaska Coast company line, seems doomed to be added to the already long list of vessels that have been wrecked along the treacherous Alaska coast. Creeping through the inky darkness, made worse by a blinding snow storm, the vessel struck an uncharted rock rock off Martin island at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The heavy jar when the vessel ground upon the rock brought the passengers to the deck in their night clothes, but the excellent discipline of the officers and crew soon restored order. The pumps were set to work, but the inrush of the water was too great, and Captain Moore headed the vessel for the Katalla river, where she was beached at high tide with a calm sea. The passengers were landed in the ship's boats without harm.

Launches from Katalla were soon alongside and took off the mail, express and baggage.

Captain Moore thought he could make temporary repairs at low tide. Attention is now being directed to save freight on barges. The main boiler is out of commission and the hold of the vessel is filled with water.

The steamer Alameda, now off Cape St. Elias, has been ordered to the scene of the wreck to lend assistance if possible, but heavy swells are beginning to come in and it is believed the vessel will pound to pieces.

### AMERICAN SHOOTS MEXICAN

**Also Wounds Gendarme in Defending His Home Against Mob.**

Guadalajara, Mex.—Carlos B. Carothers, a real estate dealer, shot and killed Jesus Loza, a 14 year old Mexican, and wounded Prudencio Chaxez, a gendarme, in defending his home against an attack by Mexicans. Carothers surrendered to the authorities and was placed in the state penitentiary at midnight. Following a preliminary examination he was placed incommunicado.

Although the entire police force, foot and mounted, and the Tenth regiment of cavalry were called out, rioting, which began at 8 o'clock at night, was suppressed only after three hours of vigorous efforts and after additional damage to property had been done. The affair was a continuation of the previous night's violence by students and workmen.

Carothers, who declared at the police station that he was a Mexican, born at Saltillo, state of Coahuila, but whose parents were Louisianans, was guarding his home in the western part of the city, the windows and doors of which had been broken in the first night's rioting, when the mob approached.

## NINE KILLED; MANY INJURED IN TROLLEY CAR SMASHUP

Kalamazoo, Mich. — Nine persons were killed here when a fast Michigan Central express train hit a Main street car. Nearly a dozen were injured, some fatally. The known dead: Motorman Ward Abbott, Harry Holtz, Miss Bertha Hensler, James Breeze, William Shafer, Hazel Hart.

Three bodies were removed from the pilot of the engine so badly mangled that recognition was impossible.

Conductor Van Horn had gone up the track to flag his car ahead. Standing near the crossing was a string of box cars, which obscured the view of the main track, and he motioned his car ahead.

He had stepped aside to let the car pass when the train came around the bend at a terrific rate. The crash came just as Van Horn stepped from between the train and his car. He escaped injury, but has been removed to his home in a state of nervous collapse.

At the hospital are two unidentified girls, whose injuries may prove fatal. They are badly cut and physicians say they are injured internally.

**Police Chief is Slain.**

Anadarko, Okla.— Police Chief W. C. Temple was called to his door by an unidentified Mexican and fatally shot. He died in 15 mainutes. The shooting came about an hour after six shots were fired at a patrolman on Main street here by some person who was not found.

The Mexican, who came to Anadarko recently, appeared to be well educated. About 300 men from Anadarko are scattered over the county searching for him and if he is found it is feared that a lynching will result.

**Four Hurt in Rugby Game.**

Victoria—G. Roberts, Vancouver's crack three-quarter, had his skull fractured and lies in the hospital, and three other Vancouver men were slightly injured in the first Rugby match for the McKenzie cup between Victoria and Vancouver. Victoria won by 8 points to 3. The result gives Victoria the right to defend the Cooper Keith cup against the winner of the Stanford-California game at San Francisco.

**Mail-Order House Pays.**

Chicago— A $10,000,000 "melon" was decided on by the directors of Sears, Roebuck Co., the stock of which firm is listed on the New York and Chicago exchanges. The directors voted to recommend a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent on the common stock ($30,000,000) to holders of record April 1, 1911.

## BIG NEW YORK STRIKE IS ENDED

### Agreements Signed by Express Companies and Drivers

**Men Vote to Accept Terms Offered by Companies—Strikebreakers Steal Loaded Van.**

New York—The strike of drivers and helpers employed by five transcontinental express companies has been declared off and the men returned to work Monday.

The close of the strike was brought about by the New Jersey strikers, who voted to accept the terms upon which the companies offered to take back the men. They had rejected the terms, but a conference of the strikers with Mayor Wittpen, of Jersey City, and President Towns, of the New York Merchants' association, cleared the way for an agreement.

The New York strikers had voted to accept the company's offer, conditional upon similar action being taken by the men across the river. The agreement provides the men shall be taken back without discrimination except for acts of violence during the strike.

