

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

The Republican Whip.

With the majority party in the house of representatives divided over the rules of procedure, the duties of John Wilbur Dwight, the Republican whip, have been decidedly on the strenuous order of late. Mr. Dwight is quite new in the position of whip, his first experience being in the extra session last summer, when he was kept busy lining up his party for the Payne tariff bill. He succeeded James E. Watson of Indiana.



JOHN W. DWIGHT.

diana, who for many years wielded the majority whip. Mr. Watson gave up congress to become the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1908, but was defeated at the polls. Congressman Dwight is a native of Dryden, N. Y., where he has always resided, and will be fifty-one next May. He represents the Thirtieth New York district and was elected to the Fifty-seventh congress to fill a vacancy. Since then he has been regularly returned. He is one of the most popular members of his state delegation and has won fame as a harmonizer. It seems not unlikely that he will need all of this quality he possesses for some time to come.

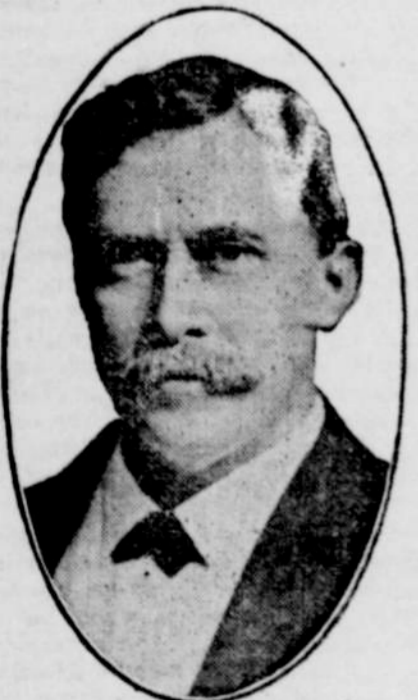
Nabuco a Versatile Genius.

Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil is one of the most accomplished diplomats in Washington. It was said by Director John Barrett of the pan-American bureau that he could write a treatise on international law in English with his right hand and a French poem with the other which would deceive the critics into thinking it was the work of some renowned poet. He was brought up in the days of the Brazilian empire in a cultured home full of the most refined associations, and he says that the young men of his country of that day spent their time among books, while now the young men of the same age take trips to the United States and England to complete their education along business lines. The ambassador has had the benefit of both systems, and he works at his desk standing, presenting an unusual appearance from his six feet in height and military carriage. He was an ardent supporter of the great emperor and one of the last to be reconciled to his being driven from the throne.

Minister to Persia.

From a clerkship in the department of justice twenty years ago to a portfolio in the diplomatic service is the record of Charles W. Russell, recently appointed minister to Persia. In the meantime Mr. Russell had risen by force of ability through the various grades in the department to the post of assistant attorney general.

During the first Roosevelt administration Mr. Russell was made a special assistant attorney general, in charge of insular affairs, to look after



CHARLES W. RUSSELL.

matters in our island possessions. Then he was employed to investigate the title to the Panama canal at the time this government was about to acquire that property. In the course of his investigation he went to Paris, and his work was so well done that Attorney General Knox adopted his report after only a few days' examination in the French capital on his own account. Subsequently Mr. Russell was engaged in making investigations of various charges against judges and other federal officials, especially western and territorial officers. In all his work he has won the praise of his superiors.

The new minister is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and is fifty-three years old. He was appointed assistant attorney general four years ago.

THE WEIGHT OF MONEY

Do You Think You Could Lift a Fortune in Silver Coins?

IF YOU DO YOU ARE MISTAKEN

Two Hundred Pounds of Quarters Would Give You Only \$3,657, While the Same Weight of Gold Would Give \$54,050—Weight of Paper Money

"I wish I had all the money I could lift!" How many of the thousands who make this get-rich-quick wish have any idea of the amount they would have if the wish should be granted. Few name the denomination of the money on which they desire to test their strength, perhaps believing that their lifting powers would make them wealthy no matter what kind of money they lifted.

If they were asked how much they could lift in silver or small bills the majority probably would name some fabulous sum which investigation would show several men could not lift. In gold or in paper money of large denominations the ordinary individual would be able to lift a fair sized fortune, but to win a million by lifting it in anything less than twenty dollar bills would need the strength of a veritable Sandow.

