

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## STARTS PLAN FOR MODEL DANCE HALLS

"The supervised dance hall is a paying proposition."

This is the verdict of Mrs. Charles H. Israels, who is known by reputation to every dancing hall proprietor in New York. As chairman of the committee of amusement resources for working girls, Mrs. Israels has made a detailed study of the dance hall problem for the last four years. With a committee of seventeen, she has investigated dance halls of every type and in every district; she has secured legislation resulting in the dance hall license act of 1910, and as an evidence of her belief that the supervised dance can be made to pay she has started plans for a series of model dance halls in all the larger eastern cities.

Mrs. Israels and her committee are at present making vigorous efforts to drive the "turkey trot" and its popular companions from the field and substitute a less objectionable style of dancing, but the popularity of those figures makes the task difficult.

"If the public could be made to realize," said Mrs. Israels, "that a large share of the amusement available for young girls of the poorer classes in New York city, a great army of them, is in the hands of organized gangs, the importance of the problem would be brought home to them."



## PERU'S PRESIDENT OF ENGLISH DESCENT



Doubtless with a view to the opening of the Panama Canal no country in western South America is doing a finer stunt of advertising than Peru, with an immense coast line on the Pacific ocean extending from Ecuador on the north to Bolivia and the aggressive state of Chili on the south. The new trade opportunities should be of great interest to Pittsburgh.

Peruvian newspapers have just arrived giving an account of the inauguration of Guillermo Eduardo Billinghurst as president of the Peruvian republic, and it is something of a story in view of the near inauguration of another president of the United States. While President Billinghurst is a native Peruvian, having been born at Arico in 1851, he is a scion of one of the oldest real English families, tracing his lineage to Adam de Billinghurst, who was given a manor of that name by William the Conqueror. While native to the

country, he is the first Englishman to be elected to a presidency in any of the Latin republics. This has been a matter of comment to some extent, but the story of the inauguration has had no more than a passing mention in papers outside of Peru.

## CALLS CHINA A NEW UNITED STATES

"So many of us Chinese republicans, graduates of American colleges, are Americans through and through, that, in the intervals of fighting against the imperialists at Nanking, we actually discussed football like any other American college men."

So says Ching-Chun Wang, M. A., Ph. D., Yale '08, veteran of the battles that overthrew the oldest empire in the world, now back in this country as a member of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, held in Boston. Also, he is associate director of the Peking-Mukden railway. A man of many titles—titles hard to remember. But there is no difficulty in remembering Dr. Wang's words when he talks about the new China. He is an enthusiast, a sayer of startling things, a describer of conditions that you would not imagine possible in the phlegmatic east, a prophet of the fire of his enthusiasm, still appear so nearly incredible as to make you gasp.

"The new China is a new United States," he declares; and he certainly makes plenty of convincing statements to prove his contention.



## JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY REPORTED ILL



News from Washington of the serious illness of Col. John S. Mosby brings into prominence again one of the few remaining prominent officers of the army of the Confederacy. Colonel Mosby stood in the front rank of Confederate raiders in the Civil War, being particularly harassing in the 1864 campaign of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley which ended with his brilliant victory at Cedar Creek. There was a long line of communication to be guarded from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry and then down the valley, and from Washington by way of Manassas and Front Royal. Colonel Mosby devoted himself to breaking these lines and raising his enemy's forces wherever possible. No one else in the army was so anathematized as was he. That such a rebel against the government could not only have escaped with his life after the surrender, but should actually later have

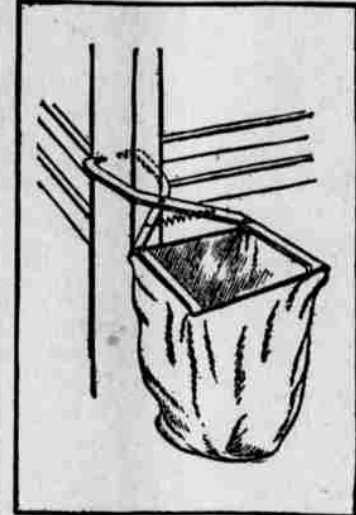
been appointed to office under the government he sought to destroy, will always be one of the marvels of history.

