

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Garland Vindication Unused

Attorney General Prepared Statement Defending His Connection With Telephone Co., but Cleveland Did Not Give It Out.

The greatest embarrassment and the chief annoyance to which Mr. Cleveland was compelled to submit after he became president in 1885 were due to the very vigorous and apparently plausible attempt to involve his attorney general, Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, in some kind of pecuniary scandal in connection with an attempt to organize an independent telephone company based upon devices said to have been invented by another than Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

There was no man in the cabinet for whose integrity and ability Mr. Cleveland had higher regard. There were three men whom Cleveland took from the United States senate to serve in his first cabinet—Thomas F. Bayard, as secretary of state; L. Q. C. Lamar as secretary of the interior, and Senator Garland, as attorney general. Like Senator Vest of Missouri, Senator Garland had served in the Confederate upper house before he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Cleveland was very fond of listening to certain of Mr. Garland's recollections of the days when he was a member of the Confederate senate. He did not know Mr. Garland socially at the time he asked him to enter his cabinet, yet, within a few weeks after they first met at the cabinet table, the president gave to his attorney general as large a measure of his confidence as he ever gave to any man, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

Then of a sudden was exploded the scandal—so-called—of the telephone company, involving, apparently, the attorney general. Mr. Cleveland was greatly distressed. His confidence in Senator Garland was not shaken, but he felt as if there ought to be a complete denial and one which could not be questioned, since it was essential that his administration should begin without a taint of any scandal.

The matter was discussed at several cabinet meetings, Mr. Garland insisting that his connection with the company, such as it was, was absolutely defensible, that there was no taint attached to it.

Was Ordered to "Sign Thar"

Robert J. Wynne's Little Experience With Official Documents on the Day When He Became Postmaster General.

Major Charles De Lano Hine of Virginia, organization expert, a graduate of West Point, an officer in one of the regiments serving in the Spanish war, and later prominently associated with Vice-President Julius Kruttschnitt of the Union Pacific Railroad system, was called to Washington some months ago to work out a plan for the reorganization of the various departments upon a symmetrical and economic basis. Major Hine was assigned a room in the White House and after a thorough study of the matter he prepared his report, which has not yet been acted upon.

One of the evils in the departments of Washington is the custom of long standing and far reaching practice which permits chief clerks, or even subordinate clerks, to sign documents or communications purporting to have been read and approved by superior officers, even cabinet members. It was Major Hine's purpose completely to eliminate this method and to perfect an organization which would make it possible, or, in fact, inevitable, that every superior officer should know the contents of any paper requiring his approval and should sign his own name to it.

When Robert J. Wynne of Pennsylvania was postmaster general, in President Roosevelt's first administration, he had an experience of which he was very forcibly reminded when he heard what Major Hine's intentions were. For many years Mr. Wynne was a newspaper correspondent at Washington. He knew Washington life, political and public, as thoroughly as it is possible for any man to know it. He gained a very high reputation for integrity and for soundness of judgment. These were the qualifications which justified his appointment as private secretary to Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury in Harrison's administration, and later as postmaster general.

"Towards the close of office hours of the day after I qualified for and received my commission as postmaster general," said Mr. Wynne, "a clerk came into my office with a mass of documents about a foot thick, I should think, and put them upon the desk before me. I took up the first paper, ran my eye over it, put it to one side and said I would look it over later in the day, or some time the next day. Then I took up the second document and did the same thing with it.

"At last it struck me that there was an appalling mass of documents each one of which I was expected to examine and then sign. I realized that it would take me practically an entire business day—perhaps longer—to do that one thing, and I also realized that there was something wrong with the system that made this necessary.

"As I sat pondering the matter over, wondering what I should do about it, the clerk advanced to the desk, took a pen, dipped it into the ink, and then, having unfolded the first document and so arranged it that the last page was before me, he handed me the pen, at the same time putting his finger upon a blank space at the bottom of the document. Then he looked at me sternly, as one having authority, and ejaculated: "Sign thar!"

"Mechanically I signed 'thar,' and then he unfolded another document, went through the same motions, looked at me again with authority and said once more: "Sign thar!"

"I did so; and in that automatic manner I, the new postmaster general, signed 'thar' my name to thirty or forty documents of the contents of which I had not the slightest idea.

"Later I was able to abstract a method by which I had an abstract of the documents I was expected to sign placed before me, so that I could get some idea of what the documents contained."

