

WILL PAY CLAIM AFTER 60 YEARS

United States Government Seeks Heirs of Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

SMALL AMOUNT TO DIVIDE

Money Was Owing to John Howard Payne at Time of His Death at Tunis, Where He Was United States Consul.

Washington.—After sixty years the government of the United States is prepared to pay to the heirs of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, money due to him from the treasury at the time of his death, April 9, 1852, at Tunis, where he was United States consul. As there may be a multitude of heirs, the sum due, \$205.92, may be divided into very small amounts. The treasury department is seeking the legal heirs.

The bill as originally introduced, many years ago, proposed to pay the amount to Mrs. Eloise E. Luquer, "daughter and sole heir." As passed and approved by the president on April 3, the act provides for payment to "his heirs."

Mrs. Luquer still lives in New York.

SHOW WOMEN LIVE LONGER

Government Census Statistics Give Them Three More Years Than Men.

Washington.—Women, the United States bureau of census will show in a set of tables soon to be issued, are longer lived than men to the extent of more than three years, and in the case of native whites and negroes, more than 3 1/2 years.

The tables, which were compiled in the division of vital statistics, are the first of their kind to be prepared by the government. They show death rates and expectation of life at all ages for the population of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia (the original death registration states) on the basis of the population in 1910 and the mortality for the three years 1909, 1910 and 1911. They are similar to the "life tables" prepared by the life insurance companies, but differ from them in that they relate to the entire population of the area covered, whereas the life insurance tables relate only to risks selected through medical examination and otherwise.

According to these tables the average expectation of life, at birth, for males is 49.9 years; for females, 53.2 years; for white males, 56.2 years; for white females, 53.6 years; for native white males, 56.8; for native white females, 54.2 years; for negro males, 34.1 years, and for negro females, 37.7 years.

Other facts brought out relate to infant mortality, median age at death, and the difference between city and country life.

DESCENDANT OF STUYVESANT



Miss Barbara C. Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, is to become the bride of Cyril Hatch. Her father was the late Lewis M. Rutherford, a member of a prominent New York family. Through her father she is a descendant of Lewis Morris and John Rutherford, leading figures in private life during the days of the Revolution. Peter Stuyvesant is also an ancestor of hers.

Only Exercised Prerogative. Frankfort, Ky.—In setting aside a \$500 verdict awarded a coal miner who alleged he had been kicked by a mule, the court of appeals declared that the mule had a right to kick and "would be false to every tradition of his breed if he had not kicked."

according to information laid before congress. But the author of "Home, Sweet Home" had eight brothers and sisters. Two sisters died in infancy, one brother lived to be eleven years old and the other brothers and sisters died at twenty-three, thirty-two, forty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven years of age. Mr. Payne lived to be sixty-three years of age.

At the time of his death a sister, Lucy Taylor Payne Osborn, mother of two children who died in infancy, was alive, and also a brother, Thatcher Taylor Payne, who was married. Nothing is now known by the government of the surviving progeny of his brothers and sisters. His father, William Payne, lived for many years at East Hampton, N. Y., where several of the Payne children were born.

The treasury department has a memorandum of several living heirs. They are Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Eloise P. Luquer and Lea M. Luquer, all of 15 West Fortieth street, New York city, and Mrs. Clara Ada Payne Doyce of New York city.

Mr. Payne's accounts are curious in indicating the method of spending the "appropriation for Barbary intercourse." He expended \$367.50 for gratuities and presents, "consisting of sabers, swords and belts richly mounted for persons distinguished about the court, also for engravings of the United States senate and cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the bay (\$228), and for the customary presents to dragomans, musicians and servants on festival and other occasions, and expenses of framing pictures at Paris intended for the bay, including their transportation from Marseilles."

IS NOW A COUNTESS



Mile. Rita Jolivet, actress and survivor of the Lusitania, is now a countess, being the wife of Count de Clippico, the noted Italian horseman. The marriage took place at Kew at the residence of Mile. Jolivet's father.

ORCHARD TOPICS

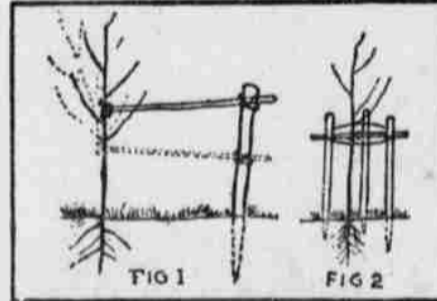
TO STRAIGHTEN YOUNG TREES

Some Plan Should Be Adopted to Support Trees Until They Have Developed Root System.

Certain varieties of fruit and shade trees are said never to be straight of trunk at the time of being brought from the nursery; so, instead of be-walling the crookedness of trees, means should be employed for straightening them.