An official of the treasury who is interested in odd statistics in his department was asked how much money the average man could lift in the various denominations of gold, silver and paper.

"Well," he replied, "a man could make money on that proposition if he could get hold of paper money of large denominations, but on the smaller bills, silver and gold he would not be a millionaire by any means."

"The weight of money is very deceptive. For instance, a young man, a friend of mine, came in to see me one day with his fiancée. I was showing them through my department and asked my friend if he thought the young woman was worth her weight in gold. He did think so, most emphatically, and after ascertaining that her weight was one 107 pounds we figured that she would be worth in gold coin exactly \$28,647. Her fiancée thought that would be pretty cheap.

"Perhaps more people are deceived on the weight of paper money than on the metals. Now, how many one dollar bills do you think would be necessary to weigh as much as a five dollar gold piece?"

Fifty was ventured as a guess, and the statistician laughed. "I have had guesses on that all the way from 50 to 500," he said, "and some of them from men who have handled money for years. As a matter of fact, with a five dollar gold piece in one scale you would have to put about six and a half bills in the other to balance it."

He produced figures to prove that a five dollar gold piece weighed two hundred and ninety-six thousandths of an ounce avoirdupois. An employee who makes the new bills up in packages of 100 each said that a hundred bills weighed four and one-half ounces. That would make one bill weigh forty-five thousandths of an ounce, and between six and seven would balance the gold piece.

Figures on the lifting proposition were furnished from the department where the money is weighed in bags as standards. The standard amount for gold coin, \$5,000, weighs eighteen and a half pounds. Five hundred silver dollars weigh thirty-five and a half pounds, and \$200 in half dollars, or 400 coins, weighs eleven pounds. Taking 200 pounds as a good lift for an average man, these results were obtained:

METAL MONEY.	
Gold coins (all of standard weight)	\$4,050.00
Silver dollars	2,617.00
Half dollars	3,636.00
Quarters	3,657.00
Dimes	3,615.36
Nickels	915.00
Cents	225.00
PAPER MONEY.	
One dollar bills	\$71,111
Two dollar bills	142,222
Five dollar bills	35,555
Ten dollar bills	7,111
Twenty dollar bills	1,422
Fifty dollar bills	355
One hundred dollar bills	71
Five hundred dollar bills	14
Thousand dollar bills	7

Two hundred pounds of \$10,000 gold certificates, the largest denomination issued by the United States government, would amount to enough to finance a full grown trust—\$711,111,000. If the young woman who was worth \$28,647 in gold coin had been worth her weight in these \$10,000 certificates she would have been valued at \$380,444,385.—F. T. Pope in Chicago Record-Herald.

Appreciated.

Tubb—Old boy, I want to congratulate you on your speech at the banquet last night. O'Sudds (after waiting a moment)—I know you do, pard, and you're awfully sorry you can't do it truthfully. I appreciate the effort, just the same. Nasty weather, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

A Misunderstanding.

"The management of one of the big opera houses in New York has to pay \$2,000 a week for conductors."

"Does it pay the same rate for motion pictures?"—Judge.

Clean Living.

James—A bath tub and two sponge cakes, please. Waitress—Two sponges and a bath for this gentleman, please!—London Opinion.

From swearing men easily slide into surgery.—Hierocles.

WORKERS' PENSIONS.

System of the International Harvester Company.

PROVIDES FOR EMPLOYEES.

Company Assumes Payment of Full Amount of Pensions, and No Contribution Is Required of Men—Plan and Amount of Payment.

Two years ago the International Harvester company started a pension system which, the officers declare, has given the employer and employee much satisfaction, says the Chicago Evening Post. Fifty men and one woman already are on the list, drawing from \$18 to \$33 a month. The system was put into effect Sept. 1, 1908.

"When the Harvester company decided to adopt a pension a most exhaustive study was made of the question," said G. A. Ranney, one of the organizers and at present a trustee of the pension fund. "The most important point was settled when we were informed by the officers that the company would assume the payment of the full amount of the pensions and no contribution would be necessary from the men."

In making its announcement of the establishment of its pension system the Harvester company issued the following statement:

"The directors establish the pension fund as an evidence of appreciation of the fidelity, efficiency and loyalty of their employees and have approved the following plans as the best and most liberal for those who by long and faithful service have earned an honorable retirement."

