

REASSURE SHIPPERS

RATE SIFTERS ARE SURE TO GIVE THEM A THOROUGH HEARING.

NO NEED FOR UNDUE ANXIETY

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Receive Them Personally and Listen to All Questions Bearing on Alleged Freight Schedules.

Washington, D. C.—Ample opportunity will be given both railroads and shippers to present personally to the interstate commerce commission all questions bearing on rates, it was stated by commission authorities Wednesday. Through the telegraphic correspondence between the Illinois Manufacturers' association and President Taft, made public Tuesday, attention was directed to the fact that the hearings in the important freight advance cases were being conducted before examiners of the commission instead of before the commissioners themselves.

Protests heretofore have been received by the commission against this arrangement; but the present proceedings are in perfect accordance with a plan agreed upon by the commission, the carriers and the interested shippers. The evidence submitted to the examiners in Chicago at the recent hearings of the western rate cases was largely statistical and was based upon the regular reports made by the railroads to the commission.

The Chicago hearing will be continued, beginning on September 19, when other roads will be afforded opportunity to present their testimony in support of the proposed increases.

STRICKEN AT A RECEPTION

Collapse at Montreal of Cardinal Vannutelli, the Pope's Legate to Eucharistic Congress.

Montreal.—Cardinal Vannutelli, the aged representative of Pius X. at the eucharistic congress, fainted in the midst of a brilliant reception given in his honor by the Canadian government.

There were 4,000 persons in the great drawing room of the Windsor hotel when Sir Charles Murphy, the secretary of state, caused the announcement to be made that the prelate was unable to continue the reception. Half an hour later, however, the legate said that he was quite himself again and wished to return to the drawing room. But Dr. Guerin, mayor of the city, advised him to abandon the reception and he was taken to the Episcopal palace.

Ghastly Scene in a Car.

Cleveland, O.—The corpse of a woman sat upright in a seat of a parlor car on the Lake Shore road and rode many miles before being noticed. From her baggage she is supposed to be Hattie C. Morgan, traveling from some place in Kansas to Willoughby, O.

Two Die Under Auto.

Durham, Conn.—William H. Andrews, an attorney, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nicholas Nielsen, of Portland, were instantly killed here when the automobile in which they were riding ran off a stone retaining wall, turned over and crushed them underneath.

Woman Bandit.

Covington, La.—The northwestern part of this parish is disturbed over the exploits of a woman highway robber, who is alleged to have held up at the point of a revolver and robbed several men in the vicinity of Oncl and Red Bluff during the last two weeks.

Bad Wreck on the Burlington.

Kalspell, Mont.—Two persons were killed, fifteen were seriously injured, five perhaps fatally, and twenty others suffered minor injuries in the wreck of an eastbound Burlington train on the Great Northern at Coram, 30 miles east of Kalspell.

Cobb in Danger of Losing Eye.

Cleveland, O.—That Tyrus Cobb, outfielder on the Detroit American league team, is in danger of losing the use of his right eye, was the announcement made by Manager Hugh Jennings.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Sioux City.—Wednesday's quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Top hogs, \$5.00. Top hogs, \$9.25.

Floods Threaten Cities.

Tokio.—Serious floods threaten the cities of Osaka and Kobe on the island of Honshu. River banks are collapsing and much damage is probable. High water also is doing serious damage in the northern part of the main island.

Soldier Suddenly Stricken.

Junction City, Kan.—Corporal Chas. Heitz of the Second regiment, National Guard of Missouri, died of heart disease while at drill at the Fort Riley camp of instruction. His home is in Neosho, Mo.

Porto Rico Hurricanes.

San Juan, P. R.—A hurricane attended by a heavy fall of rain passed over this city Tuesday night, leaving much damage in its wake. Many buildings suffered. The trolley and electric light wires were torn down.

Metal Ceiling Sags.

New York.—Fifty billiard players in George Blosser's billiard parlor sought shelter under the tables when a section 50 by 50 feet of the metal ceiling sagged and began slow fall.

Public Health

Disease of Dog Menace to Great Degree

By AUSTIN PETERS, Boston

IN a consideration of the dog as a menace to the public health there is one disease above all others to be looked upon as particularly dangerous, and that is rabies. Other possible sources of mischief are trivial and insignificant in comparison with this disease peculiar to the dog and dog family, of which he is the principal disseminator. The virus of rabies is conveyed by his saliva into wounds inflicted by his bite, or even into any fresh cut on the face or hands of a person into which the saliva may be introduced by licking.

At times when cases of rabies are rare among dogs there is very little danger to the health of the community from hydrophobia, but every twelve or fifteen years a surplus population of extra susceptible canines accumulates, and then some dog or dogs with rabies start an outbreak which becomes almost epizootic. Under these conditions the dog becomes a menace to the public health to a much greater degree than the misinformed generally realize.