The agreement between the companies and their employes does not affect the strikes of chauffeurs, cab drivers and drivers for department stores, who at first quit work in sympathy with the express company employes and later presented demands of their own.

Secretary Foster, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared that the fight of the chauffeurs and cab drivers would continue until recognition of their union is won.

Negotiations between striking store drivers and their employers are under way and it is hoped a settlement will be effected soon.

The theft of an express van containing merchandise worth $50,000 and several attacks on drivers by mobs gave the police the hardest work they have had for several days in connection with the strike.

Four strikebreakers were arrested charged with the theft of the van which belonged to the Adams Express company.

After a conference in the mayor's office in Jersey City the men's representative said the acceptance of the company's terms to the strikers would be recommended.

### INDIAN'S PLEA PATHETIC.

**Appeal Made That Trolley Company Save Their Cemetery.**

Los Angeles — The most pathetic remnant of Indians on the American continent—the Cupenos, in San Diego county—are preparing a remarkable appeal to H. E. Huntington. They ask him to restore to them the little cemetery on Warner's ranch, the land from which they have been evicted. In this burial ground most of their dead lie. The fences have fallen, the crude crosses have toppled over, and the graves are sunken, but the place is sacred to them.

The ground is in litigation, and may not be Huntington's, but the simple people somehow heard of him as a great rich man, more powerful than the White Father at Washington, who exiled them, so they are turning to the trolley magnate for help. The cemetery is near valuble hot springs.

One of the most touching dramas of the generation was witnessed on Warner's ranch a few days ago, when an old man of the tribe fell at the altar rail of the deserted chapel of the old Indian village and begged the privilege of dying on the spot where his boyhood was spent, that he might be laid where his forefathers slept.

**Seine Escapes Its Banks.**

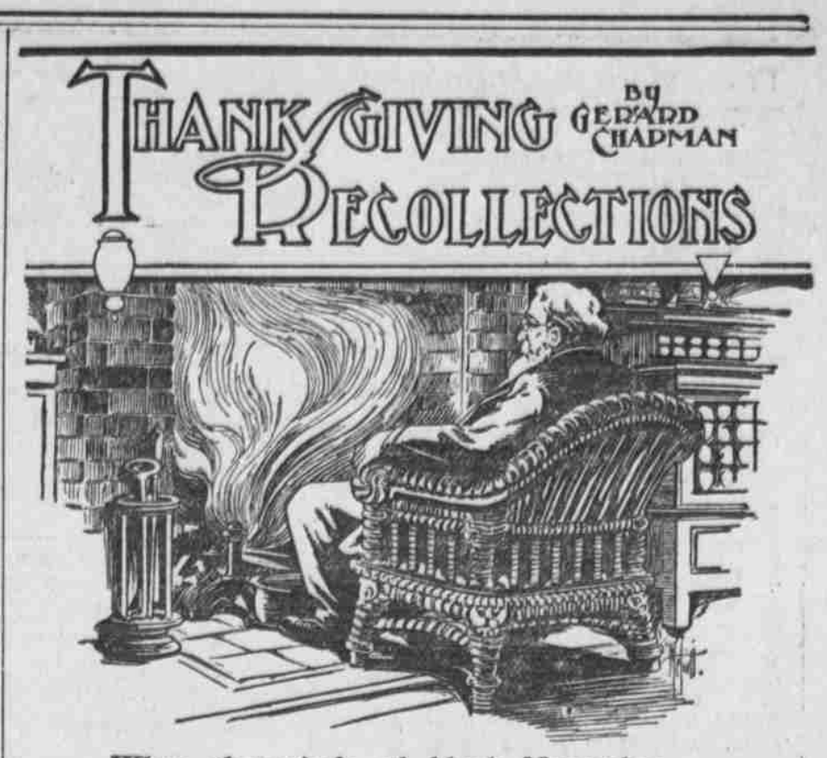
Paris—The river Seine, swollen by continued rain, has escaped its banks at Quai Auteuil in this city, and reached the navigation office at Point Grenelle. This yellow current threatens to flood the sewers. Several streets in the lower sections are already inundated. M. Faure, the minister of public works, has mobilized a small army that is engaged in damming the quays. Cement parapets are being erected at the most exposed points. All traffic on the river has ceased.

**London Bank Has Run.**

London—The run on the Birkbeck bank which began Saturday following the circulation of an anonymous circular, falsely connecting the institution with the Charing Cross bank, which failed recently, was continued with increased excitement Monday. When the doors were opened an hour earlier than usual an enormous crowd was waiting to withdraw deposits. The Birkbeck people say they have $4,000,-000 in cash in their vaults.

**Blackmailer Has Reason.**

Washington — Peter Lillijohn, who wrote a threatening letter to John D. Rockefeller, demanding $50,000, was held to the grand jury in $1,000 bail. The prisoner said he had no home and wanted to be arrested to obtain shelter.

