

CAP and BELLS



NOTHING ON THIS AMERICAN

Has Ready Reply to Englishman Who Blamed Climate for Growth of Fine Chrysanthemums.

The American visitor wandered down into sunny Cornwall. Seeing some particularly large chrysanthemums in a garden, he knocked at the cottage door, and in New York gutter language, exclaimed to the grower: "Fine flowers, these. Guess I'd like to know how you grow 'em."
"Oh, climate," replied the yokel.
"And them great cabbages, what makes them grow?"
"Just climate," declared the Cornwall man, seriously.
"H'm! Away in New York about all we grow is skyscrapers. Only last year a fifty-story building sprang up like a mushroom. It grew so quick that it had no stairs or lift."
And the yokel stared aghast.
"How—how do you get to the top then?"
"Oh, climb-it—just climb-it!"—London Answers.

A Misunderstanding.
Elihu Root, at the chamber of commerce dinner in New York, said: "There are hundreds of thousands of people outside the great industrial communities who think the chamber of commerce a den of thieves, who think that the manufacturers of the country are no better than a set of confidence men."

Discussing this regrettable misunderstanding afterward, Mr. Root smiled and said: "It is a misunderstanding that will come right in the end; but just now, if a rich man ventured to say to a poor man, 'I believe in putting by something for a rainy day,' the poor man would sneer bitterly and reply: "Yes, that's why me and my friends lose so many umbrellas."

Figured It Out.
At a trial in Macon recently a negro was on the witness stand. He testified that a man who had been knocked down lay on the ground five minutes, and the opposing lawyer challenged the statement. To test the accuracy of the witness he took out his own watch and asked the negro to tell him when five minutes was up. The negro told him correctly. As he was leaving the courtroom the lawyer caught up with him.
"Plum," he said, "I'll forgive you if you'll tell me how you did it."
"Yes, boss," said the negro. "Ab jus' figured it out."
"Figured it out?"
"Yes, sah, by de clock on de wall behine you."

TRY AGAIN.



Tommy—I'm going to be the boss of my own house when I'm a man.
Mrs. Henpeck (his mother)—That's what your father thought when he was your age, too.

Of Course Not.
"Why the limp?"
"Her father."
"Sure enough? Ha-ha-ha!"
"That's right, laugh!"
"But you told me just last evening that her father had better not raise his hand to you."
"Well, it wasn't his hand."

Unconfirmed.
"Were your suspicions confirmed?" asked the man who is interested in investigation.
"No," replied the man whose mind is on an appointment. "You know as well as I do that congress isn't confirming anything these days."

His Skill.
"Charon would make an ideal theatrical doorkeeper."
"Why so?"
"Because he could collect money from deadheads."

HOUSES ARE POOR

New York Textile Workers Found In Bad Condition.

Rooms Overcrowded, Sanitation Poor and Families Obligated to Live Without Privacy.

Albany, N. Y.—The report of the state labor department on its investigation of conditions among the Little Falls textile workers—brought to public attention by the recent strike—was made public.

"Certainly it is a matter of grave public concern," the report says, "when a considerable body of wage-earners are found living in such conditions as are revealed by this report. There is reason to suppose that more or less similar conditions are to be found elsewhere."

The investigators report that, prior to the strike, half of the men workers received a weekly wage of \$9 or less, while half of the women received less than \$7.50. "The settlement of the strike," the report adds, "made but little, if any, change in conditions as to wages." Monthly rents for the space occupied by a single family or group run from \$6 to \$18.

Of living conditions, the report says: "The houses are frame structures, built singly or in groups. Bathrooms are entirely absent, leaky roofs make dry rooms impossible. Ventilation always is bad. Cellars were found filled with water, ashes, waste, garbage and manure.

