

# WHO WHO - and Why

## HELEN GOULD TO THE RESCUE



Miss Helen Gould, philanthropist, one of the best loved among American women and possessor of millions, has come forward to save the family fortunes from possible wreckage and to restore the prestige of the family name.

At the very moment when the financial downfall of the family is impending she has offered to cast her personal fortune into the breach to stay the threatened calamity.

In so doing she has chosen to forget and to forgive all that has occurred to alienate one member of the family from the others. She is inspired by her own bounty of heart and by the deep reverence in which she holds her father's memory.

Miss Gould left New York the other day in her private car for San Francisco, for it is there that the arrangements will be made by which the family finances will be straightened out. She is going to look over things

for herself, and is accompanied by some prominent financiers. She will see and study for the first time the great Gould properties that have their center in San Francisco. With her are a number of eastern financiers and railroad men, with whom she will advise.

Until now Miss Gould has remained free of the financial enterprises in which her family has been involved. Her chief concern has been her philanthropic work.

## HEAD OF VERY SMARTEST SET

Sadness and gloom have been the portion of a large section of the American Society (be careful of the large S!), since the publication of that remarkable book "The 469 Ultra-Fashionables of America," compiled by Charles Wilbur de Lyon Nichols, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of Ward McAllister, inventor of New York's "400." The cream of the cream of American society have now been segregated, corralled, re-concentrated or otherwise abstracted from the common herd and seated on high in the splendor and dazzling radiance of Mr. de Lyon Nichols, august approval. There appears to be, however, a remarkable lack of invention displayed in the New York list of 300 notables. It is confined practically to the guests who were invited to meet the Connaughts and Princess Patricia on their recent visit. Surely New York is going to the dogs when it can only muster a beggarly 300. Even Ward McAllister, in an earlier and less enlightened period, permitted the metropolis to have a sacred circle of 400. The reason may be that only the superfine ultra-fashionables are included in Beau Nichols' arbitrary selection, and that those unfortunates who are at all tainted with the stigma of slowness, who do not fully subscribe to the modern doctrine of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," are dropped relentlessly. Possibly the compiler's wisdom did not wholly desert him and he hesitated to embark on the stormy waters of the next stratum below, being assured of countenance and support by the precedent already established.



## KING PETER IS IN TROUBLE



Is the bloody drama of 1903 about to be repeated in Belgrade? That is a question that all Europe, including Servian people themselves, are asking. For weeks reports have emanated from Belgrade that a conspiracy has been formed among the officers of the army having for its purpose the dethronement of King Peter, if necessary, by as violent means as those of the terrible night nine years ago, when King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered in the palace.

King Peter is paying for whatever guilty knowledge he may have had of the regicide plot with uneasy days and sleepless nights. Now in his sixty-eighth year, he is wondering if it was worth while after all, to trade his peace of mind as a private citizen in Switzerland, for the bloody crown of Serbia. Through the palace still stalks the restless ghost of Alexander and the king's ears must still resound the echo of the shrieks of Draga.

At the foreign office and in the war ministry all knowledge of plots and conspiracies are denied, of course. "It is a sensational newspaper lie," said one official, who was most anxious to leave the impression that the best relations existed between Peter and the army and Peter and his people. But talk in the cafes, converse with officers to whom you have been vouched for or ask any representative of the common Servians, the working people, and one finds little praise for Peter.

"Servia wants to become a republic," one army officer said. "The army and the people are tired of the dynasty."

## RULER OF SMALLEST STATE

By the death of William Alexander, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, which occurred recently, a demure young woman not yet 18 becomes sovereign of that little principality. She is the late ruler's eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie. Luxemburg is a state of 998 square miles in the angle where Germany, France and Belgium meet. It has about 250,000 people. From time immemorial it has been an appanage of the House of Nassau. It was therefore virtually part of Holland, though separated from it until the death of Queen Wilhelmina's father in 1890. Then it followed the male line to the father of the grand duke just dead. In 1907 the succession in the female line was instituted by a family statute.

At a time, some years ago, when it seemed likely that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, would be childless, she designated this young grand duchess as heir to the throne of the Netherlands and was about to ask the Dutch states general to pass the necessary legislation to this end. Shortly afterward, however, the hopes of the Dutch people for a direct heir to the throne were gratified by the birth of the little Princess Juliana.

The grand duchess is described as an unusually pretty girl, impatient of advice, quick tempered and impulsive—characteristics which greatly displease the royal busy-bodies who are already occupied in selecting for her a suitable husband.



