

WOMAN'S ABILITY.

The late Premier Stolypin's recognition of the capacity of women for public business took a very practical form, which is pleasing to the women of Russia in general as well as to the strong-minded Dowager Empress. It is displeasing to men who are candidates for official honor, as it makes women in certain cases their successful rivals. It is true that by an amendment ordered after the original promulgation of the order only one to five of the civil service staff can be a woman; nor can a woman rise higher than the seventh of the twelve ranks in the service, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. So men will continue to monopolize the coveted title "High Excellency," and the chance that a woman will be a cabinet minister is very remote. One noteworthy feature is that women receive the same pay as men in positions of equal rating. Women officials are to receive full pensions, even if they marry before leaving the service, and their children will get the same pensions as if they had fathers in the service. When both parents serve, they will get almost double pensions. In all cases, the women are to have the same salaries, lodging and traveling expenses as the men. This latter feature of the Stolypin system is the one that is likely to make the deepest impression on the women school teachers of the United States.

Alfred Tennyson Dickens from far away Australia plunges Boston femininity into gloom by observing that in respect to ankles "the beefy sort greatly outnumber those graceful appendages that linger so much longer in a man's memory," says the Boston Globe. This is one of the effects of the recent rainy weather, and is not to be taken too seriously. Besides, so far as our observation goes, the criticism is grossly exaggerated, not to say unfounded. Mr. Dickens must have poor vision or perhaps he spent all his time in the shopping district where, to be frank, the display of ankles is very prosaic. Our women who are striving to be beautiful of course will feel downcast over the unartistic picture that Mr. Dickens frames. Our ladies are accustomed to reduce their weight or increase their avoirdupois, as the case may be, to become more Venuslike, but nobody yet has ever advertised an ankle-reducing emporium, nor does it seem possible that such an establishment could operate to advantage. Probably this Dickens man, a perfect Shylock on fashion, would suggest that a pound of flesh be taken from each ankle, so that it might linger longer in his memory.

The thing about Paris that seems to have most impressed our great fellow American, Edison, is that the Champs Elysees is a twilight lane in the country compared with the great white way in little old New York. It is to be presumed that this is the fault of Paris' age. Being some thousand years the senior of Manhattan, she is rather averse to casting too much illumination on her features—the same feeling has been known by a part of humanity, it is said. It takes irrepressible youth to stand the dazzle of Broadway. But if Paris doesn't burn so many electric lights, it has charms that Gotham cannot match.

When she learned that her husband had fallen heir to \$1,000,000 a woman who had gone to Reno for the purpose of securing a divorce decided to withdraw her application. Now if she can convince the gentleman that she loves him for himself alone all will be well.

Jamaica has a new banana disease. With modern methods of tracing the origin and communication of disease, it should be easy to handle it. If the banana tree were a slow grower, the outlook for this Jamaica industry would be worse.

A historian declares that the "early Christian fathers protested against the wearing of false hair." But as usual, under such circumstances, they failed to say anything about padded shoulders.

