

PARISIANS DINE WITH THE COWS



In Paris it is the fad just now to dine with the cows, the practice being supposedly an aid to health. Our photograph shows Madge Lessing and Marquerite Sylva, American singers, in the stable of the Restaurant Prix Catelean in the Bois de Boulogne.

30,000 WERE SLAIN

Old Methods of Rubber Gathering Cost Many Lives.

Peru Failed to Keep Promises Made—Second Paper by Sir Roger Casement Shows Appeals for Reform Have Been Ignored.

London.—A sensational second chapter in the expose by Sir Roger Casement, the British consul-general at Rio Janeiro, who was sent by the British government to the Amazon to investigate stories of outrages on natives in the rubber district, came out recently in the shape of a supplementary report to the foreign office, which shows that there has been practically a total failure on the part of the Peruvian government to respond to the demand for a reform of the rubber atrocities in the Putumayo district, says a London cable.

A mass of official correspondence, which also was filed, completes the story and indicates generally the cordial co-operation of the state department at Washington with the British foreign office to secure a remedy for the abuses.

The second Casement report indicates that Peru not only did nothing, but seemed to have no intention of taking any action. All the measures taken by that government were dilatory and feeble and wholly ineffective.

None of the reforms promised by Peru, according to Sir Roger's report, has been carried out. The civilized methods of the plantation have been abandoned and the old rubber collecting methods resumed. The returns show that the 12,000 tons of rubber collected in 12 years produced from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000 and entailed the death of 30,000 Indians, whose bones are scattered through the forest and have made certain places resemble battlefields.

The responsibility for this, according to Sir Roger, is strictly British, as the whole output of the region is placed on the English market and conveyed from Iquitos in British bottoms. Some employers are British subjects and the commercial future of the district is dependent on British capital.

In July Sir Edward Grey, after soliciting the co-operation of the United States, pressed Peru harder not only to punish the criminals, but to enact legislation making slavery a criminal offense. The president of Peru was reminded of his treaty obligations to Great Britain and was also urged to establish a religious mission in the Putumayo district, with headquarters in Iquitos, with government backing and a substantial subsidy.

Just about this time the United States stepped in and brought pressure to bear on Peru. On June 25, 1911, Dr. Paredes, the head of the Peruvian investigation commission,

CALLS SON BY TELEPATHY

Mother's Illness Draws Him From Mountain Camp to Pasadena Hospital.

Los Angeles.—Telepathic messages called Orin Sutliff from a mountain camp to his sick mother's bedside in a Pasadena hospital, according to a statement he made. He said mysterious manifestations turned his thoughts to home and caused him to worry about his father and mother and experience the sensation of groping in the dark for an object which he instinctively knew was there.

He told a companion and when the feeling returned, shouted: "I have it! Mother is sick. I am going home." When he reached his home in Pasadena his father told him his mother was in the hospital. Comparison of dates showed the first feeling of uneasiness came over him the day his mother became ill.

Arrested for Shooting Spirits. St. Louis.—Sergeant Barlow arrested a man giving the name of C. E. Drayton when the latter was caught in the act of shooting at evil spirits. As praying in the streets, Drayton started firing and explained that a spirit was after him.

confirmed all the atrocity stories. Two hundred and fifteen arrest warrants were issued, but there were only four arrests. All the others had naturally used the six months' delay to vanish. The United States at this period was actively urging Peru to realize the reforms. Strong representations made in February, 1912, met with general professions of good intentions by the president of Peru, but the government of that country sought new delay by appointing a new commission to reorganize the administration of the Putumayo district, with orders to report on June 28, 1912. The commission, however, was stillborn, the members refusing to serve. For this reason the patience of the American and British governments finally was exhausted and they decided to appeal to the public sentiment of the world through the publication of Sir Roger Casement's reports.

SUES FOR PARENT'S RICHES

Daughter's Novel Action Revives International Romance at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Alice Wilkins von Buckwaldt, a Baltimore girl, wife of Captain von Buckwaldt of the German army, has begun suit here to get possession of the estate left her by her father, who died many years ago, amounting to \$250,000. Alice was the youngest child and her mother took her to Germany soon after her father's death. When twenty-one Alice attempted to get her property,

but was refused, the executor claiming the will made him trustee for a longer period. The court of appeals ordered the property turned over to the heiress, but before this was done a new complication arose.

Miss Wilkins fell in love with a handsome captain in the German army, but her mother refused to give her consent to the match, fearing that the wooer was after her fortune. In vain did the girl plead that she knew better, but the mother was obdurate. Finally she said that she would give her consent if the daughter would make a deed of trust of the property in Baltimore so that the captain would not be able to get hold of it. The daughter made the deed of trust and her marriage followed.