Sleeping rooms are small, generally when the number of occupants which they accommodate is considered. Some are windowless. Overcrowding is the rule. Owing to ignorance of the need of fresh air in a sleeping room, windows are kept constantly closed, even the cracks being filled or covered. The air of the sleeping rooms is charged with odors from the kitchen, the washbasins, the garbage heap and the cellars, and in this condition is breathed again and again by the sleepers.

In each household one room serves as a kitchen, while all others are sleeping rooms. The kitchen is also a dining room, living room, wash room and laundry, and in some cases a sleeping room. The head of the household is not simply the head of the family, nor even in the usual meaning of the term, a boarding housekeeper. The housewife is the real head—rather the financial agent—of the members of her household, herself and her immediate family forming only a part of such an organization.

"The term family is little used in this report. This is intentional. Family privacy is a thing unknown to the textile workers. This cannot be credited to a low moral standard, for physicians testify to a relatively high standard of morals.

"Dealers state that the mill workers buy a fairly good grade of food, but of the children enrolled in the schools, one-sixth are reported suffering from malnutrition."

UNKNOWN WORLD IS GOAL. Scientists Expect to Penetrate Regions Never Seen by Whites.

Philadelphia.—Tears and cheers sent the yacht Pennsylvania on her way Thursday when she steamed down the Delaware river for one of the most venturesome voyages of modern times.

The yacht is owned by the University of Pennsylvania and is bound for Brazil with a daring party of explorers who purpose penetrating to the far reaches of the Amazon and to the headwaters of many of its mighty tributaries in the interest of science and humanity. They seek what is known as the "lost world," in the basin of the Amazon.

The expedition has been organized and equipped by the University Museum. It will be gone about three years and it is expected to reach regions never before visited by white men.

The yacht is in command of Captain J. C. Rowen, United States Navy. Retired, and the expedition is headed by Dr. William C. Larrabee, curator of the American section of the Museum. His chief associates are Dr. Franklin B. Church, an authority on tropical medicine, and Sandy McNab, a traveler of wide experience and a scientist.

Eight-Hour Day Bill Vetoed.

Reno, Nev.—After pursuing a rocky pathway through the legislature, a bill having a maximum of eight hours a day labor for women was vetoed by Governor Oddie. The veto was sustained in the senate. Although expressing himself as in sympathy with the object of the act, Governor Oddie said in his veto message that an eight-hour day for women in this state was not practicable and would prove more injurious than beneficial to women wage-earners. The overworking of women, he said, was a condition not existing in Nevada as in other states.

Commission Is Not Dazed.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a statement outlining the commission's preliminary plans for physical valuation of railroads authorized by the last congress, declared no estimate could be made of the time required to complete the work.

The commission is not staggered or dazed by the duties that have been placed upon it, said Chairman Clark. "The work will be proceeded with in a business-like and thorough way."

"Arson Trust" Men in Jail.

CHICAGO.—Wholesale arrests of alleged members of the "arson trust" followed the issuance of 108 warrants for 30 men. The warrants which were issued involve merchants, fire insurance adjusters and alleged "firebugs."

WOMEN PLASTERED WITH MUD.

Ten Thousand Men Attack Suffragist Speakers.

London.—The suffragettes who again attempted to hold a Sunday afternoon meeting in Hyde Park were mobbed by a crowd of 10,000 persons. They were pelted with clubs, oranges and other missiles, and when the police were escorting them from the scene the rioters tore off the hats and cloaks of the women, and even struck some of them in the face.

The trouble began when "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond mounted a wagon and started to speak to the great assemblage, which was largely made up of youths who had armed themselves with ammunition of various descriptions or with trumpets, mouth organs and bells.

Her appearance at the front of the platform was the signal for an outburst of deafening noise and a bombardment of missiles. She had hardly uttered a word when a clod of turf struck her on the mouth.

Mrs. Drummond maintained her good nature, smiled at her tormentors and continued her speech amid a veritable tornado of abuse, catcalls, rag-time choruses and cries of "Go home to your children."

