

WORK OF AUTOMOBILES

Motor Cars Have Proved Good as Vote Getters.

ATTRACT ATTENTION

They Have Put the Tallyho Out of Business in District Leadership Campaign and Are Indispensable to the Spellbinder With a Heavy Speechmaking Schedule.

Once upon a time when a man was seeking the office of leader of his district he hired brass bands, fireworks and tallyho coaches for parading. The first tallyho held the members of a brass band who made music for the cheering crowd which trailed along behind the coaches. The next two tallyhos were occupied by young voters waving red light torches and shouting the name of their candidate at the tops of their voices. After the parade had wound in and out through all the streets in the district it returned to the original starting place, where it disbanded, says the New York Sun.

In the past few years this arrangement has given way to the automobile. A candidate who was running for the office of leader on the upper West Side established a new idea in campaigning. He was practically a new man in the district and realized that it would be a tough job to beat the incumbent, who had held office for years and was considered invincible.

He started to make himself popular by giving free entertainments and picnics to the voters. It was not long before he began to be looked upon with favor, and his popularity increased with time.

When the primary election campaigning began in earnest the candidate, instead of hiring tallyhos drawn by horses, hired three big sightseeing coaches propelled by electricity. The electric coaches held more people than the old tallyhos, and besides were a novelty which attracted the attention of the people—just what the candidate was seeking.

Pretty soon the candidate's name was on every one's tongue. People would stop one another in the street and ask what they thought of so and so's rubberneck wagon parade.

When the votes were counted on primary night it was found that the new candidate had beaten his older rival by a small majority. The defeated leader cried fraud, but nobody paid much attention to him. Sympathy was all with the newly elected candidate.

In gubernatorial contests automobiles are essential to the candidates.

If a number of speeches have to be made in one night at different meetings, far apart, the candidate finds an automobile very convenient in travelling from one meeting to the other. As soon as he finishes with his speech he hurries out of the hall and jumps into an automobile which is waiting at the door. The chauffeur has his orders and knows just where the candidate is going, and in a brief time the automobile pulled up before the door of the second meeting place. This saves the candidate a great deal of trouble and time.

Another candidate used an automobile extensively in campaigning up State. As soon as he finished a speech he would jump into an automobile and be whizzed to an adjacent town in a short time.

The Strenuous Modern Life.

In the days when eight hours for sleep was nominally regarded as an hour too long for any self-respecting individual, the exhausting character of modern life was unknown. There was less wealth and more contentment, less competition and more security, fewer distractions, but more simplicity. The modern man is subject to as much mental and moral wear and tear in a day as his ancestors in no very remote generation experienced in a week. Yet in respect of sleep we have hardly changed traditional habit. We keep later and still later hours. We catch our trains in the morning as usual. There is no doubt whatever that we burn the candle at both ends with unprecedented disregard of the laws of psychological economy and that the amount of rest we allow for nerve and brain is no longer adequate.—London Telegraph.

Is the "Cat" Inhuman.

Since flogging has been entirely done away with in the British Army, and almost abolished in the Navy, there is a strong feeling in many quarters that it ought also to be dispensed with in H. M.'s prisons.

The prison "cat" has 18-inch lashes, and a 5-foot wielding leverage. The lashes are cleared between the fingers after every stroke. The victim in prison is given a minimum of twenty-four hours' hospital treatment after the infliction of the punishment, but is, as a rule, not able to get about for a week.

The punishment of flogging is ordered by the prison visitors, who are usually local magistrates. Prison officials, as a rule, favor the retention of the lash, and Canon Horeley, who is an ex-prison chaplain, has defended this mode of punishment.

Thinking isn't always a useful occupation. It depends upon the thinker and a good deal more upon the thought.

PROMOTION IN U. S. SERVICE.

Illustrated in the Case of Judge Charles E. Magoon.

Charles E. Magoon, former governor of the Panama canal zone, and who as governor of Cuba has furnished a remarkable refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that there is no future for a man in the Government service, says the New York Tribune. Seven years ago Mr. Magoon was a lawyer of Lincoln, Nebraska, with a good but modest practice, and was little known outside of his own State.