# COYOTES IN MONTANA



A MONTANA COYOTE

SINCE the transformation of the prairie into grain fields by a host of eager farmers, nearly all the wild creatures have disappeared. To the old-time rancher, riding home from the distant post office at sundown, the careless coyote, as it slinks across the crop-dividing lane, seems a last link with a bygone era, and its evening serenade becomes a howl of sympathetic protest against the roar of gasoline engines. For the coyote is not panic-stricken by advancing tides of hyper-civilized life like its large congener the wolf, but adapts itself to altered conditions, and probably finds in the latest boom of the poultry yard some compensation for the disappearance of sheep, writes E. S. Cameron in Country Life. I have somewhere read that the cat which can strike an octave is the only musician among mammals, but I think the coyote can excel the tabby in this respect. It can do anything it likes with its voice and, with the ease of a light operatic soprano, can shriek in altissimo or rattle out staccato at top speed, besides barking and howling in all the variations peculiar to a dog of its size. When several coyotes affect orchestral combination the effect is indescribable.

Recent systematists assign eight species of coyotes to the United States, and four more to Mexico, but in the present account I refer only to Canis latrans. Coyotes, like foxes, differ very much in size, but an average male coyote in Montana weighs 25 pounds and stands about twenty-five inches at the shoulder, with a total length from tip to tip of 44 inches, of which the tail occupies 15 inches. The prevailing hue of our coyote is ash color, which darkens on the back owing to the profusion of black hairs, and turns gradually to reddish yellow at all the extremities, excepting the tip of the tail, which is usually black, but occasionally white.

### Aid to Farmers.

If the farmers are wise, the coyote will date a new lease of life from the new agriculture; for where there are no sheep, the quondam foe becomes a valued friend and ally to keep down the hordes of jack-rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, field-mice and other pests which destroy the crops. Owing to an epidemic among the once abundant cottontail-rabbits, coyotes, in default of carrion, subsist during the winter chiefly upon mice. Among the latter are included the voles (Microtus), which are very destructive, and (as ably demonstrated by Mr. Stanley E. Piper of the Biological Society) so prolific that, in the absence of natural checks, they might multiply to a plague every four or five years. The Nevada vole plague within recent memory forbids a doubt that unless the threatened extermination of hawks, owls and coyotes can be averted, the result must be disastrous to the farmer, yet "he declines" (I quote the eminent naturalist, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Yearbook, United States department of agriculture) "to give a mere pittance in return for value received, and visits indiscriminate persecution on the humble and faithful workers that have helped to save his harvest or orchard." That coyotes may develop into confirmed poultry thieves is indisputable, but in my experience these crafty robbers of the henroost are either females with hungry pups dependent on them, or individuals of feeble type, whom age or injury precludes from hunting in a wider field. The raids are made at night or early dawn, and it is thus a simple matter to safeguard the birds by shutting them up when they retire to roost. Turkeys, however, must be excepted, their vagrant habit rendering them an easy prey. Coyotes with a taste for chicken know by instinct when the homestead is untenanted or insecurely watched, and the persecuted beast forthwith becomes extremely bold. At the time of writing, a neighbor (Mrs. Hagen) happened to be alone on her ranch in the early morning hours without companions other than her little girl and an old blind dog. Hearing a terrible outcry among her fowls, she rushed to the barn where they were gathered for the night, and surprised a coyote in the middle of its gory work. One headless pullet already stained the ground, and a second was just saved from a similar fate by her sudden appearance, which alarmed the murderous brute, causing it to retreat without its booty. Meanwhile

the thoroughly terrified fowls scattered wildly in all directions, and one bewildered hen alighted in the center of a near-by pond. Bravely the owner breasted the flood to save her favorite from a watery grave, and cleverly on the instant the watchful marauder, returning at full speed, captured a second pullet, which it proceeded to devour within full view of the house. Nothing short of destruction will prevent a chicken-stealing coyote from persevering in its raids until all the accessible fowls are gone. An adult trapped coyote, for example, which escaped from us with a collar on, was caught in another trap within a few days.

### Build Own Homes.

Large wolves do not care to excavate for themselves, and usually inhabit rocky caves; but coyotes tunnel into a bank, or on level ground, wherever a badger hole or small wash-out may offer a beginning. Their dens, in which from four to nine pups are born, resemble fox-earths, planned, as a rule, with a long main channel, from which several side branches diverge. Few animals are better equipped by nature to keep their lair well supplied than the omnivorous coyote, which can make a meal of grasshoppers or wild plums when unsuccessful in the chase. It is gifted with the cunning of the fox, almost the speed of the greyhound and the co-operative instinct of the Cape hunting dog. It will pounce upon the unsuspecting jack-rabbit as he squats in the grass, or overtake him by coursing in deep snow. At first the hare obtains a long start by a succession of spurts, followed by high bounds out of the drifts, all its legs quivering and crossing each other in mid-air. This eccentric gait, however, is too exhausting for the snow white fugitive to maintain, and when perforce he settles down in his normal stride, he is easily overtaken by the long-legged pursuer.

