

THREE DEAD, SCORE HURT IN TORNADO

PROPERTY LOSS WILL EXCEED \$250,000—SANBORN NEARLY WRECKED.

STORM PLAYS MANY PRANKS

Letters in Sanborn Postoffice Scattered Over Town—Patrick Dougherty, James Dumistra and Son of John Bisland Are Dead.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Sanborn, Ia.—A property loss reaching nearly a quarter of a million dollars, three fatalities and a score injured, is the result of a tornado that formed in the vicinity of Sheldon and Sanborn Friday night.

Patrick Dougherty and James Dumistra were killed at Sanborn and the 2-year-old child of John Bisland was killed while in the arms of its mother on the Bisland farm, five and one-half miles southeast of Sheldon. Dougherty leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Fink of Sanborn are both in the hospital at Sheldon, and Mrs. Fink is not expected to live. She, with her baby in her arms, was blown through the window. The baby was uninjured, but Mrs. Fink was thrown on a barb wire fence. Her body was torn by the barbs from her neck across the breast to the hips, the barbs making diagonal lacerations about four inches apart. Her sister and Mr. Fink were seriously injured.

Hurt in Saving Family.

M. G. Finch, living two miles east of Sheldon, is in the hospital at Sheldon, with severe injuries about the head and side. Finch had sent his family to the cellar and was just going down himself when the house was blown from around him, dropping him into the cellar. Pieces of the wreckage struck him. The cellar was filled with debris except the corner where the family crouched.

The action of the storm in Sanborn was remarkable in that the entire east side of the town was wrecked and so few fatalities resulted. The fact that the storm broke while yet light was probably responsible for this condition, as most of the people sought refuge in cellars and caves.

Patrick Dougherty, the clothing merchant, who was killed by the storm, was just leaving his store to go to supper when the tornado struck him. He was blown over a block from the store. Friends searched for his body throughout the night, but it was not found until 7 o'clock in the morning. One side was crushed in and his head severely bruised.

Boy Killed While Milking Cow.

James Dumistra, an 18-year-old boy, just over from Holland, was killed on the Howard farm north of Sanborn. He was milking a cow when he was struck. The wreckage of the barn was piled over him, and a scantling was driven clear through the cow by the force of the wind. The child of John Bisland was killed by a cement block that was blown from the foundation of the house, striking the child from the arms of its mother.

Storm Played Many Pranks.

The storm played many pranks in and about Sanborn. A large tree over a foot in diameter was blown roots foremost through the back door of the Peter Velle residence. Across the street a six-inch plank six feet long was driven through the wall of the library, projecting half on each side of the wall. The end inside penetrated a three-leaf oak bookcase without disturbing the brace-brac. The end of the plank was not splintered. The plaster knocked out was shot into the veranda of a piano across the room as if from a gun. A stovepipe was driven into a tree in the park, remaining unburnt and projecting from the trunk at right angles.

On the Allen ranch near Hespera a horse tied to the manger in the barn was severed in two, his head remaining tied to the plank and his body being fifty feet away. A 200-pound hog was lifted by the storm and dropped into the crotch of a tree twenty feet above the ground.

The greatest problem confronting the citizens of Sanborn is the water supply. The steel tower standpipe 110 feet high was twisted and crushed to the ground in a heap of steel wreckage. The only water available is from a few seldom used wells with a meager flow that will supply but a small percentage of the people. The town is utterly without any fire protection. The telephone plant and electric lighting system will have to be rebuilt, as their lines are a jumbled mess.

Mail Scattered Over Town.

One of the freaks of the storm as Sanborn was the gutting of the postoffice. All the furniture and mail was

FOUR HURT IN CYCLONE.

Twister Does Heavy Damage Near Canistota.

Canistota, S. D.—A disastrous cyclone struck the vicinity of Canistota, S. D., Sunday night, doing much damage to farm property and injuring four people. A large, funnel shaped cloud appeared six miles southwest of Canistota about 10 o'clock after the wind had blown a hard gale all evening. The cyclone formed in the neighborhood of Fred Henthorn's

Woman is Killed.