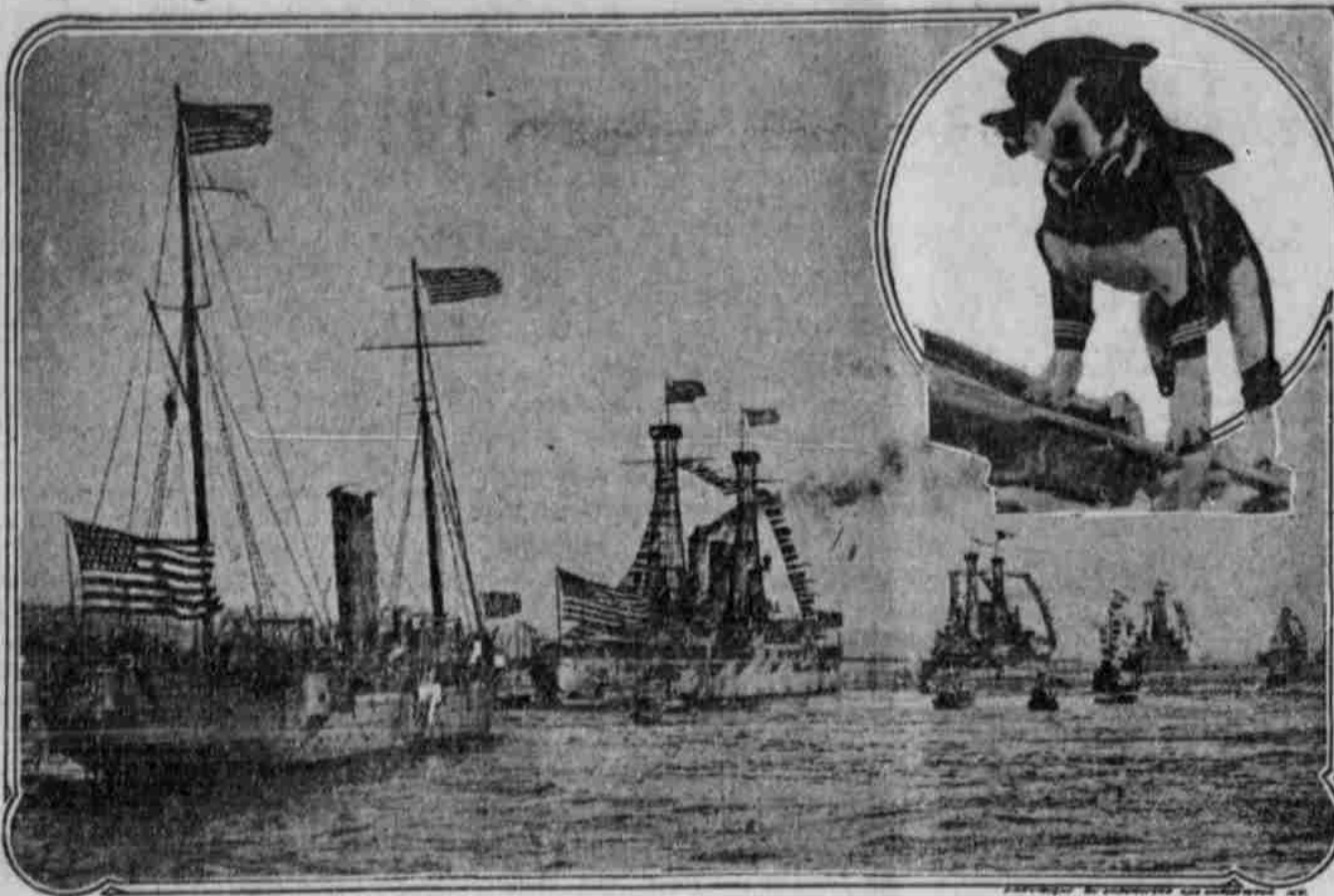
A Gotham minister says that happiness is the best cosmetic. This is a valuable hint to husbands who dislike their wives to wear artificial complexions.

Only in essentials does the spiral glide performed by an aviator differ from that of the bibulous clubman returning home late.

They tell us that this is a busy world, but one gains a different impression by watching a crowd around a scoreboard.

Mr. Edison's remark that aviation needs scientific revision should give the aviators pause.

ATLANTIC SQUADRON IN THE HUDSON.



WHEN President Taft reviewed the Atlantic squadron in the Hudson river at New York he saw the greatest fleet of American fighting vessels ever assembled. Our photograph shows a part of the long line and Duke, the most popular mascot of the fleet, reviewing the vessels from the deck of the Dolphin as they passed out to sea.



DANGER OF DISEASE

Leprosy and Bubonic Germs Lurk in Hair Factories.

Many Children and Young Girls Exposed, Says Dr. Charles Graham Rogers, State Medical Examiner of State of New York.

New York.—That danger of leprosy and bubonic plague lurks in "rats" and "puffs" and that there are many children and young girls in this city and state who work in factories under conditions almost certain to cause painful and even fatal diseases, were assertions made by Dr. Charles Rogers, medical examiner of the state department of labor, at the continuation of the hearing of the factory investigation commission.

In the course of his examination by Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, Dr. Rogers was asked about factories in which white phosphorous matches are made. "There are two of these factories in this state," he answered. "One is in Brooklyn and the other is in Oswego. Beyond question there are the most dangerous factories in the state. There is very great danger to employees who handle the matches and work over the phosphorous paste. The chief menace is a rotting away of the bones, particularly the jaw bone, due to the action of the white phosphorous."

