

The young girl who tried dramatically to make her life in New York recently through disappointment and disillusion placed the blame upon the wrong shoulders. It is no degree rests upon either the business or public social side of American life, says Washington Post. The responsibility for such an outcome must be borne by those who are in duty bound to give their children right views of life. The sight of a young girl, however precocious, going to a city like New York without friends or advisers to whom she would listen, and very evidently headstrong and impulsive, there to spend two years writing a book and precious manuscripts which she romantically wishes to be buried with her, calls forth nothing but pity. But this sentiment does not obscure the fact that the girl was permitted to gain a false view of herself and her relations with the world. Acts such as hers in no degree justify the wholesale condemnation of the business life of our citizen or warrant the sweeping statement of a young girl facing at once both womanhood and eternity in saying that "a girl cannot get along honorably in New York."

Still another use for automobiles. The town of Jamaica, L. I., had an unpleasant time when a main burst and the water supply was shut off completely. To say nothing of the annoyance, inconvenience and danger in private dwellings, the orphan asylum and other institutions were subjected to especially distressing experiences. To meet at least partially the demand an automobile service was organized, the machines going with tanks, barrels and other receptacles to points where water could be obtained and bringing it to those in need. This was at best but a poor substitute for the regular system, yet it proved that in time of stress the auto is a valuable auxiliary.

Still they come, those Chinese students who are to be trained at American educational institutions. A party of sixty-eight has arrived at Honolulu. These students are some of the number sent by the Chinese government, the expenses to be paid from the Boxer indemnity money returned by the United States, says Troy Times. That kindly act has brought a rich reward in the form of the esteem, gratitude and confidence of China and the influence that will be exerted through the absorption of American ideas by the bright young men who are the beneficiaries of the arrangement.

Engineers at work on the Panama canal propose to leave as little as possible to chance. They are now engaged in experiments to determine the effect of sea water on concrete, an enormous quantity of which is employed in the construction of the canal. Concrete in different stages of preparation and with various forms of protection will be subjected to the action of the salt water and the results will be carefully noted. Probably there never was a great undertaking of this kind in which so many precautions were taken to guard against future risk.

Germans usually do things thoroughly, and the announcement that there is no cholera in Berlin, although the disease has broken out in the vicinity, no doubt testifies to the effectiveness of the safeguards employed. Modern medical science is usually victorious over the ailments once regarded as scourges, against which it was almost useless to contend. Yellow fever, cholera and the like are no longer the terror they were formerly.

General information concerning infantile paralysis is meager, but since a woman of sixty-six has died of the malady, the fact is plain that the scientists who gave it a name were not overcrowded with information either.

A Chicago professor says that the law is a hindrance to some people. If by some people he means burglars, pickpockets and grafters, we might add that that is exactly what the law is intended to be.

Farmers will not become greatly interested in aeroplanes, monoplanes and biplanes until they have worn out their automobiles.

Man has at last beaten the pigeons at flying, but with fair woman's help he long ago distanced them in the pleasant art of billing and cooing.

A New York man is taking his piano for a voyage to restore its tone. Probably it got a little shaky on the high C's.

We imagine that Esperanto would be a good language to use when talking back to your wife.

A minister calmly announces that automobile scorches have no chance of getting into heaven. This is good news for those of us who contemplate going there.

The first hobble skirt casualty is reported from Newport. That town's nothing if not up to date.

People are warned to be careful in eating oysters. Yes, first remove the shells.

Buildings of Stone and Streets Walked and Paved—Native Women Lift Their Cogon Grass Mats in Salutation.

The capital of our northernmost province, Santo Domingo de las Antillas, is an interesting place. The route of our transports lies a few hours steaming west of the group, passing between them and the island of Pohnosa on their way to Nagasaki, yet comparatively few Americans have visited this group of islands," said Dr. Louis Ottofy, who has recently returned from this part of the archipelago.

"Santo Domingo has a population of about 2,000, and is entirely different from any other town in the Philippines. In the first place, all the buildings are of stone and white washed. The roofs are made of cogon grass, closely trimmed so as to afford no purchase to the severe typhoons which sweep over the islands.

"The streets are about twelve feet wide, many of them paved with stone. Stone walls extend along both sides of the streets their full length, giving them the appearance of lanes. The walls are about three to five feet in height, broken at intervals for entrances to the yards, which in turn are separated from each other by stone walls. Most of the yards were clean and exceptionally neat and attractive.