This states in a few words the policy of the company. Following are the eligibility rules laid down by the company:

"(a) All employees of this company and of subsidiary and affiliated companies engaged in any capacity are eligible to pensions as hereinafter stated.

"(b) All male employees who shall have reached the age of sixty-five years and have been twenty or more years in the service may at their own request or at the discretion of the pension board be retired from active service and become eligible to a pension.

"(c) All male employees who have been twenty or more years in the service shall be retired at the age of seventy years, on the first day of the calendar month following that in which they shall have attained said age, unless, at the discretion of the pension board, some later date be fixed for such retirement. Persons occupying executive positions are exempt from maximum age limit.

"(d) All female employees who shall have reached the age of fifty years and have been twenty or more years in the service may, at their own request or at the discretion of the pension board, be retired from active service and become eligible to a pension.

"(e) All female employees shall be retired at the age of sixty years, on the first day of the calendar month following that in which they shall have attained the age, unless, at the discretion of the pension board, a later date be fixed for such retirement. Persons occupying executive positions are exempt from maximum age limit."

In computing the length of service of an employee allowance is made for time lost on account of sickness or periods during which certain departments have been shut down on account of repairs or inventory. A temporary layoff on account of these reasons which does not exceed six consecutive months is not deducted from the total length of service. In other words, if one of the men was sick for, say, four months in any one year he would be given credit for a full year's service. The subject of the total length of service is important, for the two conditions on which a pension is granted are the number of years the employee has served the company and the amount of his average wages each year for the ten years next preceding retirement.

To illustrate, if the average pay per year for the last ten years of service equals \$900 and if the service has been continuous for twenty-five years, the pension would be 25 per cent of \$900, or \$150 per year, or \$12.50 per month. Since the minimum pension has been fixed at \$18 per month, then to this regular percentage \$5.50 would be added, making the minimum \$18.

A provision which the board seems to be well pleased with is the rule which provides that the board has power to continue the pensions to widow or other dependent members of the family if in its judgment the circumstances warrant its continuance, and the board also holds the right to give the money to some member of the family if it is found that it is not being expended for the purpose intended—to maintain the family.

Another provision of the pension system which is considered to be the most liberal adopted by any concern is the announced permission that the company gives to a pensioner to do what he pleases after retiring. The acceptance of a pension thus does not prevent an employee from securing employment elsewhere, provided it is not prejudicial to the interests of the company. The granting of a pension, however, absolutely bars further employment with the company.

In cases where an employee has not reached the pensionable age, but has worked faithfully twenty years or more and on account of physical disability is obliged to retire, the pension board has power to grant a pension.

AN EXPERIMENT.

By M. QUAD.

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The lazy man of the village of Rawsonville was Silas White. He had been lazy for many years. There were several old residents who could remember that when he and his wife moved into the village he was a worker and ambitious. Then one day he attended a circus and was kicked by a giraffe. The circus men gave him a dollar as damages and sent him home. A doctor examined him and said no great harm had been done, but Silas took it into his head that he had received severe internal injuries and that any further labor would take him to his grave.

One afternoon when Silas had wandered down to the bridge over the river, for the first time in four years, some thurlous young men seized him and threw him over the railing. He did not resist. It would have been too much like work. It was expected, of course, that soon after striking the water the lazy man would set his legs and arms in motion and help himself ashore. He did nothing of the sort. He simply permitted himself to sink slowly and easily to the bottom, and he lay there until those who had flung him in helped him out.

Again, one winter's evening Silas was seized at his own gate and carried a mile away and flung into a snowdrift and told to lie there and freeze or make his way homeward. There was some slight doubt as to which course he would adopt, but it was soon settled. He snuggled down in a drift, and there he was found five hours later by the conscience stricken men who had left him. He had been frost bitten, but he had saved his reputation.

A dry goods drummer visiting the village heard of the case and recommended a cure and offered to administer it himself. At midnight a figure with horns and hoofs and tail, supposed to be a good imitation of our old friend down below, opened the unlocked door of the White cottage, and Silas and his wife were awakened to find the intruder in their bedroom. Mrs. White screamed out in terror. Silas took a long look and asked what was wanted.

"I want you!" was the answer in an awful voice.

"What for?"