Huron, S. D.—Lightning killed Mrs. C. M. South, wife of a farmer living near Wessington, S. D., Thursday evening as she was driving home from town with her two children. Mrs. South held her 4-month-old baby in her lap and the other child, a girl of 1, sat beside her on the seat. Neither child was injured, though being stunned somewhat by the shock. Both were blown from the car, but were able to get up in a short time.

scattered over the town. Letters were found as far as a mile north. Robert Powers was blown through the Crandell hardware store and grasped a stove which stood in the rear. When the tail of the twister struck the second time he was blown back out again and was found by his friends wrapped in a coil of rope. He was released uninjured.

John Hurd, an employe of the Fred Nelson farm, two miles east of Sheldon, saw the approaching storm and covered himself in the oat bin. The barn was blown from around him, leaving him in the pile of oats. The rest of the farm buildings were destroyed.

Lightning struck the barn of Henry Henspeter, east of Archer, burning it to the ground. The storm moved a path six miles along the section line, north and west of Archer, taking everything in its path. The Woods farm, near Sheldon, was completely wrecked. The Ed Dazel farm, north of Sanborn, was swept as clear as a baseball diamond, not even a wire fence remaining. Buildings valued at \$15,000 were leveled on the Burt Watson farm north of Sanborn. The O'Brien County Farm Insurance company carried the risks on nearly all the buildings and animals destroyed in the county.

Hundreds Visit Tornado District.

Trains into Sanborn were crowded with sightseers. Many who had property interests in and about Sanborn came for hundreds of miles. No automobile traffic was possible, as the roads were flooded by the cloudburst which accompanied the storm.

A complete list of the buildings destroyed in Sanborn and vicinity could not be compiled, as the streets were almost impassable with wreckage, and the homeless families were busily engaged transferring what few belongings they had left to the homes of other more fortunate neighbors. More than thirty buildings were destroyed or so badly damaged that they will have to be torn down.

Sanborn Buildings Destroyed.

A partial list follows: James Daly residence, value \$10,000; postoffice; Western Elevator company, value \$6,000; Huntington Elevator company, value \$7,000. J. W. McKinley drug store; Patrick Dougherty's clothing store, building to the rear of State Savings bank. Boyd Flint implement store, Martin Cuppet's residence. Edson Crandell residence, Charles Glazier residence, Peter Velle farm residence, Mrs. Burat Hansen residence, farm buildings Howard farm, Earl Leary residence, D. Pippenger, millinery store, Alex Amerling cement garage, H. F. Addy residence, Edson Crandall residence, Consumers' lumber yards, Alfred West residence, Milwaukee roundshouse.

TEKAMAH GETS SCARE.

Dangerous Storm Cloud Passes Over the Town.

Tekamah, Neb.—A large tornado cloud passed over this city at 6:45 Friday evening, and it is believed the only thing which saved the city from destruction was the chain of high hills which surround it on three sides. The storm was first seen coming over the highest of these hills, "Revervoir Hill," where the reservoir containing the city water supply is located, and is 185 feet above the level of the main part of town. It just missed the reservoir and picked up tons of dirt from the hill's crest close by, which it carried up into the air, making a most terrifying spectacle. It then veered to the west and moved over the city. A strong wind of hurricane velocity followed the twister and blew down numerous trees in town and moved several barns and a house from their foundations. It came with such suddenness that only those who were in plain view of the big hill to the south could see the twister, although many heard the roar, but mistook it for a train or thunder.

BASEMENTS FLOODED.

Considerable Damage is Done by the Rain at Huron.

Huron, S. D.—The rain of Thursday night amounted to 3.59 inches and a considerable amount of trouble with water in the basements of the business section and residence part of town was experienced. J. A. Sauer suffered considerable loss from water in the basement of his cigar factory, the second loss this year, and many others sustained some loss. The Huron Herald office was flooded and the paper had to be printed at the Huron office. The biggest loss was the contractor of the new City National bank building, a large part of the west wall of which was washed out.

Storm Near Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, S. D.—A destructive hail and wind storm visited the section of country five miles southwest of here Friday night, causing almost a total loss on the Jacob J. Tschetter, Joseph B. Glanzer and Joseph Hofer and other farms. With the exception of rye it is thought that the small grain and corn will again revive and yield at least a part of a normal crop.

