

LOWEST OF HINDOOS

LOT OF DESPISED PANCHAMA IS INDEED PITIABLE.

Cannot Draw Water from Village Well or Approach Those of Higher Caste Lest He Pollute Them by His Nearness.

The lot of the Hindoo of the lowest order of society is truly pitiable. He has no place in the social scheme, no niche to fill in the visible universe. He is not so well off as one of the dogs that prowl in the village market place, for he is still a sentient human being. "In many villages," says a writer in the London Times, "he has to live entirely apart. He is not even allowed to draw water from the village well, lest he should pollute it by his touch, and where there is no second well for the untouchables, the hardship is cruel, especially in seasons of drought, when casual water dries up. In every circumstance of his life the vileness of his lot is brought home to the wretched pariah, by an elaborate and relentless system of social oppression. I will only quote one or two instances which have come within my own observation. The respective distances beyond which Panchamas must not approach a Brahman lest they pollute him differ according to their degree of uncleanness. Though they have been laid down with great precision, it is growing more and more difficult to enforce them with the increasing promiscuity of railway and street car intercourse, but in the more remote parts of India, and especially in the south, the old rules are still often observed. In Cochin a few years ago I was crossing a bridge and just in front of me walked a respectable-looking native. He suddenly turned tail and, running back to the end of the bridge from which we had both come, plunged out of sight into the jungle on the side of the road. He had seen a Brahman entering on to the bridge from the other end, and he had fled incontinently rather than incur the resentment of that high-caste gentleman by inflicting upon him the 'pollution' of forbidden propinquity, as the bridge, though a fairly broad one, was not wide enough for them to pass each other at the prescribed distance. In the native state of Travancore it is not uncommon to see a Panchama witness in a lawsuit standing about 100 yards from the court so as not to defile the Brahman judge and pleaders, while a row of peons, or messengers, stationed between him and the court, hand on its questions to him and pass back his replies."

"Exercise and Rest."

What is the relation between exercise and rest? Work is that at which we must continue, whether interesting or not, whether we are tired or not. It used to be thought that the prime requisite of rest was the use of faculties other than those involved in the labor of the day. But there is such a thing as fatigue which goes deeper than daily work. We can work so hard as to become exhausted—too exhausted for any kind of work. Perhaps this is will fatigue. It is coming to be regarded as fundamentally true that rest from such fatigue demands continuity; that, for example, four periods of 15 minutes each of rest is not the equivalent of one hour's rest; that a man who goes on a vacation and takes half an hour of his business work every day, is doing the same thing as the man who had a horse with a sore back. He kept the saddle on only a few minutes each day, but the sore did not have a chance to heal. Rest periods must be sufficiently consecutive to overcome consecutive fatigue.—Luther H. Gulick, in the North American Review.

An Ingenious Scheme.

The musical code would be a distinct novelty in wireless telegraphy, yet no one can deny it is merely a subtle development of the art of the ordinary bugler. The "tunes" could be heard also, no matter how much confusion was attempted by the operator of ordinary wireless systems. The manner in which these musical notes are caused is very ingenious. The continuous train of waves still travels outward from the sending aerial to the receiver, but by means of a controlling effect produced when a key is depressed on the keyboard the waves are alternately brought to great strength and diminished until quite feeble.

Tactful Truth.

"I appeal to Mr. Verity, whose truthfulness nobody doubts," said the outraged hostess, with a glitter in her eye. "Mr. Verity, do you think I supply my boarders with bad butter?" The others looked eager attention to see how Mr. Verity would get out of it.

"Madam," he answered with a bow, "the truth on which you compliment me forces me to declare that your butter is one of your strong points."

The Second Fiddle.

Todgers—Ah, count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.
Count—It is a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear sat you and your family play ze music.
Saton—Me?—why, I don't know anything about music!
Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife.—M. A. P.

JONES MAKES BAD BLUNDER

Imagines His Wife Is Sitting Up Waiting for Him When He Arrives Home at Late Hour.

Mr. Jones came home at an unseasonable hour the other night, and was surprised to see Mrs. Jones sitting up for him below stairs, with no other light than that of the gas-lamp, which faced the door, to keep her company.

"M-M-Marie," he said huskily, "y-you shouldn't sit up so late when I'm out on business."

As Mrs. Jones did not answer him, he continued in an alarmed voice:

"Shorry, m'dear, but it's last time—tell you I'm sorry—won't speak to me?"

At this moment Mrs. Jones called from above stairs:

"Mr. Jones, who are you talking to at this hour of the night?"

Table Logic.

"Poor Mary is married to a professor of logic in a college here, and she has a hard time. The other day she scolded her terribly because she had for the finish of dinner a floating island."