"I want you to come with me to the bottomless pit!"

"Then you'll have to carry me," replied the champion as he turned over toward the wall.

It was now realized that nothing could be done with such a man, and for years Silas was left to enjoy his laziness in peace. It was the general opinion that he would be too lazy to draw his last breath when the time came and that his uncomplaining wife would have to do it for him. There was to come a change, however. One day after the wife had placed a chair for him under an apple tree and left him to smoke and sleep she noticed a thunderstorm creeping up in the west. It was her duty to watch things and bring Silas in before the storm broke, but she suddenly decided to make an experiment. She would leave him where he was and see if he would seek shelter rather than get wet. It wasn't a bit like her to do this, and she never could make out why the thought came to her that day.

The black cloud grew larger, and the thunder muttered and the lightning flashed. Silas heard things and woke up. He saw the coming storm, and he saw his wife in the back door. He waited for her, but she did not come. Lightning did, however. There were twenty barns and houses and trees around for it to strike, but it ignored all of them and struck Silas White. It seemed to scatter him over half an acre of ground. It tore off his clothes and pulled off his boots. It burned off his whiskers and bleached his eyebrows. He was gathered up as a man dead as a doornail, but at the end of two hours he suddenly sat up. Silas was a little bewildered, but still in the ring.

There were half a dozen men in the house when the champion came to himself. They were expecting to hear him drawlingly ask what had happened when he jumped off the bed and began driving them out. In five minutes he had cleared the house of mourners. Then, in spite of the tearful protests of his wife, he seized the ax and cut more firewood than he had in six years before. When he dropped the ax at last it was to pick up hammer and nails and begin patching up the hog holes in the fence. Before night he had weeded the garden and put a new hinge on the gate.

People came to ask Silas how he felt when struck by the thunderbolt, and he answered at the top of his voice and rolled out the words so fast that he could hardly be understood. He couldn't bear to be still a minute.

That thunderbolt had changed Silas White from a champion lazy man to a champion hustler. He uprooted trees, pulled down fences and dug holes in the garden. Inside a week he had four fights about politics and called every man in the village a liar. They couldn't stop him from working and talking. He got to pulling down the shade trees along the street and to making speeches on the postoffice steps, and after a fortnight, as there was nothing more he could hustle for and nothing more he could talk about, he committed suicide by hanging. At the inquest the coroner said:

"I don't reckon we are goin' to blame the Widder White any in this case, but it's the solemnest kind of a warnin' to wives agin gittin' a hustle on a lazy husband."

THE NEW VALENTINE.

Practical as Well as Sentimental Gifts Popular This Year.

All the old ideas of valentines, with their mystery of sending and their sentimental rhymes, are past. The new valentines are different and take the form of little gifts, often, or of odd little cards, where love and humor about equally balance.

The old "comic" valentine has practically passed, and rightly, for its attempt at fun was so vulgar as to make it die a natural death.

Great red hearts, with chubby Cupids offering love in the brightest of ways, or with a pair of tots with enormous hats looking solemnly at each other, with their fat thumbs stuck into their mouths, entitled "Love at First Sight," bring a smile at first glance. This is the legitimate sort of humor for valentines.

Or telegram blanks filled with love's hurry calls, or a formal court summons commanding your presence at the court of love, to be tried before Cupid on the charge of having a hard heart, or Cupid working every sort of way to get an arrow in—but a laughing Cupid, not an old time lackadaisical Cupid—are bright and full of fun. If your present takes the form of candy, put it in one of the beautiful heart shaped boxes the shops are full of.

Or let your valentine take a more practical turn—send books, or some little trinket, or gloves, or perhaps a plume.

If you know any children send them valentines, as quaint ones, strimming over with nonsense and fun, as you can find. And send to every child you know. There never was a youngster yet who didn't look forward to getting them and be bitterly disappointed if they failed to materialize. And then at school there's a hubbub of "How many did you get?"

Since lovers decided to share the day with children, do your share for the wee ones at least.

One girl hit upon a clever way of having partners chosen by making her own dance cards, which had the pencils tied to them, each two with a different color. She had gone to a great deal of trouble to find out what each girl was going to wear and had the ribbons match the dresses in as many cases as possible.

The men she made choose a color and then sent them off to find the girls their ribbons matched. On the front of the cards were sketched in pen and ink two hearts, with an arrow through them, pinning them together, and verses.