"But," said the president, "there should be some statement coming from you which may put an end to these scandals. Will you prepare a statement of that kind?"

"I shall be very glad to do it," Mr. Garland replied.

In some way it leaked out that the attorney general was to prepare and make public a statement completely vindicating himself. The days passed and there appeared no statement from Mr. Garland. Splendid silence was maintained, and many persons wondered if Mr. Garland was unable to make a reply. The scandal was a matter of public discussion for some months, but at last it died out.

"Now, I am able to tell you what the climax, or the sequel, of that matter was," Mr. George F. Parker, Mr. Cleveland's intimate friend and biographer, told me recently. "After Mr. Cleveland's first term was ended, he had all of his documents and papers sent to a house he had taken in New York. The rubbish, as he called it, was deposited in an unused upper room. There it lay for several years. Then, as Mr. Cleveland was to move into another house, it seemed to him best that this mass of documents should be sorted and most of them burned or sold for waste paper after having been torn up. We shut our-

selves up in that room for nearly a week, only leaving it to get our meals and seek our beds. Mr. Cleveland ruthlessly destroyed a lot of documents that I was sure had historic value, but he thought not.

"At last he discovered in a large envelope some manuscript. Taking it therefrom, he told me that here was the statement prepared by Attorney General Garland in vindication of himself in the scandal matter, and another statement on the case which Mr. Cleveland himself had prepared. He looked curiously and retrospectively at these manuscripts. He said that he had not liked the statement Mr. Garland had prepared, or rather the manner in which he had prepared it, so he himself took the statement, analyzed it, saw that it contained a perfect vindication and then wrote the greater part of the night writing out a statement of his own. There were 18 foolscap pages of manuscript in these statements.

"Tear them up," said Mr. Cleveland, "they were never published and there is no reason for keeping them."

"But," said I, "they have very great historic value."

"No; silence and public opinion perfectly vindicated the attorney general. It was the wiser part not to publish these statements. If they are destroyed, that ends the incident."

"And with reluctance I tore the manuscript into bits."

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ownership of this elusive piece of property by designing a name tag which can be adjusted just below the handle and which can bear, in addition to the owner's name, his address or anything else he cares to inscribe. A small cylinder that fits around the rod holds the name slip, which has a spring attachment so that after it is pulled out it rolls up quickly when released, like a tape measure. As the cylinder is just at the point where the catch that opens the umbrella is located, it is bound to be seen and there is no excuse for any other person taking the rain protector under the impression that it is his own.

As shown in the sketch, the three cylinders on the left-hand side which are going up are open, while the three on the opposite side which are going down are closed. The other two are passing the centers, and as all of the cylinders are of the same weight, it will be seen that as there are always an equal number on each side the weight is practically balanced at all times, and during a portion of the time there will be four on one side open, and a like number on the other side closed; the plunger of the cylinder that is passing the top center will close about when it has reached the

point shown by the dotted line A, and the one passing the bottom center will open when it has reached the point as shown by line B.

Now supposing that each of the cylinders when closed has a displacement of five pounds of water, and when open has a displacement of nine pounds, this will make a total displacement of the three going down equal to 15 pounds, while the total displacement of the three going up on the opposite side will be 27 pounds. As the two which are passing the centers are practically balanced, there will be a buoyancy equivalent to 12 pounds in favor of the ones which are open and going up; this should keep things moving, and the question is will it do so, and if not, why not?

Parachute for Airship. An airship containing a dummy figure was recently launched from the top of the Eiffel tower for the purpose of making a test of a safety device for aeronauts, in the shape of a folding parachute. When there is no immediate demand for its services it occupies a place to the rear of the aviator, and as soon as the machine starts on a plunge to the earth, the parachute is opened and the aviator is lifted from his seat and gently carried to the earth, while his machine is allowed to take its own course, and generally, being relieved of the weight of the operator, it makes its descent safely also. The test referred to was entirely successful.

Substitute for Radium. A cheap substitute for radium, said to be just as good for medical purposes, has been discovered. It is called mesothorium and is made from thorium, a heavy metallic iron-gray powder extracted from thorite, a mineral found principally in Norway.

Man's kinship with the ape has been proved by the blood test. Gout and rheumatism are said to yield to radium treatment. A man generally reaches his heaviest weight at forty years.

Nine millions per year are spent on the maintenance of roads in England.

In six out of the last 19 years the deaths in France have exceeded the births.

The children of Japan are taught to make use of both hands indiscriminately.