"Why did he scold her? Doesn't he like it?"

"He likes it well enough, but he asked her how she could logically expect him to accept for a dessert a floating island?"

SAD PREDICAMENT.



Mrs. Mountain Climber—O! William, and you have the return tickets in your pocket!

Not for Good.

There are many reasons for a girl's giving up office work, but one mentioned in the following story is perhaps the most effective that could be invented.

"Miss Smith is going away," said one of the stenographers to another. "Is she leaving for good?"

"No, not for good. For better or for worse."

Willing to Learn.

He was poor, but otherwise honest, and she was an heiress. He had proposed to her. She had refused him.

"Why, you foolish boy," she said, "you couldn't even dress me!"

"Well, what of that?" he queried. "Don't you suppose I could learn?"

Human Inconsistency.

"Two men were in court today, each making a directly opposite charge against his wife."

"What were they?"

"One wanted a divorce because his wife was so cold to him and the other, because his wife made it too hot for him."

It All Depends.

"Is your wife a sound sleeper?"

"It depends on circumstances. She can sleep as peacefully as a lamb while I walk the floor for hours with the baby yelling with all its might, but she never fails to awaken when I try to sneak upstairs with my shoes off."—Judge.

Truly Piteous.

"Who are those corpulent gentlemen getting aboard that private car, attended by a retinue of servants?"

"Oh, that's a delegation going down to the state capital to see if they can't get some relief for a poor, half-starved railroad."

Taking Chances.

"Yes, I am booked for my first lecture, and now I am praying for a large and intelligent audience."

"You'd better confine yourself to praying for merely a large audience; if it is intelligent it may not let you 'unish.'"

Precocious.

"I believe my young son is destined to be a naval officer some day."

"Does he take an interest in warships?"

"No, but he learned to dance almost as soon as he learned to walk."

Saved.

Ashley—Swagger fell out of a twentieth-story window of the Skyler apartment and wasn't even bruised.

Seymour—How did he escape?

Ashley—He alighted on the roof of the nineteenth-story building next door.

Just for a Change.

"Turn on your phonograph."

"Oh, no. It might cause talk."

"Try a song record."

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

FLIES FROM CRUISER.

Aviator Ely Maker Successful Trip to Land—Wins \$500.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Aerial navigation has proved that it is a factor which must be dealt with in the naval tactics of the future, if the successful flight made by Eugene B. Ely in a Curtiss biplane from the cruiser Birmingham can be taken as a criterion.

From Hampton Roads, the scene 45 years ago of another epoch in the history of naval warfare, when ironclads took their place as the sea-fighting force of the world, the aviator flew across the lower end of Chesapeake bay, landing on the shore opposite this fort.

With weather conditions unfavorable for flying, the aviator glided from the platform erected on the forward deck of the cruiser, swooped down until he touched the water, then rose rapidly and was off in the direction of the Atlantic. Five minutes later he landed safely on Willoughby Spit.

The impact with which the machine struck the water after its 37-foot drop from the deck broke a small piece from a propeller blade. Its speed was not lessened, however, and it darted away on its flight.

Ely did not wait for the Birmingham to get into motion, which would have aided him by adding to his momentum, but seizing an opportune moment between showers, was off before those on the tugs could get ready to follow and assist him in case of need.

Ely said afterwards that it would be an easy matter for an aeroplane to alight on a vessel which was either moving or stationary.

Captain Washington I. Chambers, who has been detailed by the Navy department as chairman of a board of aeronautical investigation, declared the flight was more than he had anticipated, and is confident the time will come when the army and navy will use aeroplanes.

When he struck the surface on diving off the platform on the Birmingham, the water splashed onto his goggles, and he could not see for several minutes in which direction he was going. He had planned to take a different course from that followed and land further to the north.

The highest altitude he attained was estimated at 500 feet.

His striking the water, he said afterwards, was due to a miscalculation. He had planned before he left to drop near the water, so as to get the momentum which he wanted to carry him upward, but he overreached the mark.

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

CENSUS METHODS LIKED.

Canada to Follow United States' Plan in 1911 Count.

Washington—Contemplating the adoption of some of this government's improved census-taking methods in connection with its next census, the Canadian government has sent to Washington E. H. MacPhail, of the census bureau of Canada, to consult with Director Durand regarding the operations of the American census bureau. The two officials have been in conference the past two days.

Mr. MacPhail said that according to official estimate, the next Canadian census, to be taken in June, 1911, will show a population of about 8,000,000. This would be an increase of 2,700,000 or about 50 per cent over the figures for 1901.

WOMAN WASHES DIRTY BILL.