What's to Be Done?

An insurance official declares spinsters live longer than married women. Married men are also said to live longer than bachelors. But if all men were married, there would be very few spinsters, and if all women were spinsters, there wouldn't be any married men. What are we going to do about it?—New York World.

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Fundamental Principles of Health. By ALBERT S. GRAY, M. D. (Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

EUGENICS.

Lester Ward declares that aversion in the relations between man and woman means that their union will result in some defect or imperfection in the offspring. And our knowledge of the laws of heredity and of environment prove this must be true.

Environment counts for fully 90 per cent in the development of the individual, and a family distraught by bickering, misunderstanding, and the lack of mutual consideration and forbearance, cannot well be considered favorable environment in which to develop normal children.

Sex selection and the survival of the fittest appears to have been responsible for the course of human evolution up to the time of the ancient Greeks, and if the fragments of that early civilization indicate anything, obviously they indicate a plane of pure and logical thought we have yet to attain.

Sex selection means the choice of superior mates, and therefore the production of superior qualities in posterity. Free, natural selection has been the uplifting power that has developed and conserved the race. The primitive selection inspired by natural instinct and maintained by strong arms and a stone club undoubtedly bred men and women relatively superior to many of today, and vastly superior to those certain to result from a like number of generations with choice largely governed by the power of property accumulated through more or less devious methods.

What is here in all recorded history that we can point to in evidence of our ability to improve on the forces that brought us from the primal call to 'Eulis, Anaximander, Hippocrates and Euclid, intellects that still actuate the minds of men after more than twenty centuries?

Granting that beings vary among themselves generation after generation, granting only the fit survive, granting the survivors tend to transmit their qualities, then it follows that evolution is now going on and that we are either ascending or descending. We know it to be within our power to go in either direction, and therefore that we can develop a vastly superior and a happier race in a few generations if we will to do so. But what rational steps are being taken to this end? We laugh at the childish efforts to stay natural forces by imperial or legislative edict recorded in earlier ages; but are recent legislative enactments in the name of eugenics any more logical or do they promise to be any more effective than Emperor Caligula's command that the tide cease to rise?

The simple and disagreeable truth is that modern business has destroyed the fundamental principle of natural selection. Making women economically dependent on men eliminates the lifting power of woman's choice—and there can be no choice without freedom and no freedom except it be grounded in economic independence. Because of woman's dependence and humanity's mental, sympathetic and social refinements, the fundamental principles of natural selection and the "survival of the fittest" through the struggle for existence have been forced into the background, creating an artificial condition certain to be corrected by self-destruction. Hence this cry for eugenics.

Eugenics cannot become a vital power in any nation until a sufficient body of the people become imbued with the true principles, and this is a condition impossible to attain through legislation, and is only to be achieved by individual effort and mental and physical development. No sane parents will knowingly deliberately condemn their children or their children's children to poverty, the insane asylum or worse; and the means of prevention lie in knowledge.

If every child were given a practical working knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology, studies that furnish material for true thought and fundamental understanding, the present unhealthy condition would automatically correct itself, and there would be no more talk of eugenics.

HEREDITY.

Irving Fisher in United States senate document No. 419, "National Vitality, Its Wastes and Conservation," says: "Human vitality depends upon two primary conditions: heredity and environment."

An Overcrowding.

Apocryphal of the pitiful overcrowding of the slums, J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire social worker, said in a recent address in New York: "Let me illustrate our overcrowding with a story."

"Three pretty girls of fourteen or fifteen talked as they sat making artificial flowers about what they'd do if they each had a million dollars."

"I'd buy a house at Coney and live there all the year round," said the first girl.

"I'd buy automobiles and diamonds and live in Europe," said the second.

"The third little girl, heaving a sigh of divine content at the thought, said: "I'd sleep alone."

Unsatisfactory Ingredients.

Twain—Hello, Gadsby, back so soon; you didn't stay long at the Springs. Are you cured already?

Gadsby—No, I sent some of the water to my physician for analysis and he reports: Mud, 33 per cent; medicinal salts, 47 per cent; tadpoles, 10 per cent; and scum, 5 per cent.