A French economist writes to a Paris journal that America has no real money.

Of all the publications in the world, 68 out of 100 are printed in the English language.

The value of phonograph records sent abroad during 1910 was \$2,700,959, more than double that of the previous year.

The working bee lives six months, the drone four months and the queen three years.

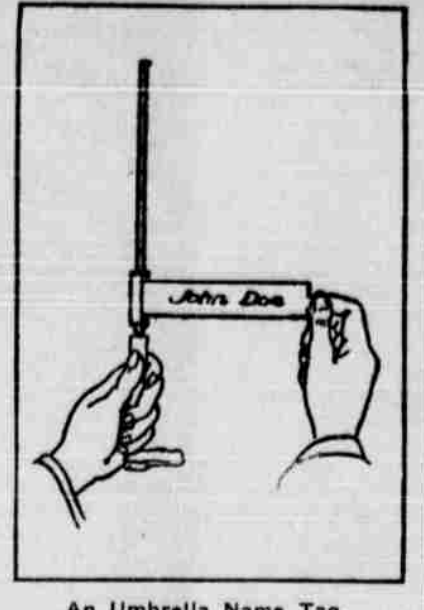
The islands of the world have a total length of more than seventeen times the circumference of the earth at the equator.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NAME TAG FOR AN UMBRELLA

New York Man Endeavors to Help Establish Ownership of This Elusive Piece of Property.

Nobody has satisfactorily explained why an umbrella should be generally regarded as "findings keepings," as the children say. A New York man has endeavored to help establish the



An Umbrella Name Tag.

ownership of this elusive piece of property by designing a name tag which can be adjusted just below the handle and which can bear, in addition to the owner's name, his address or anything else he cares to inscribe. A small cylinder that fits around the rod holds the name slip, which has a spring attachment so that after it is pulled out it rolls up quickly when released, like a tape measure. As the cylinder is just at the point where the catch that opens the umbrella is located, it is bound to be seen and there is no excuse for any other person taking the rain protector under the impression that it is his own.

SMALL VACUUM ICE MACHINE

Water Can Be Frozen in 1 1/2 Minutes—Good for Hardening Butter and Cooling Wines.

A little hand-worked ice machine, embodying the vacuum process of ice-making, is now being placed on the market. Briefly, the machine consists of a tested-glass sulphuric acid container in connection with an air pump, and a tube for insertion into the mouth of a decanter or other vessel, says the Popular Mechanics. The air pump is connected with a geared flywheel, hand-driven. The acid container is fitted with an enameled iron cover.



Making Ice in 1 1/2 Minutes.

and the decenter is placed on a rocking holder.

About four turns of the handle of the air pump is sufficient to give a suction that will lift the water bottle. A charge of 1 1/2 gallons of sulphuric acid will provide for about 100 operations. Ice is formed in a half-filled decanter in 1 1/2 minutes after the handle is set in motion.

Aside from making ice, the machine can be used for the making of ice cream, for hardening butter, cooling wines, etc.

BIG TELESCOPE AT HARVARD

Floats in Tank of Water Instead of Being Mounted on Solid Pier—Largest in World.

A telescope that floats in a tank of water instead of being mounted on a solid pier has just been installed at the Harvard observatory. The instrument is of the reflecting type and is the largest of its kind in the world, the object mirror being five feet across.

The instrument proper is mounted on a water-tight cylindrical steel float, which is buoyed up by water in a concrete tank only slightly larger than the cylinder and shaped to fit it. The cylinder is inclined and serves as the polar axis of the telescope.

It does not float freely in the tank, but has a delicate pivot at each end to hold and guide it. The water, however, bears all the weight, so that none of it rests on the pivots. All movements of the telescopes are regulated by electric motors. The great glass mirror is so arranged that it can easily be removed and restituted whenever it grows dim, although its weight is about two tons.

The whole instrument is mounted in the open air, but the image is reflected in an eye piece in an adjoining building, where the observer sits. The telescope is expected to reveal stars of the seventeenth and eighteenth magnitude—possibly even fainter ones—and work may thus be done with it that would be impossible with any other instrument.

Beans for Making Rubber.

It has taken the Germans to use beans for making rubber. The process has just been patented. It consists in extracting a thick oil from the soya bean, treating this with nitric acid, and then heating the material to a given temperature, whereupon it becomes viscid and tough like crude rubber. It can then be vulcanized by the addition of sulphur the same as vegetable rubber, and used for the same purposes.

