

TONS OF TOYS FOR YOUNG AMERICA

Hundred Thousand Tons in Christendom, and Half of These for the Yankee Child—Where the Toys Come From.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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Washington, Dec. 25.—Ten tons of toys. That is one of the things that the children of Christian countries, the United States gets 15,000 tons of them from Germany alone. Some come from France, a few from England, some from Italy and the Alps, say nothing of the thousands of tons which come from the United States. There is no taking about the value of those we get from Germany. It is safe to assume that young America found 50,000 tons of them in its stocking this morning, and that their aggregate value is not under \$30,000,000. Think of it, toys enough to make 5000 carloads, a train over 400 miles long.

When the wise man said there was nothing new under the sun Christmas toys had not yet come into existence. One can even buy a full-fledged yacht race in toyland these days. There are a half dozen of the yachts, and they sail on a painted ocean with all the dash of a real one. The winner crosses the lighthouse runs up the race. There is no taking about this race. Each boat has an equal show to win. It is operated by pressing a little electric button.

Then there is the alarm clock that lights an alcohol lamp and gets breakfast for Laxy Boy. All Laxy Boy has to do is to put the proper ingredients in his chafing dish when he goes to bed. When it is time for him to get up the alarm sounds, and if he rises belated the breakfast will be ready when he is ready for it. Someone has called the toys which sail in the water "pneumonia toys." There are lots of them, even down to the deep sea diver with his full outfit on. A little air pump is attached, and by manipulating this he can be sent to the bottom of the barrel or brought to the top. There are swimming girls that use the trapezoid stroke with all the grace of a trained athlete; bullfrogs which look so real that if they were in a country mill pond a hunter would surely take a shot at them; ducks, geese and swans which swim about with seemingly as much purpose as a live one going for its breakfast; and battleships and submarines that glide over and under the bath tub ocean with as much grace as one might see in the evolutions of a world-cruising fleet.

Fly Wheels to Ban Toys.
Then there are the automatic toys, the automobiles, the locomotives, the fire engines, that glide over the floor. This year manufacturers have left out the springs and throws away the keys, so they cannot get out of order. A very heavy flywheel is the secret of their motion. Just press the toy on the floor right hard, gliding it along several times until the flywheel is given the requisite motion, then turn it loose. Some of these toys will run the length

of a city block. Even the flying machine is here. Tie a thread to the ceiling in the center of the room and then the other end to the flying machine, being careful not to make it long enough to allow the machine to collide with the furniture. Then wind up the machine and let it go. It flies around in a circle, passing over some farm house henyard. Last, but not least, is the gyroscope top, with its top running in a shell and will throw off the shell and continue running. Set it on a thread after the manner of a light rope walker and it is completely at home. Put it into a glass and it will defy gravity in a new movement the list might be extended by the hour. Every mechanical motion known to man is represented in some toy or another. There are dolls of every race and color; animals of every kind and description; games of more kinds than one could play in a whole year's time; blocks with which anything can be built, from a steam engine to a Ferris wheel or a nobleman's carriage. And thousands of them are made so well and so such unusual things that folks older than those for whom Santa Claus usually exists, are interested in them. Recently a mother and her two little boys went into a Gotham store. An old-fashioned top was being demonstrated. These were paper disks to be placed on the rotating top, some with colored figures on them, and some made plain. These are the kaleidoscope effects beyond description. The children were vastly interested in it, and when the saleswoman had taken their order she told the boys they hoped they would enjoy it. They replied that it was "for father; he's sick."

Germany Is Toyland.
Germany leads the world in the making of toys. That country annually makes 25,000 tons of them, their value being nearly \$10,000,000. Of these only 25 per cent remain at home to cheer and amuse the children of the fatherland. Hundreds of families live entirely the great metal toy manufacturing centers. The Saxon Ore mountains are the headquarters for wooden toys. Traveling through that region one may see here and there a whole yard full of hobby horses, there another yard full of saints set out to dry, and at another place a whole army of wooden soldiers, with enough wagons to form an army train.

It is said that 45 per cent of the metal toys that come to the United States are made in Sonneburg. The whole town is supported by its toy business. The doll maker lives entirely by the making of toys. One may see four generations of the same family working in the same shop. Some particular toy, and each member of it some particular part. The wages they get are something pitiable. Here you get a family that makes the little woolly lambs one sees in the average toy store. Six or eight people will work from 8 o'clock in the morning to 10 at night, and in a week they will turn out from 250 to 300 dozen of these. They get perhaps \$1 for the whole week's work. Another family makes little Santa Claus and gets \$4 a week. Girls who make dolls' dresses get perhaps a nickel a week. They make the wicker cheap pencil boxes for 58 cents a gross.