Certificate is So Clean That Bank Teller Thinks It Counterfeit.

Washington—A mistake that may become common if the government finally decides to launder dirty paper money, has just come to the attention of the treasury officials. A woman in New York received an extremely dirty silver certificate. She promptly washed and ironed the bill. It came out of the process bright and clean and she took it to the bank. It looked so strange that the bank teller pronounced the note a counterfeit and sent it to Washington for inspection. "The only thing the matter with that," smiled Chief Wilkie, "is that it's clean."

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

Washington—At the beginning of business Nov. 15 the condition of the United States treasury was: Working balance in treasury, \$30,889,614; in banks and Philippine treasury, \$33,305,367. The total balance in the general fund was \$65,194,981. Ordinary receipts for the day were \$3,805,591, with disbursements of \$3,581,785. The deficit to date for the fiscal year is \$12,101,925, as against \$27,182,028 at this time last year.

Malt Association Accused.

Washington—Complaints against the United States Maltsters' association, alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and an illegal combination of the malted companies east of the Rocky mountains, have been made to the department of justice by individual users of malt.

Portland First in Rank.

Washington—By making extraordinarily heavy shipments of wheat during October, Portland regained her position as the leading wheat exporting city of the United States, as shown by statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

SIXTY PERCENT 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, Gamex and Barreto. United States Consul Clivares at Managua telegraphed the States 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 53,541 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 694,466 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 33,390, or 5 per cent.

MEAT PRICES GOING DOWN.

Pork Products and Choice Cuts of Beef Lead the Way.

Chicago—J. Ogden Armour says the whole tendency in the prices of stockyard products is toward a lower schedule. He also said the demand would be gradual and warned the public against too hastily accepting the belief that a drop from the highest to the lowest prices was due.

"The packers' prices to the retailers are based entirely on what we have to pay for the live animals," said Mr. Armour. "Generally speaking prices are lower and I believe they are working towards a still lower level. The present situation is the result of the enormous corn crop and of previous high prices that stimulated everybody to raise livestock."

"The public is getting the benefit of political conditions and should get further benefit as the increased supply of livestock reaches the market."

"The recent high prices of meats and packing house products cannot be attributed in any way to the packers nor to any combination of persons or firms engaged in the packing house industry. It has been due to conditions that developed from a scarcity and a high price for corn, which is the basis of the supply of livestock."

"Conditions in livestock raising are bigger than any packer or set of packers. Our prices are based on what we have to pay for livestock, and the sooner the people and the world at large realize that, the better it will be for everybody."

PASSENGERS FACE FAMINE.

Wreck Survivors Shut in By Storm on Katalla Island.

Cordova, Alaska—Eighty-three persons, comprising the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Portland, which was beached in the mouth of the Katalla river, are stranded on Katalla island. The storm which broke soon after the passengers were landed from the wrecked vessel, is raging with increased fury and all efforts to go to the aid of the marooned passengers have proved unsuccessful.

There are few people living on the island and the food supply is small. It is feared that if the passengers and crew of the Portland are not taken off soon they will be forced to undergo great hardships, owing to the failure of the food supply.

The steamship Alameda tried for 12 hours to enter the storm-swept harbor, but was finally compelled to give up the attempt and turn back. The telephone line, the sole means of communication with the island, is down, and the stranded passengers are entirely cut off from the outside world.

PANAMA CANAL IN 1913.

Taft is Told Work Will Be Finished Ahead of Time.

Panama—The Panama canal will be completed December 1, 1913. This information was given to President Taft while he was inspecting the famous Gatun dam. The official date of the opening remains January 1, 1915, Lieutenant Colonel Goethals desiring one year in which to train the canal tenders and to get the machinery working smoothly.

Ships, meantime, will have the privilege of the canal, but at their own risk or delay.

In addition it was announced by Colonel Goethals that the report that President Taft's visit was the forerunner of a request for another \$100,000,000 from congress, was unfounded.

The canal will be completed in 1913, he said, within the \$375,000,000 already authorized.

The president was pleased at the outlook for early completion and congratulated Colonel Goethals. He expressed amazement at the work accomplished since his visit in February, 1909.

He displayed a knowledge of the technical details that surprised the officials, his familiarity dating back to the time he was secretary of war, when he advocated a lock canal as against a sea-level system. He was greatly surprised at the immensity of the dam, some idea of which can be gained from the fact that the train was under way nearly three hours on the spur tracks overrunning the great fills.

'Perfect' Man Collapses.