## FARM AND GARDEN

### DEVICE FOR HOLDING BAGS

Pair of Metal Bars Connected Pivotaly Form Rectangular Frame in Which Sack is Fixed.

A device for holding a bag open and at the same time holding it above the ground—on a fence post, for example, has been invented by a North Dakota man. It consists of a pair of metal bars that are pivotally connected. The short ends of the bars are bent to form spurs, like the tongs, and



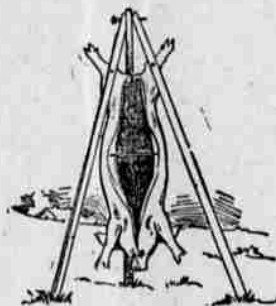
Bag Holding Frame.

the long ends form a rectangular frame in which the mouth of the bag is fixed. A strong spring joins the long ends near the pivotal point. When the outer ends of the bars are spread apart the inner ends spread also and can then be made to embrace a post. When the device is let go and the spring contracts it grips the jaws against the post and holds the apparatus in horizontal position, with the mouth of the bag open.

### EASY TO MAKE HOG HANGER

One Can Raise and Handle Largest Animals by Use of Device Shown in Illustration Herewith.

The poles are 8½ to 9 feet long and 3 inches in diameter. Bore a ¼-inch hole through the large end of each pole and a ½-inch bolt will hold the three together making a tripod. Bore



Easily Made Hanger.

a ¼-inch hole 18 inches from top of each of the ten outside legs of the hanger. In these put ½-inch bolts to hook under the cords of the cross legs. One can raise and handle the largest hog with this device.

### Selecting Seed Corn.

In selecting seed corn save four or five times as much as you can possibly use, for it will be best to select very rigidly at seeding time and such corn as is not needed can be readily sold at good prices.

### Seed Corn.

Next spring there is going to be a big demand for good seed corn. Now is the time to prepare for this demand. It is well to select the seed from the field. If the ear was matured before the frost the vitality is not seriously impaired. This corn should be selected now and stored in a place where it can dry out within a short time.

### Increase Value of Silage.

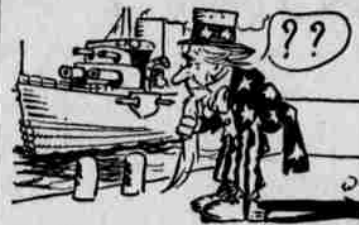
One writer says that alfalfa or clover mixed with the corn when the silo is being filled will add greatly to the value of silage. This is undoubtedly true, but it is still a question as to whether the same feeding value could not be attained more economically by using the alfalfa and clover for the dry feed.

### Care in Selecting Seed.

Fix the fact in your minds that if we are to grow maximum crops of clover, alfalfa and corn we must be more careful in the selection of seed, the preparation of the soil and the saving of our farm and stable manures.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Navy to Test Battleships With Corrugated Hulls



WASHINGTON.—Corrugated battleships will be the subject of tests this winter by Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, on duty in the bureau of construction and repair, in the naval testing tank at the Washington yard. Four vessels for the merchant service have been built in England on this plan. Two outward curves, 23 inches deep, run the length of the ships between the load line and the bilge. Between the convex curves is a concave surface of equal depth. This partial application of the tube principle greatly increases the strength of the hull. So much strength is added that the stringer

plates may be dispensed with. This increases the space available for bulk cargo. In addition, however, it is said that the corrugated hull saves fuel and lessens the effect of waves on the steadiness of the ship.

English reports indicate that a corrugated hull will save 16 per cent. in fuel over the cost of driving a smooth hull of equal displacement. Two models, of equal weight and dimensions, each about twenty feet long, will be constructed here, one with a corrugated and the other with a plain hull. Each will be attached to the traveling crane which spans the experimental tank at the Washington navy yard, and the resistance of the models to the water when pulled at a given rate of speed will be accurately registered on the delicate gauges attached to the crane. If the corrugated hull presents less resistance to the water the fact will be instantly indicated on the gauges. No vessel of this type has yet been constructed in this country. The first corrugated vessel was built in England in 1909.