"The provincial building, presidencia, school house, church and the parochial school are all built of stone, neatly whitewashed, and the grass-covered plaza, fenced by a low stone wall, was the scene of neatness.

"Unlike most Filipino towns, there were no pigs or goats at large; they are confined to walled-in sections below the level of the streets. I noticed but few dogs and they seemed to be well fed. There is not a single Chinaman in the town; in fact, for that matter not one on any of the islands among a population of about 6,000. There were but five white men there, the priest, who had been there for 27 years; the governor, who I was told is a Spaniard; two Spaniards who are cattle buyers, and one American connected with the bureau of public works.

"There is not a single store on the town. The sole industry is the raising of cattle, which are called for by steamer from Aparri or Manila. When one of the steamers anchors there the cattle are paid for in cash, ranging from \$15 to \$40 a head. Some of the residents then take the steamer for the first port on the island of Luzon, bring some onions and garlic with them and do the purchasing for themselves and their friends.

"The women wear a peculiar head-dress made of cogon grass to protect them from the sun and rain and without an exception each one lifted it in salutation. For three months of the year the islands are typhoon-swept and no steamer can approach them, and at other times, though a regular mail service is now established, they are shut off from outside contact."—Manila Times.

Children's Shoes.

Children are often made uncomfortable by being obliged to wear shoes that are either too large or too small. The mistake is made in buying an expensive shoe man who has made children's shoes a special study advises that the child wear thick stockings when trying on shoes. In many cases the child will wear his "best" shoe, which are thinner than those for every day, and then the new shoes will be a trifle too tight when worn with the thicker pair. Buy as good leather as you can afford, but it is not wise to buy the most expensive shoes for the child may outgrow them. The shoe dealer above quoted says that a shoe with a wide, flat low heel is better for a child than the heelless shoe, since children usually put the heel of the foot down heavily when walking. "Each child should take care of their shoes. When the shoes have been wet they should be wiped dry, stuffed with paper to hold their shape, put in a warm place and rubbed with vaseline to keep the leather soft.

Forceful English Writer.

Herbert George Wells, the English story writer and essayist, is forty-four years old. He was educated at a private school, but afterwards specialized in science and took his degree at London university. He used his scientific knowledge effectively in his earlier books. He was the Jules Verne of a new generation. Though many of his books seem sensational in nature, there is always a vein of philosophic speculation, and often of delicate satire. He has taken a forceful interest in social questions, and some of his later books have a wider and deeper range. He has been accused of a tendency to deify his countrymen unnecessarily, as in the case of his rather bitter indictment of Englishmen for their failure to lead the way in flying across the channel; but his attitude is explained as broad as opposed to a provincial view of patriotism. Recently he has been discussing the question of the endowment of motherhood by the state.

Stage Fright.

The curtain rose for the first act of "Thrilling Dangers," a three-act drama, which was about to be produced before a large audience in one of Masayunk's small theaters.

"Now, Swifty," said the stage manager to a keen and ardent young amateur. "It is your turn to go on the stage. All you have to say when the pistol is fired by the villain, is 'Hark, 'tis the pistol!' You have no other words at all. Now, my boy, do yourself proud."

"With these words from the stage manager 'Swifty' stalked toward the stage. Likewise, the villain entered. 'Swifty' stood in the wings petrified with stage fright. The sharp and constrained crash of a pistol shot smote upon his ears.

"Good heavens!" he cried, rushing on the stage, "what's that?"



MAKING PRELIMINARY SOUNDINGS. HAVANA, Cuba.—The commission sent here by the American war department to ascertain the best method of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine has made its preliminary soundings to determine the material on which the vessel rests, and has found that the work will not be especially difficult. Divers found several bodies

SEE PRAIRIE HENS' END

Game Bird Rapidly Diminishing in Numbers.

Driven Away by Settlers in Oklahoma and Gunners Evade Stringent Laws and Slaughter Few Remaining.

Guthrie, Okla.—Hunters of prairie chicken in Oklahoma this season report them diminishing rapidly in numbers. Like the buffalo, the prairie chicken in the southwestern prairie do not seem able to withstand the advance of civilization. This is due not merely to their being ruthlessly slaughtered, but to their instinct to seek unsettled regions adapted to their habits.

Four or five years ago chickens were abundant in western Oklahoma counties bordering on the Panhandle of Texas, beginning in Beckham county and running north to the Kansas line. The chicken did not range east of this western tier of counties, save in Woodward and Woods counties. The few remaining chickens are found now in Harper, western Woodward, Ellis and northern Roger Mills, with scattering bunches in what once was "no man's land," now composed of the counties of Beaver, Texas and Cimarron. Across the line, in the Texas Panhandle, is a good chicken range.