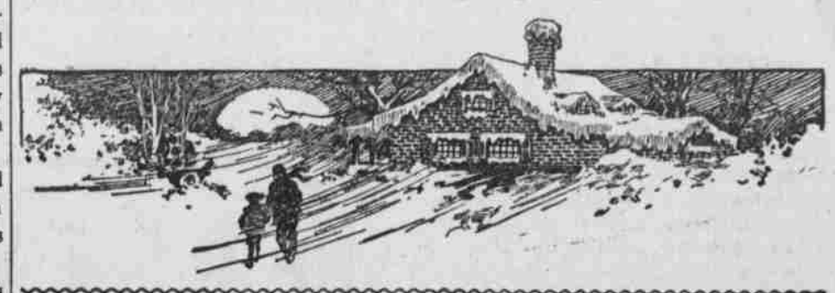



*When the winds of bleak November*
*Down the chimney moan and sigh,*
*Stirring into life each ember*
*Till the flames roar fierce and high*
*Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,*
*When Thanksgiving Day drew nigh.*

*In the flames I see the farmhouse,*
*And the woodland brown and sere*
*Where the sportsman's rifle echoed*
*As that day of days drew near.*
*Scenes which ever shall be cherished*
*In the burning logs appear.*

*I can see the deep old cellar*
*Where the apple bins, piled high,*
*Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins*
*Golden as the sunset sky,*
*And the casks of new fall cider*
*Stood along the wall close by.*

*As the old-time scenes are fading*
*While the fire slowly dies,*
*Visions of a groaning table*
*Are presented to my eyes,*
*And I almost scent the fragrance*
*Of the mince and pumpkin pies.*



## KEEPING THE FEAST

**TRUE MEANING OF LESSON OF THANKSGIVING.**

**Should Be Time of Rejoicing for All, Those Who Have Abundance Sharing With Their Less Fortunate Brethren.**

The sober joyfulness of the first New England Thanksgiving did not exhaust itself in a single day. Governor Bradford after the first scanty harvest made deliberate provision for three days' feasting and rejoicing, during which the infant colony entertained more than its own number of visiting Indians. It is true that these guests contributed venison for the feast, as they had earlier contributed corn for the use of the colony, but the heart of the feast was in the hospitality which made them welcome.

It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast than that which must have existed between the sober garb and quiet manners of the Pilgrims, schooled in persecution and privation, and the fanatic dress and unrestrained impulses of Massasoit and his people. The Indian could be dignified enough upon occasion, but his uncareful self-indulgence even more than the colonists' hospitable unbending was the sign of an unusual confidence. That mutual confidence and good understanding, to the continuance of which these days of thaksgiving and feasting evidently contributed not a little, procured those necessary years of peace and security which enabled the weakness of the Pilgrim colony to harden into strength.

We call Thanksgiving day especially a home festival, and its associations are most delightful in family reunions and home pleasures. Yet the precedent of Plymouth hospitality has never been and never ought to be neglected. It is a time when those who are blessed with home joys take pleasure in sharing them with the homeless. Families enlarge themselves to include not only the scattered next of kin, but those also who are far from their own home circle. A touch of the blessed spirit of home joy and mutual helpfulness stretches beyond the limits of the family to include those for whom the day would otherwise be lonelier than others days for privation of home companionships.

This gracious hospitality of the Thanksgiving season brings home memories to many guests. It ought to have its teachings for many others —young men and women in our towns who dream of homes yet to be earned or realized—in keeping them in touch with the true home spirit. There is no selfishness in true home love. It is not merely as a refuge for ourselves that we build the walls and lay the hearth and kindle the fire and spread the table. To gain a home and make it beautiful is the dream of many of these homeless ones. To make home ministrant and hospitable and so to crown it with a higher beauty ought to be the suggestion of the happy feasting and fellowship of Thanksgiving.

The community was the host in that first Plymouth festival, yet the community divided into families. As they kept the feast in the large family groups into which the necessity of house building and defense had up to this time divided them, did any of them think, we wonder, of the law of the passover established for other exiles and pilgrims so many centuries before: "And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls"?

As a community we are today much further from absolute want and peril of starvation than the Pilgrims were when they began the custom of the yearly feast of thanksgiving. Yet there are many of our people who, if they keep the feast, must keep it in the midst of poverty and peril of want. In the widst of greater want and peril the forefathers invited strangers to the feast, providing what they could. They were wholly free from that false pride, so common nowadays, which thinks most of appearances and is ashamed to offer hospitality unless it is possible, also, to make a show of wealth. Out of what they had the fathers gave God thanks and entertained the strangers at their gates. The other spirit of false pride and shame robs both guest and host of the best joy of the Thanksgiving time—the joy of common faith in the Giver of all good, and of cordial welcome which has nothing to conceal and nothing to assert.

### PROOF POSITIVE

Chick—It looks to me as if I were an orphan.