When Mr. Magoon assumed the duties of law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in March, 1899, he had the good fortune to find himself under the immediate direction of



Governor Charles E. Magoon.

Ellis Root, then secretary of War. The Secretary was quick to detect the ability of the young Nebraskan who had been selected to interpret the jurisprudence of the Philippines. Cuba and Puerto Rico and to recognize the often conflicting legal principles of Spanish and American law and in a short time "Judge" Magoon—unwittingly acquired the title with the office—became the trusted legal adviser of no less a lawyer than the Secretary of War, himself too busy with large enterprises to study the dusty tomes.

His decisions and legal opinions were, by direction of the Secretary, published in book form under the title "The Law of Civil Government Under Military Occupation," and it has been necessary to produce two editions since the first was exhausted. Judge Magoon also acted as special counsel for the Secretary of War, co-operating with the attorney of the Department of Justice in defending the famous diamond rings case and several of a similar character in the United States Court.

When, in 1904, this country had acquired provisional sovereignty of the Panama canal zone, Secretary Taft found urgent necessity for an able jurist to prepare a code to meet the peculiar conditions existing in the zone, and everything in Judge Magoon's experience seemed to qualify him for the position. He was appointed in June of that year. When he called at the White House to thank the President the Executive said to him:

"When a man has won his spurs as you have there is no need of his thanking anybody to wear them." Magoon blushed like a girl when he heard this frank praise from the big chief, but he replied with his usual quick wit, and the President asked him if he were not of Iberian descent. The Judge explained that he was a Minnesotan born, of New England ancestry, and the President told him he was "a credit to both East and West."

As counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission Judge Magoon not only solved the numerous knotty problems affecting the conduct of the commission, but he also prepared the laws of the zone, which are still in force, and which were the subject of high praise from Senator Morgan of Alabama during the recent session of Congress.

Judge Magoon is more than an able jurist. He is a diplomat. He is a big man, constructed much on the lines of Secretary Taft, mentally, physically and temperamentally and well fitted for the important office he now holds. And what Taft did for the Philippines, Magoon was called upon to do for the Panamanians. And he has done it. When, but a short time ago, the President determined to reorganize the Isthmian Canal Commission he made Judge Magoon a member, and then designated him as Governor of the Panama canal zone. Later he was nominated also as Minister to Panama, an office he has since filled, although without remuneration.

It was as Governor of the Panama canal zone that Judge Magoon won the renewed admiration of the Administration, which resulted in his further material preferment. When he went to the Isthmus in June, 1905, he found deplorable conditions. The zone, and, in fact, the entire Republic of Panama were stricken with yellow fever, and the Republic was on the verge of a revolution, a not unusual condition with a Latin-American Republic.

The flowers of both the nasturtium and of the common marigold have been noticed at times to show luminosity at night.

The largest insect in the world is probably a grasshopper found in the Karoo Desert in South Africa. It has a ten inch spread of wing.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY

Many Advantages Offered by the United States.

REWARD FOR SERVICES

Considering Maintenance Pay is Not so Meager—Opportunities to Improve Himself Mentally and Physically—Kindly Feeling Exists Between Officers and Men.

In addition to the army recruiting offices already established two new ones are soon to be opened in New York, one in Brooklyn and the other in Manhattan. Recruiting is slow and it is hoped by establishing new depots to attract the attention of a greater number of those seeking employment to the fact that there is work, sure pay and opportunity for bettering one's condition ready at hand for all who may apply.

At one of the stations the officer in charge attributes the slowness of enlistment to the ease of the money market and the fact that employment may be had in every branch of work. At this recruiting place an average of sixty men are enlisted every month and this is considered a fair figure.

Any man in good health who comes near the required standards who can read and write English fairly well, can enlist. He does not even have to be a citizen if he has properly announced his intention of becoming one.

For the infantry, coast artillery and engineers the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches, and weight not more than 160 pounds, while for the cavalry and field artillery the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 170 pounds, and the weight must not exceed 165 pounds. For the mountain batteries the height must not be less than 5 feet 8 inches and not more than 6 feet. The minimum weight for all arms of the service is 125 pounds.