For half an hour the crowds shouted, sang and pelted the suffragette commander-in-chief, whose clothes soon were a mass of mud. At last Mrs. Drummond's speech, of which not a word was audible, came to an end and a younger woman took her place. She fared no better, and the police, realizing the danger the women were in, called upon the chairman to close the meeting.

A large force of police, mounted and afoot, drew in about the suffragette wagon, and under the escort the women were led out of the park.

STORM HALTS RESCUE.

Exploration Ship Aurora Returns to Tasmania With 24 of 32 Members.

Hobart, Tasmania.—The Antarctic exploration ship Aurora has returned here with 24 out of the 32 members of the expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson. The Aurora will remain here until the Antarctic Spring, and then proceed to Adelaideland to bring home Dr. Mawson and five other members of his party, who have ample supplies of food to last them until they are relieved. Of the original party, Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Xavier Merz died in the polar regions.

The officers of the Aurora say they were unable to embark Dr. Mawson's party owing to a hurricane and to have waited longer in the south would have endangered the lives of Dr. Wilde and his sledging party of eight men, who were on a dangerous glacier waiting to be taken off before the sea froze again. They were rescued February 23, then, owing to the lateness of the season, the Aurora was obliged to hurry back to Hobart, as she was running short of provisions.

Dr. Wilde took possession, on behalf of Great Britain, of all the coast from Kaiser Wilhelmland to the 101st degree east longitude, and named it King George the Fifth Land.

MANY DEMAND PER CAPITA.

Facetious Story Brings Numerous Requests to Director of Mint.

Washington.—Apparently under the impression that the Democrats will divide the nation's wealth among the people of the country, several hundred persons in letters received by George E. Roberts, director of the mint, applied for the \$34.72 which the treasury department estimates is the per capita circulation of the United States.

It was a revival of an old story, intended facetiously, which was repeatedly denied during the Taft administration, that \$34.72 awaited every individual in the country. Many of the applicants asked that the amount be forwarded by parcel post in pennies.

"The story, of course, is absurd," declared Director Roberts, "and each applicant will be informed in a circular letter."

200 Out in Alabama Cold.

Mobile, Ala.—Two hundred persons are homeless at Brewton, unsheltered from the cold wave which has Alabama in its grip. The flood, which reached its crest at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night, has not subsided, according to dispatches. One life is known to have been lost. Many have been injured. The town is in darkness and business is paralyzed. The floods are not expected to recede perceptibly before Wednesday, and the damage is estimated at \$200,000. There have been no trains to or from Brewton since Friday.

Oil King's Son Is Host.

L. R. Alderman, superintendent of schools for Oregon, who is now in the East, is the guest of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when in New York. Mr. Rockefeller wrote to Mr. Alderman some time ago, saying he wished to have him as his personal guest when he was in the East.

Mr. Rockefeller became interested in Mr. Alderman through a report filed by the Oregon school superintendent on home credit systems, some time ago.

"F" on Nickel Defended.

Washington.—Protests against the initial "F" of Artist Frazer, appearing on the new nickel, caused officials of the treasury department to declare that this was customary on practically all the coins of the United States and of other nations. On some foreign coins the artist's full name appears.

CYCLONE KILLS 100

Omaha Hit By Twister Which Destroys Forty Blocks.

Suburb of Nebraska Metropolis Wiped Out; Farming Area Stricken.

Lincoln, Neb.—One hundred are dead, twice as many more were injured, some fatally, by death-dealing tornado which devastated Omaha and its environs early Sunday last. It demoralized telegraph and telephone service and cut Omaha off from communication with the outside world.

Thirty to forty blocks in the residence section are said to have been swept by the storm, killing scores of persons, injuring several hundred and leaving hundreds of wrecked residences in the path of the storm.