The papier mache doll had its birth in Sonneburg. The first ones sent out were not very satisfactory. One day a doll maker accidentally dropped a thimbleful of hot wax on a doll's head. To his surprise it made a beautiful appearance and thus originated the dipping of the doll heads into melting wax. The doll trade is one of the most remarkable ever developed. Fashions in dolls change as rapidly as in clothes, and the doll maker has never to be studying the trend of the times. He reports that the United States buys more fancy dolls than any other country.

French Toys the Finest.
Paris makes what are said to be the finest toys in the world. "It is a French toy" is an argument that the demonstrator in the modern department store is always ready to present to the discriminating buyer. The French toy has special merit in its timeliness. German toys as well as the French look out for timeliness, and whenever there is a fad they are both on hand to meet it. The Teddy bear was brought out just in time to meet the craze.

New designs in toys are as eagerly looked for by toy makers as the new designs of a Paris dressmaker. Some of the best artists make a small for-

IDAHO LAW MAKES STRANGE CHANGE

Counties Without a Prosecutor or Probate Judge, Say Wallace Men.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Wallace, Idaho, Dec. 25.—An unexpected entanglement growing out of the vote at the last election upon the two constitutional amendments throughout the state has been the cause of much discussion and speculation here today, for discovery having been made that under the present conditions no county, and incidentally every county in Idaho, may be without a prosecuting attorney or probate judge.

County Attorney Walter H. Hanson will retire January 11. His successor who has received from the state auditor his certificate of election, is James A. Wayne, of the Wallace office. His duties, carried by popular vote, there is no such position mentioned for any county as attorney. The laws passed give the names of all other county officials, but do not mention the county attorney. It is also concluded that Judge Worstell, unless the governor calls the special election to vote on an amendment, and the election results favorably, cannot take office as probate judge.

The amendments proposed by the legislature two years ago abolished the office of probate judge and provided for superior court judges to be elected from county to county and take care of the work originally done by the probate judges. This amendment was adopted by a large majority.

The amendment to this law provides that at any time the governor deems it necessary he can call an election, and the probate judge can take office providing the amendment, which was beaten in the general election, is carried.

The governor has refused to call a special election, so Judge Worstell cannot take office, nor can Mr. Wayne. The outcome of this unusual condition is awaited with much interest.

Paris is the one city that regularly holds toy exhibitions, and at these one may see every sort of toy made in the world. The United States has a permanent exhibition of the toys of all nations and times in the ethnological space in the National museum. From India, from China, Alaska, Australia, from the remotest past down to the living present, these toys have been gathered, and the white doctors one might exclaim that the history of nations may be written in their playthings.

America's Leading Toy Town.
Philadelphia is the heart of toyland in the United States. That city makes one fifth of all the toys manufactured in this country. The toy industry is working up with other nations is remarkable. It even sends thousands of dollars worth of toys to Germany. It is in the making of mechanical toys that Philadelphia is making her greatest strides. The improved machinery in what counts. The largest toy factory of that city employs over 500 hands, and the output consists of performing animals, stepple chasers, dancing devils, cowboys on bucking bronchos, leaping rabbits, kangaroos and donkeys.

While young America is enjoying his Christmas toys this year nothing could be more appropriate than that he should learn the other little children who had worked day in and day out, the whole year long, in order that he could have this joy. Few can know the history of his toy from the time it began to have being in the world he would appreciate it more and feel an interest in the struggling little fellow who had worked manfully in its making.

NUMBERS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS, NOT NAMES
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Chicago, Dec. 25.—A plan for designating stations on the Pennsylvania railroad by numbering instead of names, is at present, and installing automatically operated indicators showing these numbers as the train approaches a station. The plan is now under consideration by an informal committee of operating officers of the road.

The plan was evolved by an employee of the Pennsylvania, and by him submitted to General Manager W. W. Atterbury to have turned over to the committee. It is contended that if all stations were numbered instead of named the vast amount of confusion resulting from misunderstanding of the brakeman's call, which is a frequent occurrence on local trains making a large number of stops, would be eliminated.

The general plan proposes to arrange the different grand divisions each in thousand sections, as, for instance, to have the main line from Philadelphia number its stations from 1 to 99, the western grand division to run from 1000 to 1999, and the other grand divisions similarly. The minor divisions would be divided into hundreds.

ECUADOR PLANS TO OBSERVE CENTENNIAL
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Washington, Dec. 25.—An exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador will be opened at Quito, the capital, on August 10, 1909. The exposition is to be national in character for the most part, but several foreign countries, notably France and the United States, will be represented.