Swift as the coyote undoubtedly is, it has been not infrequently lassoed from horseback, and once from a mule. Coyotes are most destructive pests to the sheep-farmer, and the various means of protecting sheep from their ravages have been set out in a very able bulletin ("Coyotes in Their Economic Relations," by David E. Lantz), issued by the United States department of agriculture. It is here alleged that "in nearly all the states west of the Mississippi the sheep industry has declined, and one of the principal causes given is losses from coyotes." Heavy as the toll unquestionably is which the coyote inflicts on sheep, it is, nevertheless, inconsiderable when compared with that levied by grey wolves, and may almost invariably be traced to the carelessness or indolence of shepherds. Sheep are run here in bands of thousands, attended by a single "herder," and if small, roving detachments are overlooked and not brought into the "bedground" at night, coyotes will work havoc with these strays.

### Problem in Mathematics.

There is a certain instructor in mathematics in a Washington institution who is beginning to wonder whether his five-year-old son is going to inherit his mathematical temperament. On one occasion the father and mother of this younger, while visiting a resort near the capital, were watching the boys and girls swing the circle on a merry-go-round. The father commented upon the sight presented by one small-sized youngster astride a huge lion, and, as he did so, noticed a serious look on the face of his own offspring, who was standing beside him. "Why such a solemn expression, Tom?" asked the father. "I was just wondering," said Tom, who had had one ride and, having a ticket for another, wished to use it to the best advantage. "whether I would get a longer ride than I had on the horse in the inside circle if I rode on one of the lions on the outside row."—Judge.

### Appraising Its Value.

The great emotional actress was laboring under intense excitement. "My diamond tiara has been stolen!" she exclaimed. "How much is it worth?" asked the press agent callously. "That is up to you," replied the G. E. A. "It ought to be worth at least a column."—Puck.

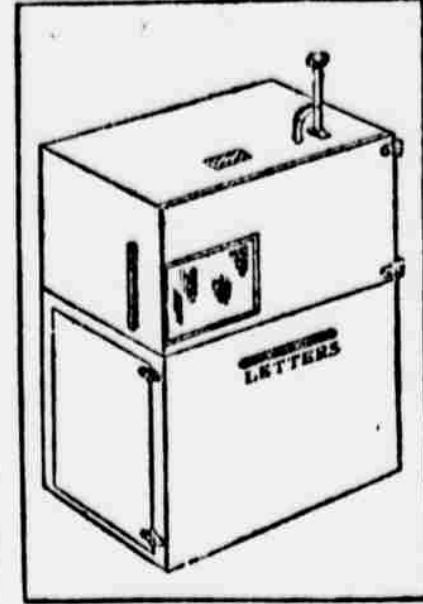
# SCIENCE AND INVENTION



## BOX FOR STAMPING LETTERS

Apparatus Invented for Benefit of Man Who Never Has Stamps—Works Automatically.

For the benefit of those people who never have any stamps—or, rather, for the benefit of the people they borrow stamps from—a New York man has invented the apparatus seen in the illustration. This is nothing less than



Letter Stamping Box.

a letter stamping machine, which, when a coin or coins are dropped in the slot, will automatically affix a stamp in an envelope. The upper section of the box has a coin slot at the top and in a lower corner, back of a little window, a roll of stamps. A slot at one end admits the letter and the window allows the user to see that the corner of the envelope is exactly in front of the roll of stamps. A coin is inserted and the plunger at the top of the box pushed down. This presses the end stamp against a moistener, and from there on to the envelope, which is then withdrawn and dropped into the lower compartment for collection.

## FISHING WITH A STEAM PUMP

Each Stroke of Piston Brought Up Torrents of Water in Which Were Fish and Crawfish.

One of the most singular fishing devices imaginable was discovered by accident in France. Though extremely simple, the system is revolutionary, says the Scientific American. A pond on the farm of La Marquette, bordered by rocky shores, was drained one year by the aid of a steam pump. Each stroke of the piston drew up 25 gallons of water, and the pond was emptied in a few hours, and not only was the water drawn off, but all the fishes also were transferred to a new element.