After a man has passed the preliminary examination he is vaccinated and kept over night at the station. His first days in the service are spent at Fort Slocum, that is, asuming that his application is made at a New York recruiting station.

Here he is fitted out with the clothes provided by Uncle Sam and he begins his drills. Then he is assigned to a post, which may be in the Philippines or possibly not far far away than Governors Island.

A man may remain at one post during the entire period of his enlistment, but the chances are that he will be moved frequently.

About half the soldiers, possibly more, re-enlist and the longer a man remains in the service the greater favor he receives from the recruiting officers, who give him the privilege of choosing his company.

The pay of the private soldier at enlistment is \$13 a month, this sum increasing by a graduated scale through the three years of his enlistment. The pay of enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii, is increased 20 per cent.

Thirteen dollars a month is not a colossal figure, especially to the man who has counted his earnings as so much a day, but it is to be remembered that rations, clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attendance are furnished free and the clothing allowance is so fixed that a careful man may save \$60 or \$70 of it during his term of enlistment, and may take the money at the time of his discharge.

The feeling between officers and men is a kindly one in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. The proof of this is that a man always makes for his commanding officer whenever he is in trouble, not only of a regimental kind but in domestic affairs and personal problems. It is to an officer's advantage to have his men satisfied and happy.

Soldiers who have served honorably and faithfully twenty years, or who have been discharged for wounds received, or disease incurred in service, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The sum of 12 1/2 cents a month is deducted from the pay of each soldier on the active list, to be applied toward the support of the home.

After thirty years service enlisted men are entitled to be retired, and upon retirement receive three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired, and \$9.50 additional as commutation for the clothing and subsistence. In computing time for retirement credit is given a soldier for double the time of his actual service in China, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Island of Guam, Alaska and Panama.

The American Excellency.

"I have yet to see," writes Consul Halstead, from Birmingham, "a house in England equipped with window and door screens, such as make life endurable in the United States in the summer months. There are, however, a very few mosquito bars, made of cotton netting, such as were common in America a quarter of a century ago, and were later displaced by wire screens."

Do you know that an admirable cure for headache is a sponge wrung out of very hot water and applied to the nape of the neck?

WOMEN CLEVER FINANCIERS.

Lessons Taken From Transactions of Three Wealthy Women.

Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker of Philadelphia, recently defeated an attempt to break the will of her father, William Weightman, who at his death left her an estate in excess of \$60,000,000.

This outcome might have been expected. For all a man's vaunted business ability it is women who have the greatest skill in holding big estates together.

The cases of Mrs. Walker, Hetty Green and Mrs. Russell Sage so far prove this.

When "Uncle" Russell died, not long since, New York lawyers sharpened their axes in expectation of big suits to be filed in an effort to make a different disposition of his property from what the venerable financier had intended.

Had a man been executor of the estate there would undoubtedly have been long and costly litigation but Mrs. Sage defeated all the plans of the lawyers and contestants alike.



Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker.

By swiftly arranging a compromise that cost her millions less than might have been extracted in years of suits.

So Hetty Green, though beset by all sorts of shrewd operators and lawyers, with alluring schemes has been able to keep her great inheritance intact.

Perhaps it is because woman has in her composition a larger percentage of suspicion, or may be intuition would be the better word, but she seems to scent a crooked scheme instantly. Where a man might fall a victim she is on her guard.

The business man probably does not live who could get the better of Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Green or Mrs. Sage. They are the three richest women in the United States, if not in the world, and each is as certain as anything in this world can be to hold her fortune intact till her death.

Like Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Green inherited her wealth. She has of course increased it by shrewd and masterly investments, but in the first place she was the custodian of the fortune amassed by her father and grandfather before her.

When her father died he left Hetty about \$3,000,000, more money at that time than \$20,000,000 is now. Promptly suits were instituted in behalf of various heirs, and right at the start Hetty had to make a battle to protect her rights. Scheming lawyers tried to get the better of the young woman, but soon gave up the effort in disgust, for she had a business skill that amounted to genius, and from being the adviser and clerk to her father and grandfather, she knew every angle that related to her fortune, and was on the alert for the least crooked move. "No lawyer has ever got any of my money," she always been her proud boast.