This government has just appropriated \$1,000,000 for a million, and is planning an extensive exhibit. Of the South American countries, Chile, the United States of Columbia, Peru, the Netherlands, have signified their intention to exhibit.

Ecuador has never been more prosperous than at the present time, and on account of the recent completion of the new railway from Guayaquil, the main seaport to Quito, the work of transporting material for the buildings will be greatly facilitated. This railway is one of the wonders of South America, reaching as it does a point 11,000 feet above sea level at its highest point.

ATLANTIC SCHOONER AND SIX MEN LOST
(United Press Landed Wire.)
Newport News, Va., Dec. 25.—The news has reached here of the loss Wednesday off Hog Island of the three-masted schooner Jeanie Lippitt, and the drowning of Captain Robinson and five members of the ship's crew. The sole survivor of the wreck, Andrew Jorgensen, who was picked up at sea Wednesday by the American steamer Ravenscroft, Captain Johnson, told the story of the wreck.

The Lippitt was bound coast from Jacksonville for New York when she ran into the recent heavy gale off Cape Charles Tuesday afternoon, and after taking aboard considerable water and sustaining much damage to the hull ran on a shoal off Hog Island and soon went to pieces.

Germany and Brazil are to be linked by a new cable that will have a branch to the German West African colony.

SPIRITS IN AD OF THEIR STORK

Singular Superstition of Igorrotes—Philadelphia Colony Is Now 14.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Philadelphia, Dec. 25.—From the far away Philippines the royal stork flew to Philadelphia and hovered over 309 Vogles street, one of a neat little row of houses in the southwestern part of town where a band of Igorrotes, who came to town several weeks ago, are domiciled for the winter. Thursday afternoon, at 1:15, a tiny little Igorrote princess arrived.

Great was the rejoicing among the yellow skinned group of 13, comprising five women, four men and four children, when the little one came and made their number 14 instead of 13. Not that they pay any attention to the hoarse number of children, for they know nothing and care less about it.

Captain John R. McRae, however, had told them that it was better to have 14 than 13, and anything he tells them they believe implicitly, for he lived among them several years while he was one of Uncle Sam's officers in the Philippines, and he brought them to this country.

Only two hours before the little princess arrived, however, there had been 23 more of them. But these others were on their way to New York to take their examination where the stork cry told of Philadelphia's first Filipino birth. Among the 23 was old Domingo, the elder of the tribe, whose more than 50 years qualified him to spend the last two hours before his departure at the bedside of Lagmay, the wife of Antonio, chief of the tribe.

Domingo spent these two hours invoking the spirits to permit the little one to come safely into the world. The Igorrote live in the villages of the eastern Luzon, largest of the Philippine islands. They believe that the spirits live among the mountains tops, have their own gods, and have children, and also rule the human beings who live in the valleys below.

They also believe that certain of their own women are "spirit women" and are able to talk to the spirits and ask what they want, and that the spirits will grant it. So, when fresh arrival is expected in a village, it is the "spirit woman" who presides, and by the laying on of hands and prayers she brings the children to the world, and it is she who makes the event safe and happy.

But there are no "spirit women" among those here. Captain McRae had permitted to include any when he gathered his group together to take around the world that other people might see that the Igorrotes were not inferior to the rest of the world. He had to stop to catch a train for New York.

There were two physicians of the city present, but they were not permitted to officiate in any manner. Lagmay believed that her child would come into the world dead, but the white doctors assured her that it would not be dead, and she believed them and was happy.

Chicken Is Sacrificed.
As soon as old Domingo began to pray Captain McRae started out to find a live chicken. It was not necessary, in the opinion of Antonio. It was not easy to find one, but it was found in a bamboo stick, and then with much ceremony Antonio cut off its head and placed it in the end of a chop made on a bamboo stick, and placed the stick over the door of the room, and also a bowl of rice, with a small part of the cooked chicken being eaten.

This was done to entertain any spirits that might come to be present at the birth. The remainder of the chicken, together with some rice, was placed at the bedside of Lagmay. "Bedside" in this instance is a misnomer, as understood by civilized people, for the child will not sleep in a bed. It is too soft and "uncomfortable." Their ideal bed is a blanket spread upon the floor, and it was so that Lagmay was lying.

At last, following their custom, all the Igorrotes assembled in the room, and were present when the little princess arrived unaided. Not a syllable was muttered or spoken. The little stranger came into a silent world, in about 10 minutes the mother arose and carried the babe into the bathroom. Soon she returned and gave it to one of the women to hold, and lay down. A half hour later she asked for her baby, and began to nurse it. Then the others dispersed.