One of these periodical outbreaks of rabies has been taking place in Massachusetts during the past five years, but present indications are that it is about over, as very few cases have been reported to the cattle bureau during the past months.

There was not an authentic case of rabies in Massachusetts from September, 1903, until November, 1904. During the winter of 1904 and 1905 a few cases occurred in various localities, and by the spring of 1905 the outbreak was well under way, attaining its height in 1907, since which time it has gradually declined until the disease has again nearly disappeared.

Not Ripe for "No-Tip" Hotel

By A. C. DWIGHT, San Francisco

I don't believe that the "no-tip" hotel which has been opened in London and which has met with extraordinary success in the British metropolis will be speedily duplicated in this country.

The venture in London was started during my presence there, and I can bear witness to the enormous crowd that sought to be entertained in a house where the acceptance of a tip by an employee will mean his discharge. Still, as I said, the same project will not be attempted over here, unless the tipping evil (and it is an evil) assumes worse proportions than at present.

Englishmen rushed to the new place because they had become sore over a custom that had behind it centuries of observance and of which a big part of the public had heartily wearied.

In England, however, they do not tip nearly so lavishly as Americans do, the average being, say, sixpence, or 12 cents, against 25 cents here.

The big tip of this country has unquestionably had a corrupting influence. It has made a host of employees utterly indifferent to the comfort of the man who is not able to give fat gratuities.

The bestower of small tips in most cities is treated with contempt and gets no thanks from the recipient. Again the recipient of big tips develops a lust and greed that knows no bounds.

He is never satisfied with the size of his donation and always thinks it should have been more. Bad as the whole system is, it might be worse; and, thank heaven, we have not yet adopted the British nuisance of giving tips to policemen and clerks in stores.

Origin of Ridicule for Red Headed People

By CAROLINE EPHRAIMS, Baltimore

It has always been a mystery to me where the ridicule and "kidding" of the red-haired person originated.

Why are they so sensitive about it? What started the thing, anyway? If you are red-headed you can go into the backwoods where people live who have never seen a railroad train, and don't know a "hobble skirt" from a bag of potatoes, but if you don't keep quiet they will inform you that you have red hair.

I saw some criticism in one of our magazines of some prominent people, and all the flaws they could find in one poor woman was that she was red-headed. Is this certain type of people particularly homely, or do some of these "has-beens" want to pick at us?

A "maiden lady" recently begged my pardon for mentioning red hair in my presence. I felt like telling her that if she had shown up a little brighter the desirable bachelors might not have passed her by. We will try and bear up under the affliction.

Women Make Many Grimaces While Talking

By W. R. NIETSPE, Chicago

Why do so many American women twist their features when talking?

The writer, who hails from another continent originally, but who has been a resident of Chicago for a number of years past, has observed that in the majority of instances women here express their feelings almost as much by facial expression as by actual speech.

It does not seem to matter who or what they may be—rich, poor, invalids, athletes, modest virgins or jolly girls, home grown or imported—they all seem to get the habit. Is it the climate or what?

Roosters and Dogs Nuisance in Cities

By WM. H. BIED, Cincinnati

The neighborhood in which I live would be a very quiet and desirable one were it not for the fact that about 75 per cent. of the people have chicken coops planted on the rear of their lots and about the same percentage own dogs.

Those who are too poor to own one dog manage to own two. With the yelping of the dogs in the fore part of the night and the roosters letting loose with their clarion notes at dawn, one can imagine what a poor chance a light sleeper has to get the necessary rest to equip him for the following day's work.

A great many of the dog owners are not paying taxes either, if the truth were known. Many dogs are running loose, and there is not a muzzle on one of them. What are the police doing that they cannot see this evil and correct it? Nothing is done until some one is bitten. If these chickens and dog owners wish to run farms, they should go where they belong—into the country.

THE AMERICAN HOME W. A. RADFORD EDITOR

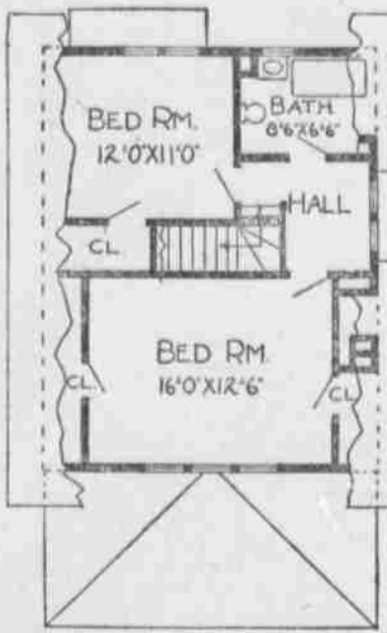
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 184 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

One of the most frequent demands made upon architects and builders is for a house of moderate cost, yet one that will satisfy persons of taste and refinement and come up to what they feel a home ought to be. With the advancing scale of prices both for building materials of all kinds and for the skilled labor required to fashion them into a permanent residence, the problem of satisfying this demand seems to become more and more difficult of solution.