The captain proved a good husband and he won his mother-in-law, who subsequently married a general, and both mother and daughter moved in the army set at the German capital. The trustee, when Mrs. von Buckwaldt sought to have the deed revoked, refused and her mother is now adding her daughter's suit to have it set aside.

BAR HATPINS FROM CARS

Authorities of Hamburg Issue Order for the Ejection of Offending Women.

Hamburg.—The police authorities have issued an order whereby any woman who enters a street car with unprotected hatpins is liable to ejection by the conductor. For the benefit of strangers the company has provided its conductors with hatpin protectors, which they are now selling for a cent apiece.

SURVIVOR OF SHIP

New Yorker Remembers Service on Constitution.

Emmanuel J. Rauch, Eighty-Six Years Old, Who Was on Vessel 70 Years Ago, Said to Be the Only One of the Crew Left.

New York.—Emmanuel J. Rauch believes that he is the oldest survivor of those who served on the United States ship Constitution. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on November 6, 1825, and is far from showing his 86 years.

His discharge from the Constitution is dated February 1843. He looks like a man of about 65 and well preserved at that.

It was on July 18, the hundredth anniversary of the escape of Old Ironsides from a British fleet, that a reporter called on Mr. Rauch. The date suggested to Mr. Rauch that in 1836, on the anniversary of that event, he witnessed at the Philadelphia navy-yard the launching of the United States line of battle-ship Pennsylvania, then the largest sea-going vessel in the world.

"The Pennsylvania was what was called a four-decker," said Mr. Rauch, "although she really had five decks. She was pierced for 149 guns, but really carried 160—they were cast iron guns in those days—of which the heaviest were eighteen-pounders.

"The Pennsylvania had been started about 1811, but for years had lain half-way out of the ways and had nearly rotted to pieces when the government decided to finish her. She was never really equipped, but took the spars of the Ohio and sailed to Norfolk, where she became a school and nursing ship. She was not any good sea-going vessel."

"How did you come to take to the sea?" Mr. Rauch was asked.

"In 1839 congress, anxious to get a better element into the navy—Uncle Sam's sailors were a pretty hard lot in those days—passed a bill allowing lads between the ages of thirteen and fifteen to be apprentices for three years and then, after having passed an examination, which included French and Spanish, to become full-blown midshipmen.

"That induced me to ship, which I did in Philadelphia in 1841. I lay around on a receiving ship until the steamer Mississippi, the first real

man-of-war the United States possessed, was launched in December 1842, when I was assigned to her.

"I left her to join the Constitution which had been overhauled at Norfolk but she was quite unfit to go to sea. Meanwhile one of my friends had applied to the secretary of the navy to have me made a midshipman and discovered that when congress passed the bill of 1839 it had failed to revoke a previous bill on the same subject, so all my dreams of becoming an officer were shattered; in fact congress had played a rather mean trick on ambitious lads who had apprenticed themselves in Uncle Sam's navy."

CUPID GIVES WEDDING TRIF

How Jefferson, O., Pastor and His Wife Got Money for a Journey to California.

Jefferson, O.—When Rev. Joseph A. Goodrich, pastor of the First Congregational church, and Mrs. Goodrich were married they took a wedding trip. Soon they start on another. The prospective "wedding" trip will be to California and of considerable duration. The expense will be defrayed by Cupid, Mr. Goodrich, according to orthodox ministerial custom, having passed on to Mrs. Goodrich all the fees handed him by happy bridegrooms, and Mrs. Goodrich having carefully hoarded them in anticipation of the time when their growth might admit of a trip for two to the Pacific coast.

PIN IN LIVER 20 YEARS; DIES

Operation Apparently Successful, But Brooklyn Girl's Strength Fails—First Case of Kind.

New York.—Miss Kathryn Roche, Brooklyn, died in the Prospect Heights hospital, and a surgical examination into the cause of her mysterious illness revealed the fact that for 20 years a small pin had been in her liver.

No similar case has ever come to the knowledge of New York surgeons. Twenty years ago Miss Roche was taken to Seney hospital. It was then thought that she was suffering from an ordinary stomach malady and the doctors sent her home. A recent operation was apparently successful, but the vitality of the patient was not sufficient to carry her through the reactionary period.

ERECTING A PUMPING STATION

More Certain to Obtain Good Water Supply in Valley Than on the Mesas or Plateaus.