But whether trees are crooked or not, some of the plans herewith presented should be employed for the purpose of supporting young trees till they have developed a root system that will hold them up straight, says a writer in Successful Farming. Not only does this bracing hold the trees in proper form and position for rapid growth, but where the wind weaves the trees around, they quickly wear a large opening, at the point where they enter the ground, so that the action of the sun and wind have a most detrimental effect on the roots, drying them out and retarding normal development of the trees.

Figure 1 shows a simple and easily formed support for a young tree, or for straightening one in case it leans or crooks. If the curvature is very pro-



Straightening Young Trees.

nounced, it may prove necessary to attach a second forked stick (as shown by the dotted line). This one should press against the curved side of the tree; while the upper fork would pull the top of the tree over and straighten the trunk. The fork may be nailed or wired (or both) securely to the stake driven into the ground, and tied to the tree with a soft cord or rag-string. At the point where it comes in contact with the tree, it should be wrapped well with some kind of soft material to avoid rubbing the bark.

In Fig. 2 we have a method which, while requiring a little more time and labor than in Fig. 1, is more substantial and effective. Three strong stakes are driven in the ground near the tree. A hoop from a barrel is nailed securely to the stakes. A stiff stick is laid across this hoop and fastened firmly to a couple of the stakes with nails. At the point marked "X" in the illustration this stick is wrapped well with some old cloth or paper, and the tree tied securely to it. Another stick fastened to the hoop crosswise to this one, and tied to the tree at "X," would prove still more substantial.

This device not only prevents the tree from waving about when the wind blows, but it is a fine arrangement for straightening and keeping straight the young trees. Further, to furnish ample protection from rabbits, mice, etc., one has but to tack some fine poultry netting on to the stakes.

CONTROL GREEN PEACH APHIS

Insect Attacks Leaves Early in Season—Spray Thoroughly With "Black Leaf 40."

(By C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The green aphid, which attacks the peach leaves early in the season, and which sometimes accumulates upon the young peaches in sufficient numbers to destroy them, spends the winter in the egg stage upon the branches of the trees. The eggs hatch two or three weeks before the blossom buds open, so that the best time to control this insect is after the eggs hatch and before the buds open. This may be done by thoroughly spraying the trees with "Black Leaf 40," one part in about seven or eight hundred parts of water, to which a pound of soap has been added for each 30 gallons. Kerosene emulsion or one of the miscible oils may be used in place of the "Black Leaf 40" and be equally as effective.

TO DESTROY GRAPE INSECTS

Rake Together All Fallen Leaves and Trash and Burn It—Many Pests Thus Destroyed.

Several grape insects winter among the fallen grape leaves in trash in vineyards and much may be done to destroy them if the trash be raked together and burned.

Such work will be of value against the grape-berry moth and the grape leaf-roller, which hibernates in the pupal condition in the fallen grape leaves.

The grapevine flea beetle and the grape leafhopper spend the winter as adults under trash of all kinds in and about vineyards.

PLAN DEFENSE FOR NEW YORK

Police, National Guard and United States Army Prepare for Emergency.

DANGER POINTS ARE PLOTTED

At First Indication of Trouble Guards Will Be Placed at Piers, Public Buildings, Aqueducts and Terminals.

New York.—This great metropolis has been rapidly prepared by the police, National Guard and United States army officers, acting together, to meet an emergency. Some of the measures taken would be of equal value in case of a great fire, flood or riot, but just at present they are designed to meet the needs of a sudden call to war.

Not all the preparations known by newspaper men and others to be in effect or contemplated here can be made public. There is no censorship, but a word to the patriotic—to paraphrase the proverb—is sufficient.

New York has a large unarmamentized foreign population. In the main these aliens are peaceable, but the authorities are taking no chances with the few freetraders among them.

Every danger point has been plotted. At the slightest indication of trouble, guards will be placed at all piers, public buildings, reservoirs, aqueducts, and important transportation junctions and terminals.

The program has been worked out mostly by Arthur Woods, police commissioner. If trouble comes his 10,000 big bluecoats will be re-enforced immediately by an equal number of National Guardsmen whose homes are in this city.

Besides these, Mr. Woods for some months has had 7,000 volunteer policemen training in the various police stations. These men have promised to do police work when called upon to supplement the regular force.

Commissioner Woods has already dispatched a special squad of detectives to assist the regular force which guards the great aqueducts bringing water from the Catskills and the Gorton watershed.

A few pounds of dynamite judiciously placed could make New York go thrifty for many a day.

If enemies wreck telephone and telegraph wires within the city, the police will not be at a loss. They have been trained to communicate between signal stations on the top of the skyscrapers by means of flags and lanterns.

Detailed information has been gathered concerning the number, size and power of river craft, of automobiles and of other vehicles which might be pressed into service.