Night Aeroplane Scouting.

Night scouting by aeroplane which has never yet been attempted, and is not likely to be effectively carried out before 1915, is one of the possibilities of the early future, writes Br...

General Stone in the Profession.

General Stone in the profession of the Royal Artillery, the prize flights in...

hygiene, or conditions during life." And Metchnikoff points out that part of the supposed inheritance of longevity may not be inheritance, but similarity of environment.

Nature's movements are on so vast a scale and contain so many complex and never to be understood forces that balance and counteract each other, that it now seems incredible that the world for so long should have accepted the authority of the past in a matter as vital to human happiness as the old idea of heredity. Fortunately we have finally evolved into the understanding that the final court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority, however eminent it may have been in its day and generation. The old axiom, "Like produces like," is now known to be incorrect. No two things can be produced exactly alike, and we know that ability to change is the evidence of life.

A farmer selects as a fine ear of seed corn one in which each kernel conforms in general type to a desirable ancestor, and from this ear he takes the seed for a new crop. Three factors enter into the results from the planting of this seed—heredity, climate, soil. Granting the first two factors to be ideal, there are ten elements required in the soil to produce a development equal in type and vitality to the parent seed. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, phosphorus, calcium, sulphur, potassium, iron and magnesium are the necessary elements, and the absence of one of these ten chemicals in necessary amount will determine whether there shall be a partial or even a total crop failure. Corn can be fed and bred up or starved and run down. One community will average ten bushels per acre and another will average 100 bushels per acre. By the intelligent adjustment of all the factors, 239 bushels per acre have been produced.

The same principles and factors apply to the animal kingdom, including man. Heredity determines the type, but environment governs what the individual shall be. In common with the corn of the field and with all other forms of life mankind reacts to the universal laws of change and modification; and this is the hope of humanity. There being no spontaneous generation of the human species, it follows that all are of equally ancient lineage, and investigation will show only a little way back a material taint in the line of the best, judged by present day standards. This is proof that in all life there is an inherent tendency to adapt and advance.

The fundamental problem of man is to stay here on earth—"We don't know where we are going, but we're comfortable about it. An intelligent application of the laws of heredity as laid down by Mendel, coupled with a rational adjustment of the individual to environment, could make a new race in two generations. We may be ascending or decadent just as we see fit.

Type is a matter of heredity and counts for about 5 per cent of the individual—environment covers the remaining 95 per cent. A phonograph record disk may be large or small, depending on the type of mold selected to make it. Its capacity is determined by the mold, but whether it shall receive and give out a meaningless jangle of discord, a masterpiece of harmony, or a soul stirring call to human achievement, depends on the impression received after its creation. Whether it be used with intelligent purpose or marred, cracked and scratched by indifferent handling depends on unknown factors. And man, too, is the product of the sum of the impressions received in his experience.

Like the corn plant, man too is the product of three factors covered by the term anthropological, telluric, social, and granting the first two to be ideal, the third involves a complex mass easily accounting for most breakdowns. The human body is made up of 14 elements—oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, sulphur, chlorine, sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, silica and fluorine, and to attain perfect development must be supplied with all these elements in ample quantity.

The now prevailing standard of food values which measures the heat units produced from food and completely ignores all other elements and factors, is not only woefully inadequate in the light of modern science, but constitutes a grave menace to the health, to the morals, to the sanity, and to the life of any people.

Dainty Dish.

She was a young missionary to China, not yet quite proficient in the language of the country, and was giving a little dinner to some friends. During the course of the meal, she asked the servant to bring in some fruit—at least she thought she did.

Presently he returned, carrying a plate platter, which he placed before her with an air of supreme contempt.

"On it, carefully arranged, were her husband's 'every-day trousers'— Youth's Companion.

have had to be completed for between sunrise and sunset, a very necessary limitation; but in Germany this restriction was withdrawn last year, and its withdrawal resulted in a good deal of night flying, and also in many accidents. The present year will see many interesting night flying competitions, which will doubtless furnish useful data for regularizing night flying for military purposes. Apart from the necessity for knowing what one's enemies is doing during the hours of darkness, there is one very important point to remember about night scouting, and that is that the scout can come very much nearer to the ground without being seen.