"Many women and children work in these two factories and in my opinion their employment should be prohibited. Although our present law says that children may do nothing in such places but pack the boxes, I am quite sure that they sort the matches. This exposes them to as much danger as threatens the grown men."

Children, he said, should not be allowed to work in calico print works, in pearl button factories, in gas mantle works, in potteries or in chemical factories of any sort. In one pearl button factory on Long Island, he testified, he found 100 boys and girls under the age of 16.

"Every worker that I examined in this place I found to be suffering with laryngitis or bronchitis," he said.

PRISONERS ACT AS GUARDS

Men in Seattle Jail Go to Court All Alone and Return After Adjourning is Ordered.

Seattle, Wash.—Hearing of the cut in the appropriation for his office, as made by the county commissioners, and realizing that he must continue to be short of deputy sheriffs, Sheriff Robert T. Hodge has adopted the expedient of sending prisoners to attend court unaccompanied by deputies and on their parole to return.

The other day the sheriff sent John W. Dalton, charged with abduction, down to Justice R. R. George's court on parole, and he reported his arrival at court by telephone and later asked for permission to take dinner downtown.

"No, you come to the jail for dinner; we'll fix you up a warm bite," said the sheriff. Dalton was back in jail in seven minutes after he telephoned.

Jack Rabbit is Hoodoo.

Dallas, Ore.—Fred Auer, a prominent farmer living near Rickerall, Polk county, accidentally shot himself while driving some cattle from Rickerall to Dallas. A jack rabbit ran across the road and Auer reached for his revolver in his hip pocket. The hammer caught on his chaps and one shell exploded, the bullet entering his side.

Radium Rays Deadly.

Paris.—Professor Bouchard's experiments with radium have convinced him that when projected on nerve centers radium produces paralysis and rapid death.

In factories where gas mantles are made, he went on, he had frequently found boys and girls in a state of intoxication due to inhaling the alcohol fumes arising from the colloid used in the making of the mantles. In some of the places, he said, wood alcohol was used.

"The inhalation of the fumes of this poison," he said, "causes total blindness in time, completely and permanently destroying the optic nerves."

Germs abound in the human hair factories in this city, Dr. Rogers testified, and he had found all kinds of bacteria, including what he firmly believed to be germs of bubonic plague. Workers in human hair, he said, were exposed to danger of tuberculosis, chronic gastritis, intestinal diseases and abscesses of the stomach. From 80 to 90 per cent of the employees in human hair factories are growing girls, he said.

"If a woman with an abrasion or a cut on her scalp were to wear one of these puffs," he continued, and it happened that the article contained any of the germs I have mentioned, serious results would almost certainly follow.

"One medical man recently told me of a case of leprosy of a young girl in a nearby city caused by wearing an infected puff or rat."

The danger to employees in these factories, he asserted, lay in the fact that the workers swallowed quantities of fine, small hairs. Pus producing germs on these hairs, he explained, caused abscesses of the stomach if there was an abrasion of the stomach lining.

This evil, he declared, could be remedied at small cost by the installation of an exhaust ventilating system. The law at present makes it impossible to remedy the condition, he said, and added his belief that children should be prohibited from working in hair factories.

The only other witness was William F. Tibbs, a deputy inspector, who testified regarding a candy factory in this city where the conditions were, in his language, "dirty," and in that of Mr. Elkus, who seemed to be familiar with the premises, "filthy."

MISER'S FORTUNE IS FOUND

Money Discovered in Many Odd Places—Disliked His Relatives and Lived in Oklahoma.

Carrier, Okla.—To find a fortune in gold and currency hidden in strange and improbable places in his own home was the experience of Gerhart Thielen, a German farmer living near here. This money, amounting to \$11,600.05, had been hoarded by C. F. Schultze, an eccentric recluse, who had made his home with Thielen a number of years. Thielen believed Schultze probably was worth \$1,000 or \$2,000, but had no idea of its whereabouts. The money was found when Schultze died of pneumonia several days ago.

Schultze formerly lived in Texas, where he has relatives who now have fallen heir to his fortune. Schultze disliked his kinsmen, and in Texas he boarded with Thielen's mother-in-law. When the Thielen moved to Carrier, Schultze followed and lived with them, paying them \$4 a month, always in cash. He occupied a single room, in to which he admitted no one.