The writer has given a great deal of study to this matter, and has come to the conclusion that the way out lies not in going without, as so many families do—continuing indefinitely the old, unsatisfactory renting life, neither is it to be found in running far into debt—also as many do—contracting obligations far beyond their safe ability, and mortgaging the future happiness and safety of the home.

No, the problem is rather one for the architect to meet, unwilling as they usually are to help much along lines of economy. Architects, ordinarily, are paid a certain percentage, ranging from five to twelve per cent, on the total cost of labor and materials entering into the construction; so it is only natural if they seem a trifle uninterested and lukewarm about holding down the expense. Nevertheless it is a fact that the skilled architect, in designing a house—especially if he has given that branch of the work special study—can so plan that the expense will be within reach of modest means, yet the house be convenient and attractive, making a thoroughly desirable home.

Simplicity of design, construction and arrangement is a present-day tenet, the cost of this house should be not more than \$2,000. A study of the features of this design, both as to the arrangement of the rooms, as shown in the floor plans, and the characteristics of the exterior, will prove interesting and helpful to anyone desiring an attractive, modern design house at reasonable cost.



Second Floor Plan.

Oil Fuel for Boilers.

It is stated in the daily press that the Cunard company contemplates building an Atlantic liner similar to the record breaking Mauretania and Lusitania, but equipped with oil burning boilers. It is also said that these

two ships would themselves have utilized oil but for its high cost at the time the vessels were built.

The opening up of new oil fields is said to have solved the problem of supply and cost, and it is now estimated that oil will effect a saving of \$60,000 on each round trip. The situation is presented thus in the Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser (Glasgow, Scotland):

"Not only would the wages in the stoke holes be considerably reduced, for fewer firemen would be necessary, but the space utilized by the coal bunkers could be largely utilized for cargo, while there also would be more room for passengers. Indeed, a revolution in shipping is confidently predicted with the use of oil. Naval architects are at the moment working with a view to producing a type of 'tramp' steamer with low speed turbines driven by oil fuel, and the next few years will assuredly witness drastic changes on present day methods. When dock and harbor authorities fall into line and provide adequate facilities for the storage of oil, there will be nothing in the way of its widespread adoption.—Literary Digest.



Her Only Criticism. Little Dorothy not only liked her tea and coffee to have the appearance of being "real and truly," but she also liked to taste the flavor of each. One afternoon her mother took her to a friend's home, where tea was served at five o'clock.

Her Only Criticism.

The bossess gave to Dorothy what she usually gave to her own children—of Dorothy's age—in the line of liquid refreshments, viz., hot water, sugar and milk. Dorothy tasted hers politely and ate her little cakes.

"Why, Dorothy, you aren't drinking your tea, dear. Isn't it sweet enough?" asked the hostess.

"Yes, Mrs. C., it's sweet enough," replied the child.

"Then, why aren't you taking it?" "It's too dull," she replied.

Non-Royal Headgear. One of the attaches of the American embassy at London tells a story wherein Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, who was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin was the principal figure.

There was brought before him an Irish-American charged with suspicious conduct. The officer making the arrest stated, among other things, that the culprit was wearing a "Republican hat."

"Does your honor know what that means?" was the inquiry put to the court by the accused's lawyer.

"It may be," suggested Barry, "that it means a hat without a crown."—Harper's Magazine.

Boston a City of Debt. It is estimated that at least ten per cent. of the people of Boston are in debt for their 'fool' rem clothing, furniture and for funeral and other expenses.

Theodore Roosevelt

Governor Hughes, the Legislature, and Primary Reform

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BELIEVE that Governor Hughes has been supported by the bulk of the wisest and most disinterested public opinion as regards most of his measures and I think that this has been markedly the case as regards direct primary nominations. I know that many honest and sincere men are on principle opposed to Governor Hughes on this point, and I know also that the proposed reform will very possibly accomplish less than its extreme advocates expect, while I am well aware, as of course all thinking men must be, that the worth of any such measure in the last resort depends upon the character of the voters, and that no patent device will ever secure good government unless the people themselves devote sufficient energy, time, and judgment to make the device work. Finally, I freely admit that here and there, where the principle of direct nominations has been applied in too crude shape or wrongheadedly, it has, while abolishing certain evils, produced or accentuated others—in certain cases, for instance, putting a premium upon the lavish expenditure of money.