Before any extensive plans are carried out regarding the installation of a pumping plant, the source of supply, the ground-water, must be thoroughly investigated as to quantity and quality. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the occurrence of underground waters which will apply to all sections alike. Naturally, we should be more certain of obtaining water in a valley, having a large drainage area and through which flows a perennial stream, than on the mesas or plateaus near the base of a mountain range, writes H. L. Bixey in the Denver Field and Farm. The supply is not found at a uniform depth in any section, the depth often varying within a radius of two or three hundred feet. After drilling a well it may be found that the flow is inadequate to supply the required needs. Another well may be put down a distance of 1,000 feet or even less and be found to yield an abundant supply. The topography of the country and geological formations of the sub-strata have a great deal to do with the occurrence of ground-water and the obtaining of the same at economical depths. In a section where it is proposed to institute pumping for irrigation it is wise to hire a professional well driver and have him put down a test well of the size thought to be suited to the needs of irrigation—from six inches to twelve inches. Several interested persons should bear the expense of such a well, each paying his pro rata. As the well is put down, a log of the various depths should be carefully kept, taking samples at every foot to determine the character of the various materials encountered. Thus when the well is completed or drilled to a satisfactory depth it will be known at what depth or depths the water was found and the character of the strata. If the water-bearing stratum is found in a good gravel form fifteen to twenty feet in depth, very favorable conditions obtain and a good flow of water is almost invariably assured. Under such conditions, a good flow being certain, the well may be operated as a community proposition or the various interests may be purchased by one person, the well thus becoming his sole property. If the well is a failure, those interested may consider that the money was well spent and that considerable money has been saved. Some one may say at this point: "Suppose that water were encountered only at great depth, then the well would be useless, as there is a limiting depth beyond which it is unprofitable and impracticable to pump." This is all very true and the importance of sinking the well before investing in expensive machinery is the more strongly emphasized by this query. In many sections it is unnecessary to sink test wells, as successful pumping plants are already in operation. In many of our mountain valleys there seems to be an underground water supply sufficient for almost any number of pumping plants. Some wells yield more than others, as the gravel strata are found at varying depths and character. The greatest difficulty encountered is in the handling of the quicksand. Where the quicksand occurs with a coarse gravel a good well is almost always certain, as the quicksand can be pumped from the gravel, leaving open spaces in the gravel through which the water will flow more rapidly, giving the well a larger supply than when there is only quicksand. One should not desire too coarse a gravel, as difficulty is found in sinking the casing or removing large boulders from the well. In case the first stratum of water-bearing gravel encountered does not give large enough flow, the well will either have to be enlarged or sunk deeper with the view to striking the second or third stratum. Water found at lower depths will often rise, thus adding to the total supply of the well and giving the desired amount. Where two or three strata are encountered, perforated sections of pipe, preferably standard well strainer, of the same diameter as the standard well casing, are inserted between couplings and lowered to their respective depths. The first casing put down when the well is drilled is then pulled up, leaving the strainers exposed and free from dirt and sand. It is not good practice to have the strainer of the same length as the depth of the water-bearing stratum, as the water level is generally down by the pump, so that the strainer may not be utilizing its full length or it may destroy the suction of the pump to a certain extent, in which case the efficiency of the pumping plant will be lowered. As an example it may be said that for a gravel bed twenty feet in depth a twelve-foot strainer should be used, or even less, and the strainer extended to the bottom of the bed so that there will be a depth of gravel above the top of the strainer. One of the best strainers in use in this section is the Porcher strainer, which works admirably and should be used where the depth is not too great. In the deeper wells where the strainer may be pulled apart other types are used. The Porcher strainer is a heavy galvanized tube of varying length according to the depth of the water-bearing stratum.

NEW YORK.—'Twas a proud day, the other night, for Dennis Redding, beginning his career as a full-fledged policeman. No longer was he to be held in contempt by the coppers of the Tremont avenue police station in the Bronx, where Dennis had been filling the humble office of doorman, which is little more than being a janitor.

Dennis moved up, in and out following Police Commissioner Waldo's new order to increase the efficiency of the force without augmenting its numbers. The order promoted all doormen to be patrolmen.

Dennis' ambition aspired to deeds far above wearing out shoe leather, however, and upon his very first night came the grand opportunity to prove his innate ability. Captain Brennan of the precinct assigned him to keep Third avenue between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street clear of underworld folk. Dennis assumed the task at 11 o'clock at night.

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Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Policeman on Beat First Time, Makes Big Haul.



hours had entirely sifted through the hour glass a north-bound Third avenue trolley car was brought to a jerky stop near Dennis' stand. The motorman, frightfully frightened, nearly broke his neck in jumping from the car to inform the amazed Dennis that a most mysterious bundle was lying close to the tracks at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street. That was a long way from where Dennis was then upholding the dignity of the law, but he lost no time.

The bundle turned out to be a box three feet square. Sainted infernal machines! Dennis lifted the heavy object to his shoulder with extra caution.

When Dennis arrived he was foot-sore and shoulder sore. His new clean linen collar, purchased that very day, was starch. Lieutenant McMann was on the desk. He wasn't excited, but he asked what the capture was.

Dennis obtained a Jimmy and a hammer, as being the most appropriate instruments with which to open a box labeled "Handle with great care."