Trains which pulled into the city shortly before 6 o'clock were stopped at the edge of the city to take on dead bodies and the many injured. The villages of Benson, Dundee and Florence, suburbs of Omaha, virtually are wiped out. Only the fact that a heavy rain fell for a half hour after the tornado saved the mass of wreckage and many of the bodies of the dead from being burned.

The Webster street telephone station, containing a score or more of girls, was one of the buildings hit by the storm and in a moment was twisted and torn. Several of the girls were killed outright, and many others were injured.

A moving-picture show which was just putting on its final film was struck. The roof of the building fell in and in the mad rush which was made through the only exits open, many of those who were injured were trampled and crushed.

The rush continued, however, over the bodies of the dead and a few of the attendants escaped.
Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, telegraphed Governor Morehead shortly after midnight for several militia companies to prevent the residences and the dead bodies from being looted. The Omaha companies were only partially available, according to the reports, and the Governor and Adjutant-General Hall immediately ordered put two Lincoln companies and others from nearby towns.

The Governor himself left on a special train for the scene of the disaster shortly after 2 o'clock.
Passengers arriving in Lincoln after midnight brought information that the tornado first destroyed the suburb of Ralston, and from there swept up into the residence portion of Omaha.

At Fourth and Farnum streets, a garage was destroyed and a large strip of territory north and east of that corner was seriously damaged. The Illinois Central bridge over the Missouri River was destroyed.

All wires are down with the exception of a single railroad wire into Lincoln, which is not available for press reports.

Semi-hysterical passengers arriving here say that the hospitals and hotels of Omaha are full of the injured and that the dead are very numerous.

TURKS AGAIN CAUTIOUS.

Fighting is Desperate, But Involves Only Small Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Skirmishing and fighting on the outposts are reported daily along the Tchatalja lines. The engagements, although frequently desperate, have never been on a large scale. The right wing of the Turkish advance, after scoring an initial advantage, seems to have failed utterly and the Bulgarians have reoccupied Kantadjik, which the Turks took several days ago.

The Turks have abandoned attempts to take the offensive at Bulair and are coming within the lines. The commanders both at Bulair and Tchatalja have declined to adopt the suggestion of the Committee of Union and Progress for a general advance.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues without damage or losses.

Poor Suitors Unwelcome.

Wellesley, Mass.—Forty Wellesley College girls have said good-bye to matrimony until at least three years after graduation and until men come along who have an income of at least \$5000. They are members of the new organization, the Wellesley Marriage Club, and of the 50 who have been invited to join only 10 refused. Membership is limited to 300 and a meeting will be held at which 20 more girls will take the pledge. When 100 have become members, officers will be elected. The object of the club, so it is said, is to decrease business in the divorce courts.

Woman Makes Air Voyage.

San Diego.—W. Leonard Bonney, a Los Angeles aviator, with Miss Margaret Stahl as a passenger, flew in a monoplane from Los Angeles to this city, a feat heretofore attempted, but not successfully. The distance is about 100 miles. Bonney and Miss Stahl left Los Angeles at 1:30 P. M. Sunday. The day was windy and chilly, but the aviators met with no mishap, except the breaking of a skid when landing. The flight was the first leg of a 500-mile tour of Southern California.

Bachelors Beg for Wives.

Klamath Falls, Or.—Having become wealthy growing alfalfa and grain on their homesteads, a large number of bachelors of Langell Valley, near here, have appealed to Rev. George H. Fesse, of Klamath Falls, begging him to secure for them "carload lots" of marriageable women. Mr. Fesse is making an effort to comply with their request and has addressed letters to Eastern cities, with the view of securing 200 women, as a starter, for the lonely bachelors.

EXTRA SESSION FOR TARIFF ONLY

Wilson's Message to Dwell on Need for Revision—April 7 Date.

Washington, D. C.—The extra session of Congress called by President Wilson to assemble April 7, will begin with nothing but the tariff revision bills before it. This fact was made clear in a statement by Representative Underwood, chairman of the house committee on ways and means. Until the legislation is well under way in the house, no general committees will be made and no other legislative subjects will be taken up.