TALK ON PERPETUAL MOTION

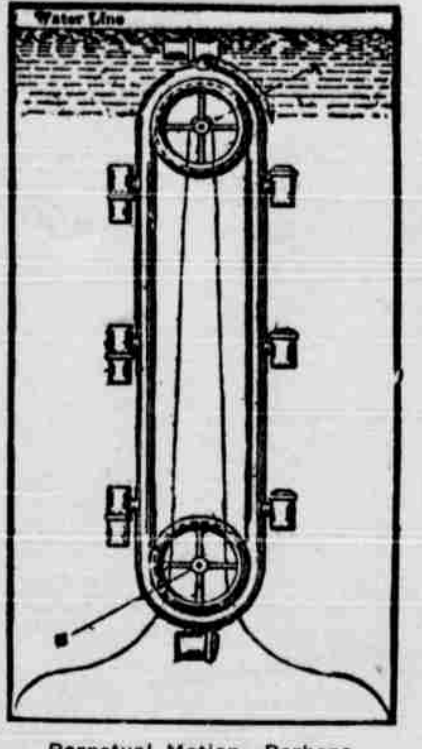
Inventor Describes Scheme and Asks for Critical Opinions on Its Practicability.

It is easy to say that perpetual motion is impossible, but not always so easy to tell why. A correspondent of Power describes a scheme of his own devising and asks for critical opinions upon it, telling why it "will not work." He says:

In the sketch shown two grooved pulleys are attached to the standard and carry the rubber tube, at equal points on which are attached cylinders which contain heavy plungers; these plungers slide in and out of the cylinders as they pass the top and bottom centers, the plungers being heavy enough to slide out by their own weight at the bottom against the pressure of the water.

The connections from the tube to the cylinders allow the air to pass freely from one of the cylinders to the other when the plungers are sliding into one and out of the other. The air in the tube is supposed to be at atmospheric pressure at all times, and the tube to be stiff enough to withstand the water pressure without collapsing.

As shown in the sketch, the three cylinders on the left-hand side which are going up are open, while the three on the opposite side which are going down are closed. The other two are passing the centers, and as all of the cylinders are of the same weight, it will be seen that as there are always an equal number on each side the weight is practically balanced at all times, and during a portion of the time there will be four on one side open, and a like number on the other side closed; the plunger of the cylinder that is passing the top center will close about when it has reached the



Perpetual Motion—Perhaps.

point shown by the dotted line A, and the one passing the bottom center will open when it has reached the point as shown by line B.

Now supposing that each of the cylinders when closed has a displacement of five pounds of water, and when open has a displacement of nine pounds, this will make a total displacement of the three going down equal to 15 pounds, while the total displacement of the three going up on the opposite side will be 27 pounds. As the two which are passing the centers are practically balanced, there will be a buoyancy equivalent to 12 pounds in favor of the ones which are open and going up; this should keep things moving, and the question is will it do so, and if not, why not?

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For the Hostess

A Porch Party Entertainment.

Every girl loves a pretty blouse, and I want to tell you of six good chums who meet once in two weeks and bring their needlework, which by common consent is to be a lingerie blouse all to be made by hand. Each one is pledged to watch for new ideas. Light refreshments are served, and occasionally the hostess has some amusement not to last over 20 minutes or half an hour. At a recent meeting they had this "Romance of a Shirtwaist." Years ago I put it in the department, but it will be new now to many, and I hope will answer the request for contests suitable for porch parties and afternoon affairs "just for girls."

Romance of a Shirtwaist—Her lover has persuaded her to be his, and they were about to slip into the matrimonial. One day he reproached her for her coldness to him, and she replied, "I cannot wear my heart on my sleeve—always," and while her golden head rested on his manly—he forgave her, and presented her with a pretty—for her dainty. Life is not always what it is, for after he became a golfer her was on the most of the time, and she began to fear that she could never win him to his former devotion. Indeed, she often felt she would like to—him, but she decided to—him instead, so she put on a bold—and told him she would break the—. He began to—and haw, and invited her to go to a—concert. Then she knew that she could—him. Although there is much red—about such matter, one is apt to get the cold—instead of two loving arms about one's—. They went to the concert and came to the conclusion that their promises were still—. Each had been on the—, but now they are married and are—for life, while the— plays on.