WORK TWO HOURS AT A TIME

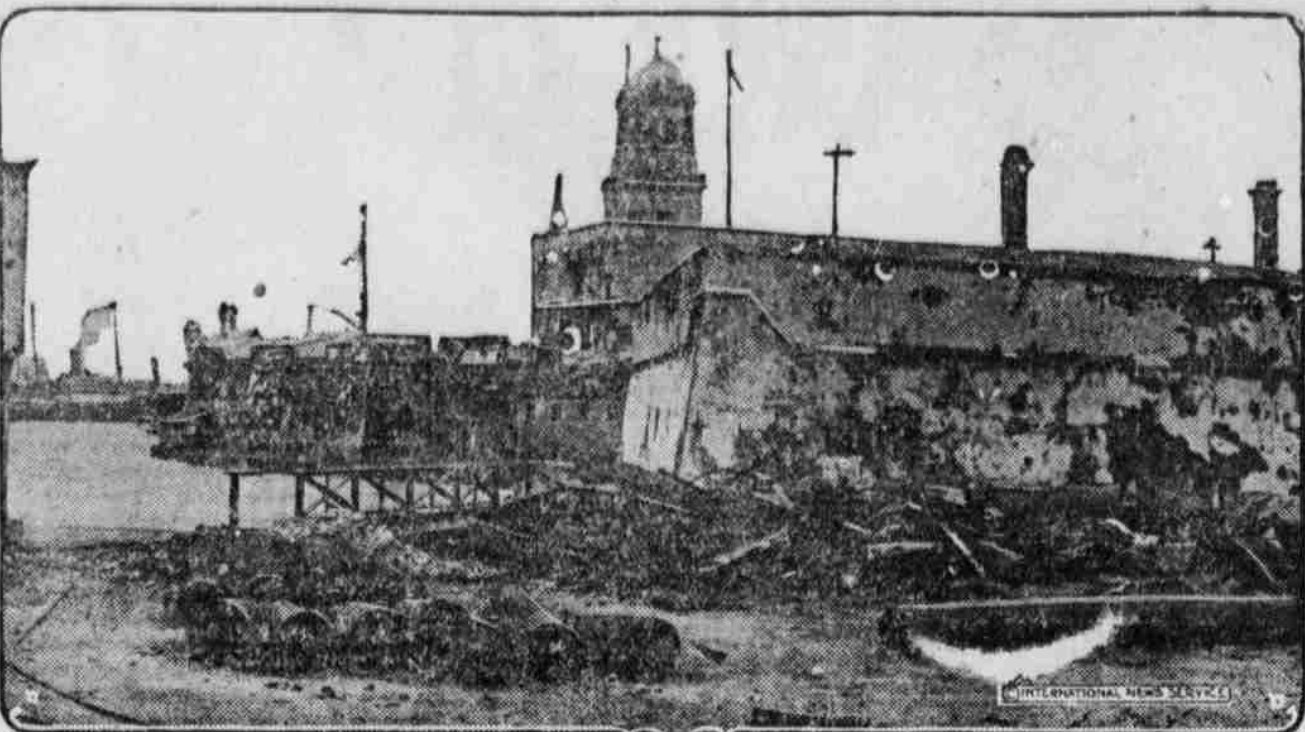
Efficiency Speaker in Chicago Said We Lose in Long Periods of Labor.

Chicago—Are you "efficiently careless?" Then read the Dottie dialogues and cultivate the feeling of abandonment. In a "plea for carelessness" before the Chicago Ethical society, Horace J. Bridges recommended these diversions: "To be efficiently careless is to be efficiently careful," said Mr. Bridges. "To retain a sound balance one must not spread over too much area and multiply spheres of attention. Few have the ability to attempt a range of interests.

Bold Robbers Get \$70.

Chicago—In plain view of hundreds of pedestrians, robbers carried a 1,000-pound safe from a window in a loop restaurant to the basement, where it was blown open and \$70 in currency obtained.