## Postal Deposit Savings Show Average of \$86

POSTMASTER General Frank H. Hitchcock made public the other day the latest available figures showing that the deposits in postal savings depositories have now reached the sum of \$28,000,000. The system was inaugurated January 3, 1911, but most of the deposits have been made within the last year.

The deposits represent 290,000 individuals, making an average of \$86 per depositor. The system is now operated in 12,773 postoffices, in every one of the forty-eight states, including 644 branch postoffices.

According to the figures compiled by the controller of the currency the total amount of the deposits in the savings banks of the country in 1911 was \$4,212,583,598. This amount was deposited in 1,884 banks by 9,794,647 individual depositors, and the average savings bank account for each depositor was \$430.09. Comparison of these statistics shows that the average amount held by each savings bank depositor was about five times the average amount held by each postal savings bank depositor.

According to the report of the controller of the currency, the postal sav-



ings bank of the United Kingdom in 1910 held \$112,668,566, out of a grand total of \$1,076,265,509 in private and postal savings banks. In round numbers the postal savings deposits in the United States are about one-half of one per cent. of the combined deposits in postal depositories and savings banks, while in the United Kingdom the postal savings constitute about 1½ per cent. of the combined deposits in private and postal savings banks.

In France, according to the latest available figures, the postal savings in 1909 aggregated \$316,456,868, or an average of about \$57 for each depositor.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's figures show that 7,357 banks have qualified to receive postal savings funds.

## Army Officers on Detached Duty to Be Removed



IT is now estimated at the war department that more than 50 per cent. of all army officers now on detached service will have to be removed from their present posts at once, owing to legislation by congress during the last session. This means that more than half of the officers now serving as military attaches at American legations and embassies abroad, as instructors in the military academy at West Point, as instructors in the Army Service schools, as instructors of state militia organizations and as instructors in various military academies in foreign military schools will be ordered back to their regiments. The law, as one officer put it, is

"excessively mandatory," inasmuch as it requires that any officer responsible for a failure to obey it to the full shall forfeit his pay and allowances. Consequently every officer who has not served at least two of the last six years in command of troops will have to return to his regiment before December 15. It has also been found by the law officers of the war department that about a third more of the officers on detached service will have to be removed within six months. A large number of officers on detached duty in Washington are caught pretty severely by this order.

It is said that there are officers who have not been with their commands for years, as they have had pull enough to keep them in easy jobs here in Washington, where they can do their stunts and not half try, and fill in the rest of the time doing society acts.

Washington society without its army and navy officers is mighty slow. There has always been feminine influence to keep plenty of the young men on detached duty in Washington.

## Spanish Minister Rejoices in Fifty Suits, Etc.

IT was stated in an authentic quarter the other day that the Spanish minister, Senor Don Juan Riano, has 50 suits of clothes and a corresponding large number of accessories. Spacious and perfectly equipped quarters are required to accommodate this wardrobe, and in selecting the new legation special attention was paid to this feature.

The present legation, in New Hampshire avenue, has commodious dressing rooms and closets for each suit, but such an outfit as Senor Riano's in order to be easily handled and accessible has to have a room to itself, and, if possible, one built for the purpose.

The garments are classified, and that they may be easily found an inventory is fastened on the door. According to the most advanced authorities "wet" and "dry" rooms are necessary for the complete wardrobe. The "wet" room removes the creases and takes the place of sponging; the "dry" room hardens the costume in the lines it has taken.



Whether Senor Riano's new home is provided with all these comforts is not known, but that every means has been adopted to keep the minister the "best dressed man in town," as he was considered in Paris when connected with the Spanish embassy there, is certain.

And it may be mentioned in this connection that as much care is exercised in the selection and proper preservation of the so-called "accessories" as in the actual suits. These "accessories" include many articles of personal adornment little known to the ordinary man, but are considered absolutely necessary in mind of the Spanish Don.