That on the girls' card was:

"Mong the merry lads assembled here
There's one whose ribbon matches thine
Cupid will bring him to thee, dear,
To be this eve thy valentine.

On those for the men:
"Mong the merry maids assembled here
There's one whose ribbon matches thine
Go seek her out, and she shall be
For all this eve thy valentine.

And Cupid played great havoc that night!

The Ready to Wear Conservatory.

A ready to wear conservatory is the possession of every up to date woman nowadays. The name is a little ambiguous, but the idea is to keep on hand sets or single bouquets of artificial flowers for the toilet. There has until recently been an aversion to the wearing of artificial blossoms except on hats and as costume decorations, but since the manufacturers have made flowers so perfect that they cheat nature out of some of her triumphs the ban has been raised.

Every other woman one meets nowadays has a bunch of fiber flowers pinned to her coat or natty ornamenting her fur turban. And the lat-



SELECTING THE CORSAGE BOUQUET.

est cult is to have the bouquets in sets—one for the corsage, another for the pet dog's collar and a third for the automobile vase.

The flowers are scented with the odor belonging to their particular variety. Gardenias are perhaps the most worn of the artificial bouquets, although a bunch of white lilies with a mauve orchid in the center is the smartest thing just now. Fern leaves mingle their dewy freshness with the blossoms in many instances, and a process known only in France for preserving them makes it possible to wear the real leaves a number of times. It is necessary to keep the ferns in a cool dry place; otherwise they will become limp and unattractive. The wearing of flowers with the street costume is a pretty habit and one that should be encouraged.

Tag Day a Success

The Coquille Herald says: "Tag Day" under the management of the Coquille Athletic Club, proved a great financial success, as well as one of amusement and merrymaking. As was announced, an effort was made to raise money to pay the balance due on the lots purchased by the Coquille Library Association and on Friday morning a large number of ladies and girls appeared on the streets with tags which were disposed of at ten cents each in great numbers. Before the day was over hardly a person could be seen on the streets but was wearing one or more tags.

The committee on finances reports gross receipts to the amount of \$207. The expenses were \$42, leaving a net balance of \$165. To this was a sum in the hands of the Athletic Club sufficient to make the amount an even \$200. The largest contributions were made through the sale of tags and the basket ball game, the former's sum being \$119.50, while the latter's was \$62.

Tabernacle To Be Y. M. C. A.

The Marshfield tabernacle association has decided to convert the tabernacle into a Y. M. C. A. This was announced by M. C. Horton this morning who said that the organization of the Marshfield Y. M. C. A. will begin at once, State Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Rhodes of Portland, will probably come here and assist in the organization of the association.

It is understood to be the intention to keep the membership fees as low as possible for sometime to come. Complete gymnasium paraphernalia will be secured, a reading room will probably be provided and in fact all of the appertenances of the average Y. M. C. A. enjoyed.

The building will be available for the new purpose a week from Sunday when Dan Shannon will close his revival.—Coos Bay Times

New States to Be Republican

Washington, D. C., Mar. 11 The Senate Committee on Territories today voted to report favorably on the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bill, after the adoption of an amendment against the disenfranchisement of Mexican voters. All the democrats opposed the amendment except Clark of Arkansas. If defeated, it would have made the new states democratic.

Deposits in Oregon banks, both national and state at the close of business January 31, totaled \$91,314,138, an increase of \$1,255,388 since last November. Loans and discounts in the same period increased \$1,471,249. On the last day of January there was due Oregon banks from approved reserve agents outside of the state, a total of \$10,239,853. These figures are given in a statement just issued by State Bank Examiner Steel.

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Nearly all diseases of the skin such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum and barber's itch are characterized by an intense itching and smarting, which often makes life a burden and disturbs sleep and rest. Quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It allays the itching and smarting almost instantly. Many cases have been cured by its use. For sale by C. Y. Lowe.

Following a conference between officials of Oregon and Washington held during the past week in Portland an agreement was reached as to the disputed state boundary at the mouth of the Columbia river. An arbitrary line was agreed upon which will be used in enforcing the fishing laws and in levying taxes until the vexed question is settled finally.

The Racket now has the greatest variety of hair novelties ever brought to Bandon.