

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PLAYING CARDS FOR MONEY.

By Elbert Hubbard.



As a cold business proposition, let me give you this: I would not trust an amateur gambler as far as you could fling Taurus by the tail. The amateur gambler is not necessarily a bad man—primarily his intents are honest. He plays first simply for recreation; then, to add interest, the game transforms itself into penny-ante. From this to betting all the money he has is a very easy evolution when the fever is on. He wins. But to quit when you have won and give your opponents a chance to win their money back is more or less a disgrace. He plays again—and loses. Then he wants a chance to get his money back. He first plays only in the evening—an hour after supper. Then, if he can get away from work at 4 o'clock and play until supper time, he will do so, just as scores of government clerks do, where the hours are easy. Saturday night the game goes on until daylight.

If four men start in to play poker with \$10 each or a \$1,000 each, it is just a matter of mathematical calculation before all of them will have nothing. All they have will go for cigars and drink and the midnight lunch, which they would not need if they went to bed at a reasonable hour. Do not imagine that all the gambling is done in the cities. Hardly a village in America is free from the scourge.

Gambling means blurred vision, weak muscles, shaky nerves. Loss of sleep, lack of physical exercise, irregular meals, bad air, excitement, form a devil's monopoly of bad things and the end is disgrace, madness, death and the grave. Boys, we need all the brains we have in our work. If by concentration and cutting out folly we succeed in a degree, we do well. But I do not believe we can reasonably hope for success unless we eliminate the pastboard proclivities. This is a cold business proposition.—Chicago Examiner.

EARLY RISING SUCCESS.

By Dr. Madison C. Peters.



Benjamin Franklin said: "Six hours' sleep for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool."

I advise you to take eight and get at least one to two hours of the eight before midnight. Night is the God-appointed time for rest. The birds of the air, the animals of the forest, the fish of the sea, even the trees, shrubs and flowers obey nature's behest, and rest during the hours of the night. Man is the only rebel against the inexorable law.

Many are the men, and women, too, who go to bed at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and then wonder why they can accomplish so little. All our great men, in every line of activity, early realize the value of time by making the best use of the morning hours. Among the ancients, they who lay abed in the morning were branded with the stigma of shame.

Gladstone was ever up with the lark. Leo, the greatest of all the popes, was an early riser. So was Bis-

marck. The present German emperor is noted for habits of early rising. Humboldt, Goethe, Schiller and Heine have borne witness to the inspiration they got in the early morning air.

Heinrich Shillemann, 17, was selling sauerkraut and herring in a little German town; at 41 he retired from business with a big fortune, and during his spare time, mostly in the morning hours, before he commenced business, had mastered the Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, Greek, Russian, Swedish, English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Polish and modern Greek languages, and as a result of this accomplishment he became the foremost archaeologist of his day. What a waste it would have been if he had spent his hours in the night in such a fashion that he couldn't have gotten up early the next morning.

The invincible Napoleon used to put his reports under his pillow that he might study them in his wakeful moments and the early morning hours.

Abraham Lincoln made the most of the early morning hours by lying flat on the floor with the fire of the torch as light, while he devoured the contents of books that he had walked miles to borrow—books which he never forgot to return.

IS FLESH FOOD ESSENTIAL TO MAN?

By Dr. David Paulson.



The fact that thousands of working men are temporarily adopting a nonflesh dietary naturally raises the practical question as to what extent flesh food is really essential for health, strength and endurance. The result of this experiment, carried out on such a large scale, may yet prove to be a greater contribution of popular dietetics than even its influence on the market prices.

At the head of the laboratory at the University of Brussels made a similar investigation on the flesh eating and nonflesh eating students, and he reports that in endurance the nonflesh eaters surpassed the meat eaters from 50 to 200 per cent. They also found that the vegetarians recuperated from fatigue far more quickly than the meat eaters, hence this great authority recognized the nonflesh plan as the best system for workingmen.

How often we hear the expression that a certain man is as "strong as a Turk!" And those who have seen a Turkish porter fling a heavy trunk unaided upon his shoulders will do well to remember that these men rarely taste flesh food in any form whatever. George Allen, the man who walked a thousand miles across England and Scotland in seventeen days and a few hours, outdistancing his flesh eating rival by nearly seven days, was a strict vegetarian.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis says: "A little fruit, a little cereal and wheat bread, a glass of milk—these are within the reach of all, even the poorest laborer; anything more is at the peril of the eater."

It is more than likely that if several hundred thousand workingmen shall carry out their present resolution to live without meat for a couple of months half of them will experience so much benefit that they will continue the experiment indefinitely.

BE A GOOD LISTENER.

Guest Who Will Be Silent Is In Demand by Clever Hostess.