The president specified no subject for the extra session in his proclamation, but it is fully understood that his message to congress at its opening will dwell upon the need of tariff revision.

If the currency, Philippine independence, Alaskan affairs, woman suffrage or other pressing questions finally are forced upon the attention of congress, it will be only after the Democratic leaders of the two houses and the president are convinced that the success of tariff revision is assured.

The senate committees are organized for work and will take up the preliminary stages of much general legislation early in April. A general agreement exists, however, to keep general subjects out of active discussion, while tariff legislation is under way.

The tariff legislation, now being completed by the ways and means committee, will be submitted to the Democratic caucus before the session opens.

The Democrats of the ways and means committee adjourned after discussing a revision of the intricacies of customs enforcement in the administrative sections of the tariff and informally discussing the income tax plan in a general way without attempting to reach a decision as to that new revenue raising scheme designed to add perhaps \$100,000,000 to the treasury funds.

While the income tax details hinge upon the final estimate of the probable revenue from the 14 schedules, the disposition of the committee majority is to inaugurate a system with probably a 1 per cent tax on a minimum of \$5,000 annual income with the idea that the tax may be susceptible to a lowering of the income minimum or a raising of the tax percentage, or both, if conditions necessitate after the plan is floated.

The big fight pending now is the always controversial schedule "K," the big wool schedule, in which a final vote is likely within the next three or four days. The advocates of free raw wool in the committee have counted upon winning in the end regardless of what the probable attitude of the senate might be. The majority already has settled upon free raw cotton and upon sharp reductions in the cheaper grades of textile manufactures.

The revision plan as settled upon contemplates substantially the principal provisions of the Democratic revision bills that were put through both houses in the last congress.

CHINA REPUBLIC DISCUSSED.

Double Phase of Interest Includes Recognition of Nation and Loan Desired.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will present for the consideration of the cabinet a statement concerning China in which is intended to be made public from the White House later. White House and state department officials observed the strictest secrecy about the statement, and none would venture in intimation as to its probable contents.

It is known that the president and Secretary of State Bryan have had several conferences on the subject of China, and a particularly long talk held in the executive offices just before the secretary's departure for the west was said to have been devoted largely to Chinese questions.

There are two phases of the Chinese situation in which the United States is peculiarly interested—recognition of the republican government now nearly two years old, and the proposed six-power loan.

The Chinese republic continually has sought recognition, but the policy of President Taft and his secretary of state, Mr. Knox, was to withhold recognition until the new government had demonstrated to the world its ability to maintain itself as a real republic, administering a popular government.

Vote Against Striking.

San Francisco.—Employees of the Pacific States Telegraph & Telephone company will not strike. Officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that a canvass of the vote taken by the employees last week showed that the men had agreed to accept the compromise offer of the company for an advance in wages of 25 cents per day. The vote in favor of accepting the company's compromise offer was very large. Almost 3,000 men in California, Oregon, Washington and parts of Nevada and Idaho are affected.

Wilson to Press Button.

Wheeling, W. Va.—President Wilson will press an electric button at Washington, June 15, formally opening West Virginia's golden jubilee celebration. The pressing of the button will burn a platinum wire, which will release 1,000 carrier pigeons from all parts of the country, and 1,000 toy balloons carrying free tickets to every form of amusement during the celebration. At the same time a signal will be flashed to the capitals of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia.

Pittsburg Needs 10,000 Workmen.

Pittsburg.—Ten thousand workmen, a majority of them laborers, are needed at once in this city, according to well-known contractors, to carry on building operations, to equip local steel companies and to look after the work of the numerous railroad companies entering Pittsburg. The great city improvements of grading downtown streets now in progress has caused a serious scarcity here in labor.

CURE TO BE TESTED

Safety of Tuberculosis Serum Must Be Seen By U. S.