Lynn, Mass.—Charles Orrin Breed, of this city, formerly world's amateur champion strong man and a leading Methodist Episcopal layman, dropped dead from heart disease. Three years ago Mr. Breed was examined by Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, and pronounced perfect so far as physical proportions were concerned. Mr. Breed was 54 years old. As a young man he became famous for his extraordinary strength and traveled throughout the country giving exhibitions of muscular prowess, meeting strong men.

Magnate Ordered Jailed.

Butte, Mont.—James A. Murray, multi-millionaire and one of the best known capitalists in the Northwest, was sentenced to jail for contempt of court by District Judge J. J. Lynch, there to be confined until he was ready to comply with the court's order to turn over mining stock valued at about \$25,000 in the Butte Monitor mining case. Mr. Murray refused to comply with the court's order until the officers were ready to carry out the order.

Tama Owl Flies 860 Miles.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamship Zeslandia, which arrived here from Australia, had on board a California barnyard owl, which alighted on the steamship 860 miles from the nearest land.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN

Mexican Soldiers and Police Fire on Revolutionary Mob.

Total Killed at Zacatecas May Reach 500—Town in State of Terror Under Martial Law.

El Paso—One hundred persons were killed in riots which took place at Zacatecas, in the interior of Mexico, Saturday night, according to reports received here.

Soldiers fired into a struggling body of rioters with disastrous effect. One hundred is the lowest estimate of the loss of life, which may reach 500.

A dispatch from Del Rio, Texas, on the Mexican border, 250 miles east of here, states that rumors are current of a fight which is supposed to have taken place near there early Sunday night between Americans and Mexicans.

Reports that bands of Mexicans have crossed the river at different points cannot be verified. County officers and United States river guards state that they have no positive information of trouble, but have heard rumors of an invasion and attack at different points.

Upon what is regarded as good authority, it is learned that Brigadier General Hoyt, commanding the department of Texas, has been instructed from Washington to hold troops in readiness for service on the Mexican border.

Francisco Madero, father of the alleged Mexican revolutionist leader, made denial to what purported to be interviews with him, sent out from this city last night. The elder Madero was quoted as asserting that certain members of the Mexican senate were in league with his son. He gave out no interview, he said.

IRRIGATION GOOD FOR ALL.

Secretary Wilson Says Humid as Well as Arid States Must Come to It.

Chicago—Hundreds of "back to the soil" boomers were present when the land show opened here Saturday. Fruit and other products of the soil from all parts of the country were on display. An exhibit of more than a million apples was the feature of the exhibition. Elaborate plans for the entertainment and instruction of visitors and delegates have been made. Special days have been assigned to various states. Among other attractions will be the giving away by lot of farms in different states. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson delivered the opening address, taking "Irrigation" as his theme. "The day will come," he said, "when irrigation will be applied, as a matter of national necessity, to growing crops in the humid regions. The thing has been done in Europe for hundreds of years, and we must come to it out here sooner or later. We must begin at the source of our rivers and construct reservoirs so that the supply will be steady and not entirely dependent upon the caprice of the season."

COLLEGE DECLINE FEARED.

Professors Unable to Live Unless Higher Salaries Are Paid.

Boston—Unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the great discrepancy now existing between the cost of living and incomes provided college professors, the status of American colleges will rapidly decline, is the prophecy of President Hamilton, of Tufts college, and President Faunce, of Brown university.

Fourteen have left the Brown faculty in the last two years. President Faunce says: "The cost of living in Providence has enormously increased. Our professors, unable to withstand the strain of increased cost of bare necessities of life, are leaving Brown and going elsewhere."

Custom Frauds Charged.

New York—Isaac and Manning Phillips, members of the firm of I. & S. Phillips, importers, at 18 West One Hundred and Eightieth street, were arrested, charged with defrauding the government out of duty on woolen wearing apparel imported from France, by means of false consular invoices. The government is in possession of evidence concerning a number of alleged fraudulent importations by the firm. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 for each prisoner. This was furnished. It is believed the frauds are extensive.

Another Outbreak Occurs.

Laredo, Tex.—Fighting occurred at Guerrero, Mexico, Sunday. Reports reaching Laredo are that an outbreak took place in that village, in the state of Coahuila, and that the Federal troops are in control exercising martial law. Guerrero is about 50 miles from Cotulla, Tex., in a western direction and is in the district to which Francisco I. Madero, the alleged revolutionist, was making his way when he was last seen in Texas.

Johnstone Laid to Rest.

Kansas City—Funeral services were held here Sunday for Ralph Johnstone, the aviator who plunged to death during a spectacular flight at Denver Thursday afternoon. The services were held at Trinity Episcopal church and were attended by throngs who had known the daring aviator in life. Wilbur Wright and Walter Brookings were present at the funeral and attended the interment.