Chickens were so numerous in Ellis county for years ago that late in the fall it was not uncommon to see 200

OLD PAPER IN NEW HANDS

Harrison Family Loses Control of London Gazette After Tenure of 130 Years.

London.—"Old Subscriber" has plenty to think over these days. There is to be a jolt in the career of the London Gazette, England's oldest newspaper, which, established 243 years ago, now is nearing its thirty thousandth number. For more than 130 years the Gazette has been printed and published by Messrs. Harrison of St. Martin's Lane, but the government recently put up the contract for public bids and the prize has been taken by the firm of Wyman & Co.

The paper was started by the court when it fled to Oxford to escape the great plague in the reign of Charles II. It then was called the Oxford Gazette. On the return of the court to London the name was changed to that which the paper has borne ever since. Copies of the paper are in possession of the Harrison family bearing the name of the great-great-grandfather of the present manager, Thomas Harrison, the issues being dated as far back as 1780. The paper prints all the official announcements and advertisements under acts of parliament, also especially announces all state events.

Years ago, before the war office and admiralty and other government bureaus gave out news direct to newspapers as is done today, it held all other news publications at its mercy, for it printed exclusively all such reports. In those days it was the first to publish war news and to obtain information on such events.

Paris Salon for Women.

Paris.—A feminine salon is to be held in Paris next March under the auspices of the Duchesse de Broglie and the Marquise de Ganay.

It will be devoted to an exhibition of all that adorns woman and her home, from footstools to diamond necklaces.

NEED GIRLS WHO CAN TALK

Normal Instructor Says They Live Too Much by Book—New Course is Remedy.

Chicago.—"The girl gets her ideas as to how she should act when she is proposed to from the books she reads. She has no other way to get them. Social standards our young people are getting are obtained from the literature they read."

James F. Hoste of the Chicago Normal school made the statement the other day at the first monthly meeting of the Head Assistants' association of the present school year. His subject was "The New Course of Study" just introduced in the schools.

"Up to a year ago," he said, "not one out of forty girl graduates from the high schools that entered the normal school could get up before her fellow students and tell in a pleasing manner what she was asked to tell. She could not tell how to make bread or how to make a dr

SPARROWS GONE IN A NIGHT

Birds Disappear Suddenly From Laredo, Tex., During Severe Tropical Storm.

Laredo, Tex.—The thousands of English sparrows which have infested Laredo for the last 13 years disappeared from the town as if by magic a few nights ago. Not a sparrow is left as a reminder of the twittering, chattering myriads of birds which formerly thronged the streets. They left the town flying before the tropical storm, which whirled up the Rio Grande from the Gulf of Mexico. Where the birds went to is a mystery. The discovery of Laredo by the English sparrow was made with a suddenness as great as that of their disappearance. One night, 13 years ago, the town was invaded by hundreds of the birds. They are supposed to have flown down from San Antonio, 150 miles to the north.

FLIRTING IS A DANGEROUS PERIL

Preacher Says Coquetry Is Door to Divorce Court.

Potent Cause of That Coarseness and Bestial Vulgarity Which is Doing So Much to Diminish Home Power.

Chicago.—"If the true life story of the 16,388 Chicagoans divorced in the last ten years were written, it would be found that the first station which led toward the divorce court was frequently a romantic flirtation at an amusement park or fashionable summer resort."

Double of Alexandria.

London.—The Countess of Normanton is regarded everywhere as a remarkable double of Queen Alexandra. She is a daughter of the late Lord Stratford, who as Sir Henry Byng, was a valued member of the household of Queen Victoria. She is a tall, stately woman, with a wealth of fair hair, recalling her Scandinavian ancestry, for her mother was a Danish lady, Countess Henriette, a Dannekeold-Samsøe, a connection of Queen Alexandra, which may account for the resemblance.

Chain Prayer for a Nuisance.

The "chain prayer" craze, denounced by bishops and clergy in this country as the invention of fanatics and a nuisance, has struck England; and the pulpit and press are inveighing against it. The vicar of St. Augustine's, South Crofton, advised his parishioners who recited such "prayers," with requests that they be sent on to nine other persons, to drop them into the waste basket. "If the whole population, took to writing 'chain prayers,' he says, 'it might be a good thing for the postoffice, but it would be an intolerable nuisance to the general public. Eighty-one persons would be involved in the second round, 729 in the third, 6,561 in the fourth, 59,049 in the fifth, 521,441 in the sixth, 4,782,969 in the seventh, and 43,046,721 in the eighth. Every one in Great Britain would receive the chain prayer or about the eighth day, the whole of Europe would get in on the ninth and the whole world the day after."