When the boarder died Thielen went to Enid and asked how he should proceed in caring for the small personal estate that had been left by the old man. Thielen was appointed administrator. During his lifetime Schultze had told Thielen he should be his heir, but no will so far as known ever was executed. Thielen upon returning home refused to enter and search the old man's room unless accompanied by neighbors. E. M. Spade and J. P. Gigoux helped Thielen explore the room.

HOGS IN FIGHT FOR APPLES

Missouri Farmer is Compelled to Pen His Animals Up So They Can Sleep and Not Waste Away.

St. Louis.—Here is the season's prize fruit story. It was told in Edwardsville the other day by Rev. F. J. Buschmann, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical church. Circuit Judge Louis Bernreuter had been helping the minister to prepare caldrons of apple butter for the winter, and the pastor declared that the apple crop was exceptional.

"Peaches, too, for that matter," continued the minister. "Why, do you know, one of my church members living at the foot of the bluffs has had to pen up his hogs at night so that they could get some sleep and not waste away."

"They eat apples all day long and at night when they can no longer see them they hear a big apple drop to the ground with a whack and immediately the whole drove scurries to get it. Their owner tells me they were actually wearing away more flesh in this continued pursuit than they put on, and he therefore had to confine them at night."

PLANNING TO CHECK BABIES

Western Railroad Aims to Establish Nurseries on All Trains With All Comforts of Home.

San Francisco.—Attention, mammas and papas!

If this legend, "Check Your Baby," lures your glance when you enter a passenger station don't pinch yourself to see if you are dreaming.

Just take the baby over to the white-garbed nurse that smiles at you from the portal of the spotless nursery under the alluring legend, get your check and enjoy yourself while baby is having the time of its life before train time.

Or, if you are tired, you mothers, that same nurse will lead you to a comfortable couch.

The idea of a special room is now being tried out by the Southern Pacific at Sacramento. If the experience proves successful the rooms will probably be established at all the larger stations. It is the aim of the company to equip the rooms with all the comforts of a home.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Foreigners a Problem for New York



NEW YORK.—Perhaps no other city in the world quite equals New York in the great diversity of its population and in the variety of the interests engaging the population's attention. Constantinople would seem to be the only rival. In New York pretty much every civilized nation has its representation. There are gathered Jews, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Armenians, Chinese, Hungarians and so on. Many nationalities not only have representation, but they have large ones. There are today undoubtedly many more Jews in New York than ever had permanent residence in Jerusalem at any given time. They constitute about one-sixth of the 5,000,000 of population.

So it comes about that New York is not a typical American city. It is too crowded with people who do not have typical American conditions in their homes, who do not have American ideals before them and who do not go about their duties with the American spirit. In brief, New York

is thronged with multitudes who are living in a different age of the world and who are dominated by other ideas of morality, duty and the like. Their ideas of cleanliness are not those of the typical American. It is doubtful whether American institutions mean much to them. Foreign thoughts, purposes, ideals, business methods, manners and customs are swamping the city.

In spite of the very considerable number of high grade American people who live and do business in New York, they do not form a percentage sufficiently great to control conditions in an effective way. There is a tremendous prevalence of crime, insolence, incompetence and ignorance.

As one moves about and comes into contact with New York people he will be fortunate indeed if he does not suffer from their bad manners, not to say insolence. Probably some of this is due to the conditions of a great city, and would occur even under the best of circumstances. However, the presence in the city of such enormous masses of ignorant and incompetent people, saturated with unAmerican ideals and purposes, cannot help having a tremendous and bad influence upon others. The conditions in New York really constitute a very great problem indeed.

Nurses Find Cupid in the Sick Room

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The trained nurse appears to play a more prominent part in the romantic news of the day than any other professional woman. Hardly a day passes but the newspapers chronicle some marriage, will, love affair or litigation in which a trained nurse figures. Miss Eleanor Peregrine, who nursed Walter E. Duryea, the New York youth with a broken neck for twelve years, is, by agreement among the Duryea relatives, to receive the \$200,000 bequest left her in his will. Miss Ida Corey Murphy, who nursed Chalmers Dale, a stock exchange broker, two years, is suing for \$30,000 for her services, because Mr. Dale didn't remember her in his will. The marriage of John Ellerton Lodge, son of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, to Miss Carrie Catherine Connolly, a trained nurse who attended him a year, is another proof that Venus in a nurse's cap and gown is a most enticing siren.