FAMOUS PRISON OF SAN JUAN DE ULUA



In this old castle of San Juan de Ulua, on a rocky islet half a mile off Vera Cruz, the Americans found a large number of political prisoners whose condition was deplorable. The fortress has been used as a prison by the Mexicans for many years.

WORLD CONTAINS NO COUNTRY SO FULL OF CONTRASTS AS MEXICO

Although a University Was Established There Before John Harvard, Eihu Yale or William and Mary Were Born, the Masses of Its People Are Hopelessly Ignorant—Parks Victim of Poisoned Cigarette.

Washington.—"Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a country so full of contrasts as Mexico," writes William Joseph Showalter to the National Geographic society, at Washington, D. C. "With a university established before John Harvard, Eihu Yale, or William and Mary were born, the masses of its people are hopelessly ignorant. With a hospital founded before Jamestown was ever dreamed of, it is one of the most backward regions of the earth in a medical way. With natural riches greater than those of a thousand Midases, its masses are just as poor as the proverbial church mouse. With a constitution as perfect as any organic law in the civilized world, it is a nation whose rulers

of tough meat the juice attacks the fiber and softens it. "No other country south of the Rio Grande is so well supplied with railroads. Prior to the Madero revolution it had 20,000 miles of up-to-date American railroad, which carried 11,000,000 passengers annually and handled about 11,000,000 tons of freight. Their total revenues amounted to about \$40,000,000. The government owns a controlling interest in the major portion of the mileage of the railroads.

"Mexico produces one-third of the world's silver, a considerable percentage of its gold, one-ninth of its lead, and one-twentieth of its copper. The country's mineral production, exclusive of iron, coal and petroleum amounted to \$158,000,000 in 1910. The famous iron mountain at Durango is estimated to contain 600 million tons of iron ore, which is worth seven times the value of all the gold and silver mined in Mexico in two centuries. The Santa Maria graphite mines are the largest and most important in the Western world. The region around the Gulf of Mexico is very rich in petroleum. One company at Poter del Llano struck a gusher which flowed 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

"The drawn-work of the Mexican Indian is justly famed throughout the world, and deserves to rank with the finest of Spanish and Italian laces. The Indians make all sorts of small objects to attract the centavos of the tourist. The little dolls of Cuernavaca, a half-inch tall and dressed in finely embroidered raiment, are the admiration of every one who sees them. The small clay animals, perfectly fashioned and ranging from the peaceful dog to the charging bull and the bucking mule, would do credit to the genius of many a sculptor whose name figures in the art publications of the world. But perhaps the most wonderful of all are the tiny dressed fleas, which may be bought in Mexico City. Another wonderful work of the Indians is the making of feather pictures from the plumage of hummingbirds, now almost a lost art.

"The Indians of Mexico eat many curious foods. One of the most remarkable of these is made of the eggs of a species of marsh fly. This fly de-

Statue of Columbus, City of Mexico.

always have been a law unto themselves.

"Here you will see a Mexican half-breed, barefooted, wearing a dollar pair of trousers, a fifty-cent shirt, and a ten-dollar sombrero. There, at a single glance and within the length of a single city block, you may see an Indian carador, a donkey, an ox-cart, a carriage, a railroad train, a street-car, and an automobile—almost every type of locomotion since Adam. You may tread the burning sands of a tropical desert with the wet of the perpetual snow of towering mountains still upon your shoes. You may take a single railway journey of 36 hours in which the people you see at the railroad station will be dressed in four different weights of clothing. Everywhere you turn there is contrast, high lights and deep shadows.

Mexico probably has a greater range of remarkable vegetation than any other country in the world.