Be a good listener. If you can't talk, listen. Don't chatter, says the North American. Guests have been "bidden forth" to dine for their listening propensities alone. The cautious hostess is a veritable Charles Lamb in her appreciation of ears. They are valuable appendages indeed, and should be strenuously cultivated by those who only jabber when they talk.

We can't all talk; to some of us it is almost a physical impossibility to get out a sensible word in company. We may be entertaining enough to ourselves, but let something definite in the way of conversation be expected of us in an assemblage and we throw up our hands.

It's only a form of stage fright, this. We could perfectly well enter into the argument that's going round the festive board if something would only let us, but fear, the monster, holds us in his grip.

Enforced silence draws one inward and the tongue cleaves to the roof of the mouth; the very lips are sealed. All the air about one seems a pained witness to one's discomfort. Everything has got alive and taken on a critical attitude, but is ominously silent while it thinks of you—only you—and not another living, breathing soul. But if you keep on letting the quiet thicken round you it's going to get very dense, indeed.

Break the spell always, but, better still, prevent it from settling over you. Learn the interested listener part and you won't be in the center of the stage enough to fluster you.

Starting It Too High.

It was in the days before church organs and choirs and Deacon Dorsey volunteered to lead the singing of an old hymn. He started out very well: "My soul, be on thy guard—ten thou—" and he stopped unable to go any further because he had such a high pitch. He started over again, "My soul, be on thy guard—ten thou—" and once more he stopped, this time pitched so low that he could not proceed.

"Say, Brother Dorsey," said one of the congregation, "hadn't you better start it with five thousand?"—Success Magazine.

These days it seems to be more important to have an old mahogany table that belonged to a grandmother than to have had the grandmother.

ODD METHOD OF BOOKKEEPING.



A method of bookkeeping as novel and ingenious as it is pathetic was discovered a short time ago by a New Orleans business man who had been obliged to spend a few days in an out-of-the-way country place. The hotel was postoffice, country store, jail and all else of a business nature the place possessed, but the proprietor and hotel manager could not write. On leaving the place he was presented with the bill shown in the drawing. The figure in the bed means just what it implies, and the four ones with the line drawn through the two ones following, means that the bed was occupied seven times. The dollar sign and three ones designate that the fee for this privilege was \$3.00. The figure drawn as seated at a table and the marks following show that twenty-four meals were eaten at a consideration of \$5.00.—Popular Mechanics.

"FAKE" AZTEC RELICS GENUINE.

Indians of Mexico City Have Been Selling Real Antiques to Tourists.

Tourists and curio buyers in Mexico City have for years been made to believe they were experiencing the exquisite sensation of being humbugged by fake Aztec idol collectors, when in reality they have been fooled all along with the genuine article.

This discovery has been made by Prof. William Niven of Cuernavaca and Mexico City, who has given years to the study of the fossilized remains of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico, says an exchange. Mr. Niven has recently discovered the Indians at work in a treasure house of buried Mexican pottery, idols and similar remains some miles west of Mexico City, which they have been marketing on the streets of Mexico City for years.

As it has been taken for granted that these objects were modern imitations and prices were cut down in accordance, the Indians have fallen in with the humor and found it more profitable and quicker to let the buyer do his own sizing up of the antique value of the curio.

However, Mr. Niven was surprised to find among the number of such objects purchased by himself several that bore unmistakable signs of great age. Cur-

ious pieces of pottery purchased by him on the streets had become of great hardness, and to show a high degree of petrification that must have required, not centuries, but thousands of years.

Questioning the vendors he has been shown where they were dug. The place is some miles west of Tacuba. The diggings show that the Indians have been exploiting the mounds for many years.

Skulls have been found that possess peculiar anthropological value, showing a type of people entirely different in the structure and shape of their skulls from any other before found.

Mr. Niven believes that the numerous heads and faces of burned clay represent family portraits and were employed for similar purposes for which photographs are now used.

Rather Paradoxical.

"One thing always puzzled me about a parliamentary proceeding."

"What is that?"

"How a man can be so acrobatic as to be the chairman of a standing committee."—Baltimore American.

Its Nature.

"The case of this time I am having is like taking candy from a baby."

"Then you are having a howling time."—Baltimore American.

WHERE THEY WERE BORN.

Nat Goodwin is a Boston man. Robert Edson came to life in Baltimore.

Baron Max Hoffmann was born near Cracow, Poland.

Robert Mantell is a canny Scot, having been born in Ayrshire.

Far away Portland, Ore., was the birthplace of Blanche Bates.

Don't start, but the birthplace of John Mason was Orange, N. J.

Otis Harlan first saw the light of day in Muskingum County, Ohio.

Grace Hazard was born in St. Louis, but her parents are New England Yankees.