Charles E. Halliwell, of the American Tobacco company, married Miss Ruth Alice Cole, who had been summoned to nurse him in New York city after a severe operation in 1906. The following year he died, leaving her a fourth of his \$5,000,000 estate.

Thomas Caldwell, a Pensacola, Fla., recluse, left his \$75,000 estate to Miss Annie Burkhart, who nursed him for two years. J. B. Currier of Lowell, Mass., left a similar fortune to Nora Hessian, who had watched by his bedside for six years. Sarah B. Harrison, sister of former Governor Harrison of Connecticut, left a \$50,000 estate to Miss Eva R. Gilker, who had been her faithful nurse for three years. The list could be continued indefinitely.

Men marry their nurses so frequently that the instances are beyond all counting. A curious case was that of Ralph J. Voorhees, nephew of a Brooklyn, N. Y., politician. He married Adele F. Gouffon, who nursed him through typhoid fever after he had become engaged to Miss Faith E. Moore. Lieut. J. Hammond Harding, son of Philip W. Harding, a broker, married Miss Agnes Elivertorne, a niece of Elihu Root, as soon as he had recovered from a serious illness in which she played the part of his nurse, two years ago.

Work 47 Years on Same Street Cars

CHICAGO.—Chicago has the oldest street car conductor and the oldest street car motorman in the world, both in age and point of service.

They are Michael Moran, sixty-six years old, conductor, and Patrick Brady, sixty-five years old, motorman. They started driving the same car in 1864 and are still working together on West Sixty-third street, from Central Park avenue to Fifty-sixth avenue.

Their first car was an old bus mounted on trucks and hauled by horses. That was soon after Chicago adopted "street cars." Within a few years from then the first regular horse cars were operated in Chicago, and the old buses were abandoned. Then Moran and Grady got a regular run on State street.

Moran and Grady have worked on all of the old routes, and, with the ex-

ception of short periods, never have been separated since they started.

For a year after the fire of 1871 they were separated, and after Grady took his first electric car on Westworth avenue world's fair year the two again were on different cars for about two years and a half. Since then they have been on the same car and for three years continuously.

Neither has missed more than an average of three days a year because of sickness since 1864. Counting holidays and all, they say they have not missed more than an average of eight days a year. This does not include regular days off.

For thirty-nine years on a horse car they averaged forty miles a day, or 569,400 miles up until the time they took their first electric car. Their average daily fares amounted to \$35, or 700 nickels. During the thirty-nine years they took in approximately 9,574,500 nickels.

In the eight years they have been running electric cars they have traveled an average of 100 miles a day, 36,500 miles a year, making a total of 292,000 miles. Their electric car has averaged \$209 a day, or 4,090 nickels.

Women Said to Be Real Home Wreckers

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Woman, not man, is the real home-wrecker, according to statistics that are being compiled from the divorce court records of the state of Kansas. So far as the statistics show, 80 per cent of the divorce suits now pending are brought by wives, while virtually the same percentage of the suits are brought on so-called trivial charges, such as incompatibility of temper, quarrels and other allegations which do not charge infractions of the moral or civil laws.



Previous statistics show that in Jackson county, in which Kansas City is, there were three suits for divorce filed for every five marriage licenses issued, and this startlingly high percentage prompted an investigation into divorce statistics. It was found that while 80 per cent of the plaintiffs were women and 80 per cent of their suits were brought on trivial charges, that less than 10 per cent of the suits filed by the men were based on the trivial charges, while 90 per cent were based on the more serious charges of desertion, immoral conduct or neglect

of the home through a preference for working.

Women, too, the statistics show, have apparently less regard for the future of their children. Whereas, when men are plaintiffs in divorce suits, the average is only one child to a family, 300 suits taken consecutively from the docket, in which women are plaintiffs, show nearly 1,000 children, or an average of a little more than three to the family.

Incidentally, the statistics on a side investigation show that mother-in-law is a very much maligned person, and that cases in which mother-in-law has taken the son-in-law's part against her daughter or vice versa are just as numerous as where mother-in-law has sided in with her own child.