The parrot fruit tree produces an odd-shaped fruit, bearing a close resemblance to green parakeets. When the parakeet is frightened it makes a dash for the parrot tree, where it looks like a position which makes it look like the fruit itself. So close is the resemblance that their enemies, the hawks, occasionally fly by a tree on which a dozen or more of these birds are sitting, apparently unaware of their presence. Another remarkable tree is the 'Arbol de Dinamite'—dynamite tree—whose fruit, if kept in a warm place, bursts with considerable force and a loud report, scattering its flat seeds to a surprising distance. One of the most interesting fruits in Mexico is known as the melon zapote, or papaya. It contains considerable pepsin, which reacts against both acid and alkaline conditions of the stomach, and it is said that a diet which includes papaya precludes dyspepsia. Both the fruit and the leaves possess the singular property of rendering tough meat tender. When the pulp of the fruit is rubbed over a piece

of tough meat the juice attacks the fiber and softens it. "No other country south of the Rio Grande is so well supplied with railroads. Prior to the Madero revolution it had 20,000 miles of up-to-date American railroad, which carried 11,000,000 passengers annually and handled about 11,000,000 tons of freight. Their total revenues amounted to about \$40,000,000. The government owns a controlling interest in the major portion of the mileage of the railroads.

Picturesque Old Mexican Church.

posits its eggs in incredible quantities upon flags and rushes. The eggs are gathered and made into cakes which are sold in the markets. The Indians call the eggs water-wheat. They resemble fine fish roe, and when mixed with corn meal and fowl eggs form a staple article of diet, particularly during Lent. The insects themselves, which are about the size of the house-fly, are captured, pounded into a paste, boiled in corn husks in much the same



English and Celts Top List

Mother Tongue Bulletin of Census Bureau Shows Number in America in 1910.

Washington, D. C.—Of the 32,243,282 persons of white stock in the United States in 1910, the English and Celtic, including Irish, Scotch and Welsh, had the largest representation, according to the mother tongue bulletin issued by the census bureau. As reported, the total foreign white stock whose mother tongue was English and Celtic numbered 10,037,420. This represented 12.3 per cent of the total white population of the United States in 1910, which was 81,731,957. The German group numbered 8,817,271, or 10.8 per cent; Italian, 2,161,422, or 2.66 per cent; Polish, 1,707,640, or 2.1 per cent; Yiddish and Hebrew, 1,676,762, or 2.1 per cent; Swedish, 1,445,869, or 1.8 per cent; French, 1,357,169, or 1.7 per cent; and Norwegians, 1,009,854, or 1.2 per cent.

Bold Robbers Get \$70.

Chicago—In plain view of hundreds of pedestrians, robbers carried a 1,000-pound safe from a window in a loop restaurant to the basement, where it was blown open and \$70 in currency obtained.

fashion as tamales, and in this form are eaten."

The report that Private Parks was temporarily insane from a poisoned cigarette given him by a Mexican girl when he rode straight into the Mexican lines on the back of one blooded horse and leading another, is highly credible to those who have traveled in the "land of the greeners." The Mexican women have often given this poison to their lovers out of jealousy. This herb, is seen, or toloachi, and the plants spread in many slightly different species almost all over the earth. It is our Jimson weed. The



Private Samuel Parks.

Hindu women use it for the same purpose as their Mexican sisters, to cause their lovers to lose their minds. Hindu robbers mix it in candy and give it by some tricks to the inmates of a house. The eaters of the candy are thrown into a deep sleep, under cover of which the burglars loot. Toloachi is a low-growing plant with white flowers and curious seed vessels projecting much like the horns of a steer. The seeds are pounded and mixed in the tobacco of a cigarette. Usually melancholic idocy and stumber are induced, but sometimes there is violent madness and even quick death. It has been used by Mexican men to kill a rival.

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The number of persons in the United States of foreign white stock reporting other principal mother tongues were: Bohemian and Moravian, 539,329; Spanish, 448,198; Danish, 446,473; Dutch and Frisian, 324,980; Magyar, 320,892; Slovak, 254,444; Lithuanian and Lettish, 231,235; Finnish, 200,688; Slovenian, 183,331; Portuguese, 141,268; Greek, 130,379; Serbo-Croatian, 92,036; 129,254 (including Croatian, 92,036; Servian, 36,752; Dalmatian, 5,505; and Montenegrin, 3,961); Russian, 95,137; Rumanian, 51,124; Syrian and Arabic, 46,727; Flemish, 44,806; Ruthenian, 35,359; Slavic (not specified), 35,196; Armenian, 30,021; Bulgarian, 19,380; Turkish, 5,441; Albanian, 2,366; all other and those whose mother tongue was unknown, 513,834.