Finally the lid was pried off and Dennis lifted out some four pounds of excelsior, underneath which there reposed a boulder bearing this inscription in red paint: "Stung!"

The "fine" is not recorded on the police blotter and Dennis is looking for the Third avenue motorman.

Is Kansas City Woodpecker a Slave to Science?

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Out on Campbell street, the neighborhood is treated each morning to what sounds like the roll of a distant drum or the far away clatter of the trip-hammer on a new skyscraper. It is an elusive sound, now appearing to come from some remote distance, then permeating the whole atmosphere as if close at hand.

The noise was something of a mystery at first, but at last the source of it was discovered. The drummer is a woodpecker, one of the red-headed variety. His drum is one of those galvanized iron boxes linemen put, for reasons best known to themselves, just beneath the cross pieces of telephone poles.

It is now several weeks since Mr. Red-head began his musical development. Alighting by chance one morning on the tin box, he, probably as a matter of habit, tried his hard beak on the material which formed his resting place. Apparently the result surprised him. As the resonant response to his tapping rang out he stood erect and looked about him in surprise.

Mr. Red-head flew away. But the result of his experiment lingered in his memory. Here was the Sir Isaac Newton of the feathered world. Why



should the apple fall to the ground, or rather why should his pecking in that particular spot cause all that noise and no hole? He would return and investigate again. He did. Not only once, but half a dozen times that was the air vibrant with the sound of his hammering.

A night's sleep did not erase the strange phenomenon from his thoughts. Early the next morning his rub-a-dub-dub, delivered almost too rapidly for the separate blows to be distinguished, showed that he was of the stuff that made James Watt marvel at the power of the steam in the teakettle.

Every day since that time Mr. Red-head has delved into the mysteries of science, but hasn't delved perceptibly into the stubborn surface of the echoing box. It is observed that he always hammers in exactly the same place.

Chicago Sleuths to Study Ibsen and Etiquette



CHICAGO.—When a beautiful debutante is suddenly awakened from the spell of a dreamy waltz by the R-r-rip of her gown, and she turns in horror to find the neat number 12 patent leather pump of the corner policeman planted on her train, she need not wonder who let him in.

For Chicago policemen are planning to get their names on the invitation lists of society. The activities of a "Raffles" who attends exclusive entertainments and robs his hostesses, has made them despair of trapping him in any way except invading society and meeting the gentlemanly burglar on his own ground.

Disguised in full dress suits and their wrists shaved to prevent the bristles from showing in the gap between glove tops and the latest model patent reversible cuffs that will bear evidence to the tender ministrations

of Hop Wah, president of the Chinese Laundry trust, they propose to attend fashionable functions and watch for the society thief. They are confident that even the most acute observers will fail to detect them as detectives while they mingle with the throng of Beau Brummels.

The latest exploit of the Chesterfield burglar was to make off with much valuable loot, including \$250 from the handbags of women guests, while Mrs. G. H. Grubbs, 1040 Dakin street, Edgewater, was entertaining. When this was reported, word went out from the Town Hall and Summerdale stations that the limit had been reached, and that policemen assigned to duty as sleuths, must provide themselves with dress suits and study books on "Etiquette, and How It Should Be Served," preparatory to their social campaign.

"Don't you just love Ibsen?" a hostess will ask.

"Well, I don't want to 'knock' our friends, lady." Patrolman Cornelius Bourbon McGillicuddy may reply as he toys with his tea cup, "but if the Gibson you mean is the new 'cop' over at Thirty-third, I can't second the motion. No mum."

Farmer Offers Pigs as Starter for a City Zoo

ST. LOUIS, MO.—A domestic department in the zoological garden is urged by George L. Laage, who, in a letter to the Zoological society, offers to present a nucleus in the shape of a pair of blue-blooded hogs. Although officers of the society believe that what the St. Louis collection needs most is wild animals, some favor such a supplement as Mr. Laage proposes, and his communication will have serious consideration.

The Laage letter is as follows:

"I have noticed with a great deal of interest the progress being made toward establishing a zoo in Forest Park.

"Not wishing to intrude at the same time I am anxious to make a suggestion and a donation.

"So many of the city children, grown folks as well, have seen all kinds of wild animals in traveling menageries, but how many of these city folks have seen our ordinary domestic animals in their habits?"

"My reason for this suggestion: About a year ago I had on exhibition



In a show window, a prize pig. A mother with her two children stopped to take a look at it. The children exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, what a funny looking dog that is!" The mother knew no better and could not explain to her children.

"Why not exhibit our own food-producing animals, such as cows, sheep and hogs, to the children who never get to the country, and let them know where their food stuff comes from?"

"Domestic animals can be secured without cost. Anyone saving pride in them will be glad to donate or loan them to your proposed zoo.

"To start the ball-a-rolling, I will donate a fine male and female Duroc Jersey hog."