Reports That Officials Expressed Opinions As to Friedmann's Success Denied.

Washington.—The Public Health Service, through Surgeon-General Blue, issued its first statement here relative to the Government investigation of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's alleged tuberculosis cure. The statement, which emphasizes the Government's policy to proceed cautiously, is as follows:

"On March 8 the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, caused a board of medical officers to be detailed to make a thorough investigation of Dr. Friedmann's alleged cure for tuberculosis. "These officers proceeded immediately to New York and arranged with Dr. Friedmann for demonstrations of his remedy upon persons suffering from tuberculosis. These demonstrations are being carried on in New York hospitals and will be continued until sufficient information has been obtained for the forming of an opinion as to the merits of the treatment.

"Dr. Friedmann has submitted to the board a culture of the bacteria, which he states is used in his method of treatment. In addition to the observation of persons under treatment by Dr. Friedmann, the board of officers will make experiments to ascertain whether this culture is, as Dr. Friedmann claims, harmless to warm-blooded animals.

"Considerable time will necessarily be required to carry out the investigation, but the work will be carried out as rapidly as possible.

"In the meantime the public is informed of the inadvisability in the great majority of cases of traveling long distances in the hope of receiving treatment, as those selected for demonstration constitute only a small proportion of applicants.

"Certain statements purporting to be expressions of the opinion of the board of officers of the Public Health Service bearing on the investigation have appeared in newspapers. These officers have expressed no opinion and will not be in position to do so until the work has advanced sufficiently to warrant some knowledge in regard to Dr. Friedmann's treatment."

SIXTY OR MORE DEAD IN EASTERN CYCLONE'S WAKE

Chicago.—More than 60 persons are reported killed and hundreds are injured, some of them seriously, by a storm of tornado intensity which raged over Central, Western and Southern and parts of Eastern states Saturday. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Definite information has been received accounting for more than 40 persons dead, with reports from points temporarily cut off from wire communication by the storm adding hourly to the list.

Reports from Alabama show the loss of life was heaviest in that state, the number of dead there being already placed at 28.

Two are dead in Indiana, two in Tennessee, three in Ohio, two in New York, one in Michigan and two in Louisville.

The greatest loss of life is reported from Lower Peach Tree, Ala., where a cyclone which struck that place demolished the town and killed 26 persons. Seventeen of the dead are white persons. Thirty-two were hurt, some fatally, by the twister, which did property damage estimated at \$150,000 and then swept on to Fulton, Ala., where 59 persons were injured, but none killed.

The storm swept with great fury over a dozen states, left in its wake a long train of death. At Poplar Bluff, Mo., five persons were killed and 50 injured in the crash of the falling buildings, while at Hoxie, Ark., one was killed and 63 persons injured and the town virtually wiped out. A big hotel in the course of construction was blown down and the roof was thrown on another building, crushing it and injuring a dozen occupants.

Old Indian War Recalled.

Washington.—Echoes of the Sioux uprising led by Chitting in 1890 were heard here in the Supreme Court of the United States, when two cattle companies which lost thousands of cattle during the Indian raids abandoned appeals from suits brought in the Court of Claims to recover from the Government.

The Court of Claims held that the Indians were not in enmity with the Federal Government at the time the cattle were taken, and therefore, under the statute, the companies were not entitled to recover.

Miss Pankhurst Is Free.

London.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, won her liberty from Holloway Prison by a "hunger strike." Further confinement would have endangered her life. Miss Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant, was sentenced February 18 to two months' imprisonment for engaging in a window-smashing campaign. She went on a hunger strike and the authorities pried open her mouth with a steel gag and fed her through a tube.

Apaches to Be Set Free.

Albuquerque, N. M.—By order of Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Interior Lane, 100 members of Geronimo's band of outlaw Apache Indians, held prisoners for many years at Fort Sill, Okla., will leave here March 25 for New Mexico.