Telephone on Aeroplane.

As the motor of an aeroplane makes too much noise for an aviator to hear anything else, a French army officer has invented a telephone for a passenger to use to talk to him.

One of Life's Finest Triumphs.

It is a beautiful thing to model a statue and give it life; to mold an intelligence and instill truth therein is still more beautiful.—Victor Hugo.

Progress.

The world progresses. Formerly we found only the Police Gazette on barber shop tables. Now we find the best magazines.—Atchison Globe.



TECHNICAL TELEPHONY?

Sounds formidable, doesn't it?—But the big telephone companies conduct schools to teach it to aspiring youngsters, and pay them a weekly wage to boot—Going up the ladder and through the school at the same time—The big prizes, and other positions of authority that pay well—The only preliminary to taking up technical, or plant, telephony is a rudimentary education.

By C. W. JENNINGS.

LAST week I told how a boy, starting in as a messenger at a few dollars a week, with application and ambition could make himself a power on the commercial side of the telephone industry, now rapidly spreading to every nook and cranny of this country. Today, I purpose telling how a boy, who doesn't know the first thing about a telephone principle to begin with, can equip himself for high office and technical side of the industry.

Technical telephony—sounds formidable, doesn't it, especially when you recall that your boy has never displayed, to your certain knowledge, any pronounced leanings to study anything from the mechanical or technical side. But don't worry, notwithstanding, if your boy makes up his mind that he would like to take up technical telephony, he should be about 18, has a rudimentary education, and is chock full of ambition and determination to get ahead, the telephone company will see to it that he gets the necessary technical knowledge, that he may be of value to them and to himself. And if, in good time, he reaches a position of great power in the company he will not have been the first youngster to mount the same ladder to success.

Your boy, then—its having been decided that he is going to make a determined effort to learn everything possible to be learned about the physical side of the telephone business—applies to what is known as the plant department, the particular and distinctive branch of the industry that installs the telephones and keeps them in good working order 365 days in a year. At once, he doubtless will be surprised to learn that he has to begin by going to school; and his second surprise will come when he is told that, nevertheless, and notwithstanding, he will be employed by the company and will actually be paid a weekly wage while he is being instructed in the abc's of technical telephony.

The pay of the pupil varies from \$5 to \$10 a week at the start, according to the city in which he begins his life's work studies. In almost every one of the big cities throughout the country the telephone company operating therein maintains a regular school of instruction in connection with its plant department. In New York city, where there are 240,000 telephones in use, it is typical of all the others, and so its methods and the lines of advancement therefrom, are here described.

The school is in charge of an instructor, who, of course, teaches everything there is to be learned about putting the instruments together (assembling, it is called); how the wires are connected properly, and how to install them and the instruments in a building and fix them ready for use. After two or three weeks of instruction, demonstration and listening to lectures, the boy will know enough to be sent out as a helper to one of the regular installers.

An installer makes connection with the outside wires or cables at the entrance of a building, continuing them beneath moldings and through walls to the particular room in which the phone is to be installed. Then, when everything is ready, he connects the phone itself with the rest of the system and turns it over, ready for use, to the traffic department. He is a very important factor in the telephone industry.

As a helper to an installer your boy will receive probably \$5 or \$10 a week. His work as a helper will continue for several months, and all the time he will be getting more advanced instruction in the school, learning down to the uttermost detail the internal construction of the instrument himself. Perhaps, by the time he has mastered this bit of technical knowledge he is receiving \$12 a week, as reward for work well done and lessons well learned; and then, one fine morning, he walks into the office to find himself promoted to be an installer, with a helper under him, at \$15 or \$18 a week.

After a month or so of actual installing, for which he alone is responsible, he is given still more technical training in the school. This time he learns the principles of telephone construction and operation, and also how to wire up and connect what are known as private branch switchboards, the central distributing points in buildings and offices that have numerous branch telephones running from one room or apartment, or desk, to another. After he has proved to the head of the school his ability to do such work practically, he becomes an installer of private switchboards or exchanges, as they are popularly called, at about \$25 a week.

So he goes on through the various carefully graded courses of the school, until he knows all the basic phases of the technical work of telephony, including the details of the nickel-in-