Mother Has a Smoke.
Yesterday afternoon, when the little princess was just one day old, Lagmay put a cigar into a holder, with a long grass stem, and lit it, while she held her child to her bosom and watched the little brown face. Every once in a while she would laugh and stroke the baby's head while she smoked.

She paid no attention to any one else in the room for half an hour; then she quietly handed the baby to another woman and started on a walk through the house, up and down the stairs, to get the exercise she needed.

In about two weeks Captain McRae will take his charges to Florida. The weather here is too severe for these little people, who scarcely know what it is to wear clothes, and who have never seen snow save on the distant mountain tops in far away Luzon.

Antonio and old Domingo were two of the group of Igorrotes whom Dr. George E. McClellan exhibited in one of his lectures on anatomy at the Academy of the Fine Arts, a few weeks ago, and pronounced them the most perfectly formed people he had ever seen, with

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Prove that a neglected cold or cough puts the lungs in so bad a condition that consumption germs find a fertile field for fastening on one. Stop the cough just as soon as it appears with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Soothes the torn and inflamed tissues and makes you well again. Sold by Baltimore Drug Co.

School shoes that wear Rosenthal's
The inside of the whole family from Dad to Baby get lots of hard work to do this week. CASCARETS will help them. See that every member of the family gets a CASCARET every night. This will do the work easily and naturally and save a lot of sickness and suffering later on.

Xmas Eating and Drinking
Buy a 10c box CASCARETS—week's treatment—and have it handy to use every night, Xmas week.

GRESHAM WINS DEBATE FROM HOOD RIVER

Roosevelt Invites Philanthropists to Conference on Child Placing.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Gresham, Or., Dec. 25.—The Gresham High school won the first debate of the season yesterday, in the new High School building, when it defeated Hood River High. The question was, "Resolved, That the municipalities should own and operate the light plants patronized by the general public."

Hood River took the affirmative and Gresham the negative. The debaters for Gresham were Hope Anderson, Earl Thompson and Florence Fieldhouse. The debaters for Hood River were Grace Edgington, Lena Newton and Este Bromberg. The judges were Judge George, Mr. Jakaway and Rev. McDougal. The Gresham High will probably debate with Astoria High next.

Metzger's Jewelers and Opticians, 343 Washington st., bet. 7th and Park.

DO AWAY WITH ORPHAN ASYLUM

Roosevelt Invites Philanthropists to Conference on Child Placing.

(United Press Landed Wire.)
Washington, Dec. 25.—President Roosevelt today issued an invitation for a national conference in this city on January 25 to discuss the problem of caring for dependent children, of which it is stated, there are over 150,000 in the United States. The suggestion for this conference, which has been heartily approved by the president, came to him from Secretary Homer Folke of the New York state charities aid association; Superintendent

ent H. A. Hart and Director John M. Glenn of the Russell Sage foundation and other men prominent in relief work. The president's invitation for the conference has been addressed to about 100 prominent men, who will be asked to take steps toward the establishment of a bureau to gather information on the subject of child-placing. In the letter, which he has written, Roosevelt states his belief that the best way to care for dependent children is in the family home.

"In Massachusetts," he says, "many orphan asylums have been discontinued and thousands of the children who formerly have gone to the orphan asylums are now kept in private homes, situated on board, with payment from public or private treasuries, or in adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents. Many religious bodies have within the past 10 years organized effective child-placing agencies."

The Temperature.
From the Tattler.
"I hear she found the audience rather cold last night."
"They were at first; but when they remembered that they had paid good money to see the show they got very hot."

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Every Man's—Every Youth's Suit
Every Child's Suit in the House
MARKED DOWN

All \$20 and \$25 Garments Now \$15
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BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S \$15.00 SUITS NOW.....\$9.85
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BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S \$10.00 SUITS NOW.....\$6.35
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S \$ 7.50 SUITS NOW.....\$4.95
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S \$ 5.00 SUITS NOW.....\$3.35
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Specials for Saturday
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for your selection of our \$35, \$30 and \$25 Overcoats

HALF PRICE
For your pick of Holiday Neckwear, Suspenders, Mufflers, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, etc., etc.

(A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.)



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In every line of men's, women's and children's wearing apparel; price cuts have been liberally made; now is the time to buy, while you can save money

Liberal Credit Just the Same

Whatever you buy you pay but a little down and the rest in small weekly or monthly payments. The little-at-a-time method makes it easy to dress well and yet feel no strain.