Elsie Janis was born in Columbus, Ohio, and still calls that place her home.

Clara Morris spent her childhood in Cleveland, but was born in Toronto, Canada.

Isabell D'Armond was born in St. Louis. Her father was a surgeon and practiced for years in the Mound City.

Miss Gertrude Hoffmann is a San Francisco girl. Her father is one of the constructors in the Scott ship-building works.

Little Mlle. Dazie, the dancing star of vaudeville, came into the world in St. Louis in the Peterkin family. She was "raised" in Detroit.

Jefferson De Angellis and Edna Wallace Hopper and William A. Brady and James J. Corbett all were born and raised in San Francisco.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826.

Coal was first used as an illuminant in 1826.

The velocipede was invented by Drais in 1817.

The only self-supporting territory of the United States is Alaska.

The Chilean government has under contract 698 miles of railroads at an estimated cost of \$24,207,660.

A chimney of concrete block was recently built in Germany without the use of scaffolding, which represents a great economy in the cost.

Billiards and pool on shipboard are now possible through the recent invention of a self-leveling table which accommodates itself to every movement of the vessel.

Levantine newspapers report that Turkey has granted a conditional concession to an American syndicate for a 1,343-mile railroad through Asia Minor.

Our oil exports to China increased from 23,000,000 gallons in 1899 to 87,000,000 in 1909 and nearly 104,000,000 in 1908, having thus quadrupled in ten years.

Thirteen grams of radium chloride have been produced at the Imperial Austrian radium factory, located at St. Joachimsthal. It is estimated that this mineral has a value of \$45,000 to \$50,000 a gram, or more than \$500,000 for the entire amount. Pure metallic radium is never seen.

FASHION HINTS



Long lines and extreme simplicity make this charming gown of chiffon velvet. A heavy silk mesh insertion four inches wide, is the only trimming used.

Quick to Learn Music.

The talent of the negro race for music is shown by the experience of the bandmaster of a regiment of native troops in Jamaica. When he took charge not a man in the command knew a single note. Only one or two could play an instrument even a little. Yet in six months he had selected his musicians and taught them enough to appear in public. Two or three years later their fame had spread to England and they were invited there to give a series of concerts. Their tour was highly successful.

Does Radium Exist?

This rather surprising question is raised by Dr. Gustav Le Bon, a well known scientist, who calls upon the friends of science to contribute \$10,000, the sum which he estimates as probably necessary to cover the cost of experiments to prove whether radium really exists. His own idea is that there is no such metal, and that the phenomena from which its existence has been inferred are due to unknown combinations analogous to those which impart the property of phosphorescence to certain sulphides. He calls attention to the fact that what we usually call radium is simply the chloride or bromide of an unknown substance. A pure chloride, he says, is never phosphorescent, but becomes so when mixed with traces of certain other substances. He predicts that the result of the research that he proposes would be to derive from the so-called chloride of radium nothing more than the well known metal barium, and holds that the observed radio-activity results simply from certain now unknown chemical combinations.

Equal to the Emergency.

"No, Gerald," she said, shaking her lovely head; "I positively will not marry you before next June."

"But your father and mother both," urged the young man, "think—"

"Don't quote papa and mamma; they are thinking only of their plans for the summer. If you change my determination, Gerald, you will have to bring more pressure to bear than that."

Gerald, being a resourceful young man, promptly brought the pressure to bear.—Chicago Tribune.

Strict Women Who Love.

The strictest women are at times the most loving. When this happens their attachment is as strong as death, their fidelity as resisting as the diamond. They are hungry for devotion and thirst for sacrifice. Their love is a plety, their tenderness a religion, and they triple the energy of love by enshrining it as a duty.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

By Comparison.

"I notice some of the old newspaper jokes have got on the stage."

"So?"

"Yes; and they really seem quite fresh in musical comedy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



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MUCH IN LITTLE.

Longevity is most frequent in countries of low birth rate.

Penny postage is proposed between Great Britain and Turkey.

A bushel of grain will make four and one-half gallons of spirits or twenty-seven gallons of beer.

The world's estimated steam power in use to-day is 12,000,000 horse power.

The German iron and steel industry is apparently as busy and prosperous as the Americans.

The City Council of Chicago has killed the proposed ordinance prohibiting peddlers and newsboys from crying their wares.

American capitalists are trying to form a merger of every acre of timber-producing land in Nova Scotia, investing \$5,600,000.

A tack hammer, the head of which folds into a recess in the stick, for conveniences in carrying, has been patented by a Pennsylvanian.

Spyro Matsouka of Athens, Greece, poet and lecturer, who has been touring America for six months, is seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York.

Now None so Contented.

"I don't speak to the woman across the street any more."

"What's the matter now?"

"She's for Peary."—Birmingham Age-Herald.