She did not believe in speculation, but was strong for investment, and what she bought had to be good as gold. She was willing to wait for the profit, or have it small, but she took no risks.

As a result of this policy Mrs. Green has not only kept her fortune together, but she has made more money than ever a woman did before.

After looking at the cases of Mesdames Sage, Green and Walker, the wise advice for the rich man who wants his fortune kept intact after his death is:

"Make a woman your executor."

Ascertaining Waves' Height.

The authorities at the Washington hydrographic bureau have endeavored to ascertain the size of the Atlantic waves. From careful observations they learn that in height the waves usually average about thirty feet, but in rough weather they attain from forty to forty-eight feet. In storms they are often from 500 to 600 feet long, and continue to move about ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not exhaust itself for twenty-three seconds.

Americans in the Philippines.

The Manila Daily Bulletin says that the reason so many Americans are leaving the Philippines is not because of the expense of maintaining policemen and primary schools, but because the crushing expense of the insular government is in the maintenance of ornamental bureaus and high salaried officials, an expense so great that Americans filling minor posts are likely to bear the brunt of every attempt at economy, even though the salaries of higher officials are raised at the same time.

RAPIDLY WANING HOMES

City Warehouses Crowded With Household Goods.

CAUSES FORMULATED

Great Changes in the Style of Living in New York Caused by Love of Change and Excitement, Higher Rents and the Ever Present Servant Question.

Owners of storage warehouses—those for household belongings—look happy. The business is booming. Some of the reasons given for this state of affairs are soaring rents, the scarcity of large, conveniently situated apartments at moderate rents, the servant question and, increasing restlessness of the New York woman, says the New York Sun.

The storage people say nothing about the restless New York man, probably because in nine cases out of ten they deal with the woman. The passing of the attic is also mentioned as a reason. The attic store room of the past is now masquerading as a bedroom or a studio, and in the newer private houses and the up to date flats and apartments storing away so much as a bandbox outside of the tenant's own rooms is not to be thought of.

The storage man's tale of prosperity varies according to the locality of his warehouse. The biggest increase of business comes to those situated in the apartment house belt and identified more particularly with the fairly prosperous than with the poorer or the very rich class.

In charge of one of the storage warehouses patronized more especially by the wealthy is a man who has been identified with the business since its inception and is informed in regard to the amount of business done in all the larger furniture storage places in this city. Said he:

"This warehouse, which was one of the first to be built and is about twenty-three years old, was just one-sixth of its present size when first opened. It has been seven times enlarged in less than fifteen years. The cold storage feature of the business is only about eight or nine years old.

Instead of two or three, there are now about thirty-five furniture storage warehouses in Greater New York, ten of which are absolutely fireproof. At a rough guess this gives 10,000 rooms.

"In this building alone there are 1,500 rooms, which most of the time are full. We shall probably start house-keeping again next year or next winter, or after we come back from Europe," is the way most of the people I deal with talk when making storage arrangements, and I guess most of them mean it.

We have one New York woman on our books who has been paying \$50 a month right along for eight years. Nervous prostration is an excuse which fills many a storage room. In all such cases the first thing a fashionable woman is pretty sure to say is, "Let us pack up and send our things to storage," and then she pays as a visit, and we take care of her things maybe for years.

We have had customers who left their goods here, went abroad and evidently forgot all about them. Every storehouse has experiences of that sort. According to law we need hold goods only one year or less after the payment of rent ceases, but as a matter of fact we seldom close out goods of any value until our statements have been ignored two or three years.

"On one occasion we stored a set of drawing room furniture which cost \$25,000 and tapestries worth a small fortune. When the storage business first started up there were no many persons who owned such furnishings. At that time men worth \$100,000 were thought quite rich whereas we have in storage now antique bric-a-brac and various hangings belonging to one person which are worth a good deal more than \$1,000. Upholstered furniture and hangings of this class always go into storage.

The Ears of Criminals.

Before the annual Congress of German Anthropologists, Professor Blau, a well-known authority on diseases of the ear, read an interesting paper on the formation of the ears of criminals and lunatics. Professor Blau has taken accurate measurements of 1,061 ears. Of these 255 are the ears of lunatics and 343 those of male criminals. The examination, moreover, was confined to men of one race and one country.