A list has been made of empty buildings that might be used either as barracks or to supplement hospital service; and the police have worked out a method for handling volunteer nurses and stretcher bearers.

The National Guardsmen of the city have been divided into squads in such a way that each squad leader lives near the men of his unit. An order to mobilize received at the regimental armory would be telephoned to the squad leaders. Each leader would then telephone to those members of his squad who have telephones and would call on the other men of the squad personally.

Those men who could not be reached in this way would receive telegrams, which are now lying all made out in the desks of the company clerks in the armories.

Within thirty minutes after the receipt of the mobilization order, the officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, would have been notified and

within sixty minutes the commanding officer, the field, staff and company officers and the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeants of each unit would be at the armory, while the subordinate leaders would be completing the notification of the privates.

Six hours after the order to mobilize had been received the guardsmen would be assembled, uniformed, armed and equipped, each with three days' emergency rations and ready to move out.

They consist of a signal corps battalion with an aeroplane detachment which would probably fly at once from Hempstead plain to Central park or some other point within the city; two battalions of engineers, ten troops and a machine gun troop of cavalry, 14 batteries of field artillery, 33 companies of coast artillery, seven regiments of infantry, a field hospital, an ambulance company and the quartermaster corps.

Another 100,000 guardsmen would commence arriving the next day from New York state outside the city.

IS CRUSHED BY JUNK IRON

Man in a Freight Car Released When Cries Attracted Train Crew.

Lafayette, Ind.—When a west-bound Wabash freight train was passing through Lafayette one day early the shrieks of a man in distress were heard and the train was brought to a standstill.

When the train crew investigated it was found that James Fisk of Springfield, Mass., aged twenty-four, had become imprisoned in a car of loose junk iron.

Fisk had been "beating" his way on the train and a short time before the cries were heard the train had broken in two. When the cars came together with a crash a mass of junk iron slid over on top of Fisk's legs. At the time he was sleeping in the end of a gondola car and it was impossible for him to free himself. He could not be rescued until the car had been bumped several times to jar the mass of iron away from his legs. He was taken to the hospital in a terribly crushed condition. His cries aroused hundreds of people from their sleep. It is probable he will recover.

COAL CARRIED IN GO-CARTS

Rich and Poor Alike Forced to Get Fuel Home Any Way They Can in London.

London.—Perambulator coal parades are one of the sights of Westminster just now. Elegant flats and mean streets jostle one another in this neighborhood, and the problem of the household coal supply has to be met alike by rich and poor.

Storage is the main difficulty. In many of the high-rent flats there is a conspicuous absence of "cellarage." At the rare and welcome cry of "Coal!" people of all classes hurry out of their houses with pails, foot-baths, string bags, scuttles and anything else they can get, mob the coal-man and clear his stock.

When the coal cart fails to appear—which is more often than not—there are processions of go-carts to the small coal shops.

Smoked Since Girlhood. Pittston, Pa.—Mrs. Catherine Reddington, aged one hundred and six years, who was a smoker of strong tobacco since girlhood, is dead. She frequently said that smoking had prolonged her life.

Must Be Deaf.

New York.—Andrew Kirsky, a coal miner, who told the police that he never heard of the European war, was sent to Bellevue hospital for observation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

How Speaker Clark Attended a G. O. P. Dinner

WASHINGTON.—Through a comedy of errors, Champ Clark, speaker of the house, recently became one of the guests of honor at a dinner given by Representative E. M. Chipperfield of Illinois to his veteran colleague, "Uncle Joe" Cannon. It was intended to be strictly a Republican affair, and the 25 guests, other than Mr. Clark, were all members of that party.



Mr. Clark, an unexpected, but nevertheless welcome, guest, appeared suddenly at the dinner. He had a good time, and so did the others. How he became a part of the gathering, as told by himself, proved to be one of the most amusing after-dinner speeches he ever told.

It appears that Speaker Clark and Mr. Chipperfield are members of the same college fraternity—the Phi Kappa Psi—and were to be guests at a dinner given by the members of that organization in Washington. Mr. Clark suddenly recalled the dinner, and, having misplaced his engagement book, bethought him that the dinner was that evening. Summoning his chauffeur, he hastily drove to Rauscher's, dismissed his car, and walked up to the dining-room floor. The only function he could discover was a ball, at which members of congress were conspicuous by their absence.

Then the speaker hastened to the Willard, supposing that the dinner must be there. But no, it wasn't. Mr. Clark then returned home to renew the search for his engagement book. Here he told his dilemma to Bennett, his son and parliamentary clerk of the house.

"That's easy," said Bennett. "That dinner is wherever Jim Mann is. Why not call up Mrs. Mann. She ought to know where her husband is."