Key—Yoke, sleeve, bosom, belt, waist, seams, links, back, cuff, collar, front, tie, hem, band, buttonhole, tape, shoulder, neck, binding, wrong side, bound, band, and—

Iced drinks, sherbets and other frozen things are much in favor, served with a variety of small cakes, waters and crackers, or biscuit, as we are beginning to call them, same as they do in England.

A Progressive Needle Party. This affair was the amusement offered by a hostess at a linen shower given for a recent bride: There were twelve guests and four tables. At each table there was a bowl containing fifty needles of all sizes, and thread; the game was to see which couple could thread the most needles in three min-

utes, the contest beginning and ending with the tap of a bell. The two having the largest score progressed to the next table, each player having a dainty pin cushion in which pins were stuck to mark the progressions. These pins had colored heads. A daintily equipped sewing bag was the head prize and a little work basket of odd design was the second; embroidery actors in a case made an acceptable consolation prize. Every one had the jolliest kind of a time and it was a most easy party to prepare.

A Unique Gingham Apron Shower. A girl who had lived in her home town all of her life and consequently had many friends, was the recipient of this acceptable and enjoyable shower. The girls (six in number) were asked to bring a gingham apron. They consulted, so there would be no two alike. Of the material each girl made a necktie which was placed in an envelope. The aprons were all finished except the hems, which furnished needle work for an hour. At six o'clock a man for each girl appeared, the envelopes were passed, and the men found their supper partners by matching the neckties with one another. The boys wearing the tie that matched. At the close of the feast the aprons were all tied about the little brides-elect. It was a merry time and twice as nice because the poor, neglected bridegroom and ushers were included in the fun.

MADAME MERRI.

LANCIES OF FASHION.

Lace, combined with net, is much used. Everywhere we see a bit of black satin.

Feathers are slowly coming back to the coiffure.

"Natural" lilies are in greater demand than colors.

Still veiled are the various parts of milady's costume.

Many little evening frocks are trimmed with cords of precious stones or beads to imitate them. Coral on black and white striped mousseline is stunning.

Patent leather belts in black, blue, red or white are to be a stylish finish for linen frocks.

Many of the Eton jackets have large revers. They are either the simple, folded satin shapes or the straight flat ones. They can be of contrasting color, embroidered and beaded.

For Little Folks



TUNIC suits seem to be the most popular for little boys' first manly garb. The one at the left is very plain and can be made of navy blue serge, cloth or wash material. The little trousers are ornamented at the bottom with buttons, and larger ones fasten the tunic at the right side. The belt is worn low and the collar is of white linen finished with a trill of the same.

The other suit, at the right, is made on the same lines, but is rather more dressy and can be made of cream cashmere or even of bengaline silk for weddings, parties, etc. It is trimmed

around the neck, down one side of the tunic and on the sleeves and belt with embroidery or braiding, as may be preferred.

The pretty dress on the little girl in the middle of the group is of pale blue and white striped cotton voile. The skirt is plaited all round; the blouse is also plaited and ornamented with black satin buttons and loops. The collar and cuffs are of white lawn trimmed with pale blue feather stitching and edged with lace.

The little cravat is of black satin, the ends finished with balls of the same, and the belt is of patent leather.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

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Birds as Pest Destroyers

Farmers Convinced That Pheasants Will Prove Valuable as Grasshopper Extremators.

Roland C. Voddard is in Boise, after a trip through the southern part of the state, where he has been placing orders for hundreds of pheasants among the farmers, who have been persuaded that the birds will prove valuable as grasshopper exterminators.

"I have placed these birds in Wyoming and Utah," Mr. Voddard said, "and everywhere I have been most successful. The birds apparently have an unlimited capacity for grasshoppers. The old-fashioned idea of using paris green and other poisons to rid any country of the pests is rapidly giving away. The experiment has been tried successfully in Utah and other western states. If turkeys are allowed to run in the fields the benefits are great, for the big birds can live for a long time on diet of grasshopper.

The amount of the pests which the pheasant will consume will be nearly twice as much.

"The idea of placing pheasants on farming tracts for the purpose of doing away with the grasshoppers was started years ago in Kansas, when farmers of that state ran out of paris green and had to find some new scheme of ridding their country of grasshoppers."

Some Landmark, Believe Us. "Towa, I understand," said the passenger with the translucent beard, "has a generally level surface, with no distinguishing features in its landscape."

"From which I infer," the passenger with the skull cap observed, "that you never have heard of the Grand Kenyon of the Des Moines."

And when love speaks, the voice of all the gods makes heaven drowsy with the harmony.—Shakespeare.