The professor comes to the conclusion that in the vast majority of cases the various parts of the auricle, or external ear, are larger in the case of criminals and lunatics than in the case of normal persons. This is especially noticeable in the helix, or incurved outer border of the ear, and also in the lobe. According to Professor Blau, the larger helix is the lower the state of mental development. The hearing faculty, on the other hand, is keener, and Professor Blau illustrates his theory by reference to the auricles of his extended outer border. Professor Blau added the curious remark that an abnormal development of the outer border was more noticeable among criminals charged with sexual crimes than among other classes of criminals.—London Telegraph.

NEW USE FOR OUR SENATORS.

Great Demand for Them in the Chautauqua Field.

Senators and Representatives in Congress complain more bitterly every day of the poor pay and heavy expense of representing a constituency in Washington. Many of them are turning for relief to the lecture platform and to the Chautauqua field.

The Chautauqua is very much on the order of the county fair. It is becoming essentially a rural institution in these days of prosperous crops and good prices. But there is an intellectual flavor about the Chautauqua which distinguishes it from the county fair.

The Chautauqua bespeaks mental culture. In these latter days of the fat corner and the overflowing wheat bin the farmer aspires to metropolitan airs. He wants to be like the city folk.

His son rides in an automobile, his daughter goes to a finishing school, and he shows a fondness for the luxuries of life. The Chautauqua must afford entertainment and in addition to the musical numbers the moving pictures and other delectable exhibits the orator of the day is a necessary feature.

Of course there is a vast horde of professional lecturers, some of them men of ability who live by their work on the platform. But the most profitable employment in this line goes to political celebrities.

The farmer wants to see and hear Bryan talk about free silver and he is willing to pay the price. He doesn't object to the gate money he has to pay to get a look at Senator La Follette's pompadour.

He brings the whole family to town and buys a ticket for each one of them to hear "Pitchfork" Tillman tell of the lynching of negroes in the South, and thus he gets a thrill that is worth twice the gate money. Now and then he sees a knockabout political sketch in which Representative Charlie Landis of Indiana or Representative Charlie Grosvenor of Ohio is pitted against Champ Clark or De Armand of Missouri. It is a rare treat.

Some of these debates recall the days of Lincoln and Douglass. Such sights are presented in the political campaign but rarely, for the day of joint debates has gone by in the political campaigns.

Occasionally the debate is punctuated by an incident that adds to the interest of the show, as was the case at a Chautauqua at New Albany two years ago when Representative Champ Clark drew a knife from his pocket and threatened to cut the



Congressman C. B. Landis.

throat of a persistent interrupter from ear to ear. In the main these debates pass away without incident, the members of each political party cheering their favorite.

Some men have made snug fortunes from their work in the Chautauqua field. More public men are going into the work every year. Most of them admit they like it.

Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana has purchased a fine farm from the proceeds of his work on the lecture platform.

The ruling price for a lecture by a Senator is \$200. Representatives command \$100 and upward.

Walter Wellman, who is trying to discover the North Pole, essayed a lecture fight. He received \$125 a lecture and tried to tell his audience some of the things he had observed in Washington as a newspaper correspondent. His first engagement was in Posey County, Indiana, at New Harmony.

Mr. Wellman read his lecture and he said afterward that he thought he had discovered the North Pole before he concluded. The average lecture patron expects to be tickled or thrilled. He must have a smile or a sigh in return for his ticket.

Another popular attraction was Senator Dolliver of Iowa. His price is \$200 a lecture. He is a popular entertainer. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri had one lecture which dealt with incidents of public life culled from his experience as a member of Congress that he delivered 150 times and received \$100 a night for it.

Governor Hanly of Indiana evolved a lecture on "The Patriotism of Peace." He told a friend recently that he took sufficient time from his gubernatorial duties in the past season to make \$8,000 from delivering the lecture. That is almost equal to a year's salary of the Governor of Indiana.

The highest point to which a human being can ascend without involving injury to health is 18,500 feet.