Mrs. Mann did know. Mr. Mann was at dinner at the Army and Navy club, and that, of course, was where the Phi Kappa Psi banquet was then, surely. The first sign of misgiving penetrated his mind as Mr. Clark caught a glimpse of the diners through the door, which stood partially open. He began to think he had made some egregious blunder and would have pulled back, when at that moment Mr. Chipperfield, catching sight of him, shouted his name and every Republican present joined in bringing in the speaker.

Vice President's Stories Worry Senate Chaplain

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL has a habit of telling a funny story at the eleventh hour. In fact, he usually waits until the eleventh hour and about fifty-five minutes. The consequence is that when he enters the senate chamber to convene that body of solemn tollers, he is apt to have a half-suppressed little smile on his face, and Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, the senate chaplain, has even more difficulty in maintaining the serious countenance of a man about to lead in prayer.



Here is the way the thing works out: Along about 11:30 Marshall shifts from his office in the senate office building to his room in the capitol. He lights a cigar and smokes as he receives any callers that drop in. A few minutes before the noon hour the callers thin out, and the chaplain comes to be in readiness to accompany the vice president into the senate chamber. Now, for some unaccountable reason, the presence of the chaplain makes Marshall think of a funny story. At about five minutes prior to the hour of opening the senate he starts to tell this story with calm deliberation.

The golden moments speed on their way, and by the time Marshall has the basic part of his story outlined it lacks only two minutes or less until twelve o'clock. All hands begin to grow nervous, and the sergeant at arms comes to the door, watch in hand.

Marshall gets up from his desk and proceeds across the corridor, still working toward the point of his story, and by a burst of speed gets out the climax just as he pushes open the door into the senate chamber. Chaplain Prettyman has his choice then of not laughing at the story, which would be impolite on his part, or of laughing and then pulling his face back into shape ready to offer prayer while walking the few steps from the door to the rostrum.

"Spooning" All Right in Parks of Washington

"SPOONING," while not recognized by that generic term, is permitted in the parks of Washington just as it is in Pittsburgh, where the chief of police confesses he does not know what "spooning" is, and intends fostering it.

Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of buildings and grounds, when informed that Pittsburgh's chief of police had extended a general invitation to all lovers to "spoon" in the Smoky City parks, said:

"We do not know what 'spooning' is here, but the parks of Washington are open to lovers, sweethearts, beaux, and belles, and others under the spell of the tender emotion.

"There is no regulation prohibiting lovemaking in Washington parks. These parks are for the beautification of the city and the recreation and enjoyment of its inhabitants. Benches laden with lovers cannot but contribute to the beautification plan, and what more human and delightful recreation is there to be found than lovemaking?"

Mint and Treasury Relics Put on Exhibition

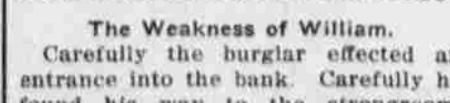
VARIOUS activities of the United States mint and of the office of the treasurer of the United States are illustrated in an exhibit of twelve cases recently set up in the north corridor of the treasury building. The display represents the most interesting part of the exhibit of the treasury department shown at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Included in the cases are presidential medals struck off by the mint; coins, planchets and bars of gold, indicating stages of the processes of making gold money; keys of the safes and vaults of the treasury used from 1774 to the day of the advent of safe combination and time locks; mutilated currency redeemed, and a number of warrants for big payments made out of the treasury or on treasury order.

The warrant for the largest amount is for \$140,000,000 on account of the public debt. Others are for \$40,000,000 in payment for the Panama canal, \$10,000,000 for the Canal zone, \$20,000,000 for the Philippines and \$200,000 paying General Lafayette for his military services to the colonies during the Revolutionary war. With the warrants is a transfer order directing the transfer of \$60,000,000 from the Denver mint to the subtreasury in New York city.

Another interesting feature of the display is the mutilated bills that through expert examination have been identified and redeemed.

Charles I had in his reindeer a dwarf only 18 inches tall.



The Weakness of William. Carefully the burglar effected an entrance into the bank. Carefully he found his way to the strongroom. When the light from his lantern fell on the door he saw this sign: "Save Your Dynamite. This Safe Is Not Locked. Turn the Knob and Open." For a time he ruminated. "Anyway, there's no harm in trying if it really is unlocked," said he. He grasped the knob and turned. Instantly the office was flooded with light, an alarm bell rang loudly, an electric shock re-

dered him helpless, while a door in the wall flew open and a big dog seized him. "I know what's wrong with me," he sighed an hour later, when the cell door closed upon him. "I've too much faith in human nature—I'm too trusting!"

By an Old Philosopher. Women have many faults, but of the many this is the greatest, that they please themselves too much, and give too little attention to pleasing the men.—Plautus