But while I freely admit all this, I nevertheless feel, in the first place, that on the fundamental issue of direct primary nominations the Governor is right, and, in the second place, that, as the measure finally came up for action in the state legislature, it was well-nigh free from all objections save those of the men who object to it because they are fundamentally opposed to any change whatever in the desired direction. The bill provided only for direct popular action in the primaries in relatively small geographical and political communities, thereby making the experiment first where there was least liability to serious objection, and avoiding or deferring the task of dealing with those big communities where the difficulties and dangers to be overcome would be greatest. Moreover, while guaranteeing full liberty of individual action, it also provided for the easy maintenance of party organization, and thereby avoided some very real dangers—among them that of encouraging the use of masses of the minority party in any given district to dictate the actions of the majority party. In other words, the proposed bill, while it marked a very real step in advance, was tentatively and cautiously framed, and provided all possible safeguards against abuses. If in practice it had failed to work in any particular, there would have been no possible difficulty in making whatever amendments or changes were necessary.

The Republican party was in the

majority in both houses of the legislature which refused to carry out the Republican governor's recommendations; and although it was only a minority of the Republican members which brought about this refusal, the party cannot escape a measure of responsibility for the failure; but it is only just to remember that a clear majority of the Republican members of each house supported the bill, whereas three-fourths or over of the Democrats opposed it. This is one of the cases where it is easier to apportion individual than party responsibility.

Those who believe that by their action they have definitely checked the movement for direct popular primaries are, in my judgment, mistaken. In its essence, this is a movement to make the government more democratic, more responsive to the wishes and needs of the people as a whole. With our political machinery it is essential to have an efficient party, and the machinery ought to be suited to democratic and not oligarchic customs and habits. The question whether in a self-governing republic we shall have self-governing parties is larger than the particular bill. We hold that the right of popular self-government is incomplete unless it includes the right of the voters not merely to choose between candidates when they have been nominated, but also the right to determine who these candidates shall be. Under our system of party government, therefore, the voters should be guaranteed the right to determine within the ranks of their respective organizations who the candidates of the parties will be, no less than the right to choose between the candidates when the candidates are presented. There is no desire to break down the responsibility of party organization under duly constituted party leadership, but there is a desire to make this responsibility real and to give the members of the party the right to say whom they desire to execute this leadership. In New York state no small part of the strength of the movement has come from the popular conviction that many of the men most prominent in party leadership tend at times to forget that in a democracy the function of a political leader must normally be to lead, not to drive. We, the men who compose the great bulk of the community, wish to govern ourselves. We welcome leadership, but we wish our leaders to understand that they derive their strength from us, and that, although we look to them for guidance, we expect this guidance to be in accordance with our interests and our ideals.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

IDEAS ABOUT THE RAINBOW

Queer Notions Held by People of Different Countries Regarding the Bow.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Mexico and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe." In nearly all Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump," "Noah's pump" and "God's pump." The Malay natives call it by the same name that they do their manded water cobra, only that they add "boba" (meaning double-headed), the equivalent in our language being "the double-headed water-snake."

They tell you that the bow is a real thing of life, that it drinks with its two mouths, and that the water is transferred to the clouds through an opening in the upper side of the centre of the great arch. In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with heavy, tight-fitting stone platforms.

In the province of Saratov the bow

is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds, and the third sends the rain. Many improbable and impossible things would happen if you could only get in reach of the bow.

The little Turk is told that if he would have a silver head, with gold teeth and ruby eyes, he has but to touch the orange stripe. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the bow will have his or her sex immediately changed.

Only Classified.

"I confess to being rather particular about my pajamas," said the fastidious man, "and I had an experience last week that nearly gave me nervous prostration, until I saw the humor of the situation. I was staying in a little country town down in Maryland, and it was necessary to send some soiled clothing to the laundry, the one laundry of which the village boasted.

"Judge of my surprise when my stuff was returned to me to find that my pajamas had been heavily starched, with decided creases ironed down in front. I was not only enraged, but mystified as well, until, in looking over the bill, I came to this item:

"One tennis suit.....35 cents."

Not Then.

Bacon—I see a patent has been granted for an attachment to rocking chairs to operate a fan to cool the occupants.

Egbert—And when a man goes into the dark room and stubs his toe against the rocker, we do not think the new attachment will cool him off any.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Common Notion.

"What's your idea of success?" "Getting \$50 for a nickel's worth of work."

A Consumer.

"It isn't possible that Mr. Chuggins drinks gasoline or eats rubber, is it?" said Miss Cayenne, artlessly.

"What gave you such an idea?" "Whenever he has to buy things for his automobile he complains about the high cost of living."

Swore Off.

"Are you 'card that old Jim 'as stopped smoking?" "No."

"Yes, you see, 'e's a little near-sighted, and the other day 'e emptied his pipe into a gunpowder barrel!"—Tit-Bits.