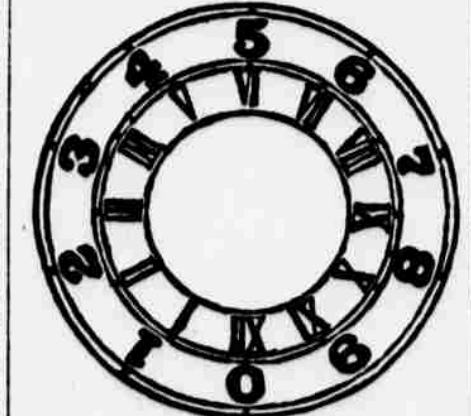
This was a revolution. The owners of ponds in the neighborhood followed suit, and the proprietor of the pump made a specialty of this sort of work. He "let" one of his pumps, modified for the purpose, to the peasants of the region called it "the fish pump." Each stroke of the piston brought up torrents of water, in which were fish and crawfish, together with mud and debris.

One pond of several acres was cleared of fish at an expense of about \$720. The process was ingenious, but as one cannot have his fish and eat it, too, and as such rapid consumption would have led to equally rapid extermination, the authorities stopped the practice.

## NEW CLOCK FOR TIMEKEEPER

Found Quite Convenient When Time of Workmen Wanted Expressed in Dollars and Cents.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It is quite inconvenient, when figuring the time of workmen, to have the time expressed in hours and minutes, which is a duodecimal system, while the labor is paid for in dollars and cents on the decimal system. This difficulty has been very simply overcome by an inventor in Louisville, Ky., who has fitted a clock with a face showing the ordinary 12-hour num-



A Timekeeper's Clock.

bers, and outside of this ten divisions representing the decimal system. The time of this clock is read not in hours and minutes, but in hours and tenths of hours. For instance, a workman starting a job at 9:30 would be recorded as started at 9.5. If he completed the job at 12.3, the difference in time, namely, 2.8 hours, is evidently far more simple to calculate than it would be were it expressed in minutes.

## FURS ARE MADE MOTH-PROOF

Skin Is Removed by Freezing Process and Hairs Made Quite Unassailable by Vermin.

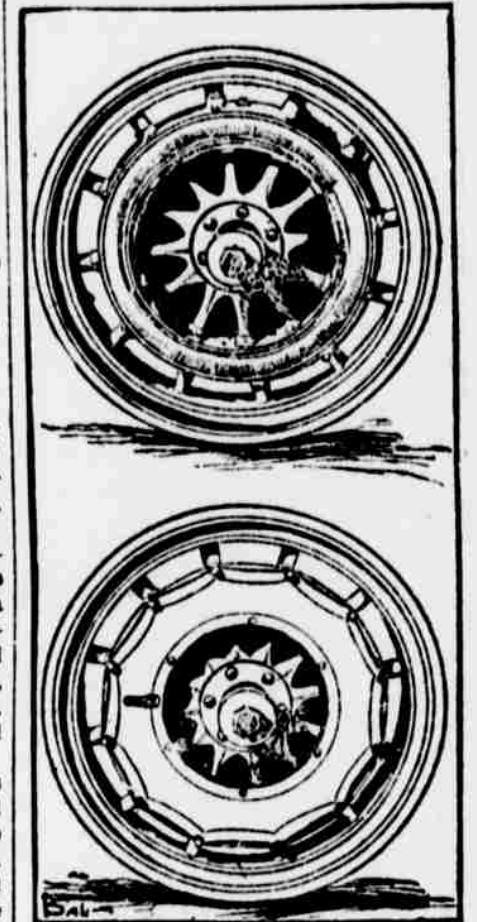
A European scientist has evolved a plan whereby furs can be made absolutely moth-proof. It is only the skin to which the fur is attached that attracts these creatures. The idea, therefore, suggests itself to substitute some other material not adapted as food for vermin, in place of the natural skin, and has been successfully accomplished in the following manner: The fur is stretched upon a wooden frame and is then dipped, hair side down, in a flat dish, the dish being filled with water and placed, with the fur, in a refrigerating room and allowed to freeze. When the fur is frozen to a solid block the skin is sawed off with a circular saw. It can be further utilized for the manufacture of leather. The surface of the ice block is allowed to melt down a small distance so as to bring out the ends of the hairs, and then a number of layers of rubber solution are applied. After this has set the ice block is melted off, leaving the hair firmly rooted in the rubber. The result perfectly resembles natural fur, but differs from it in being quite unassailable by vermin.

## PUNCTURELESS TIRE IS NEW

Kansas City Man Has Invented Wheel With Cushion of Air Inside—Is Soft-Riding.

Ever since a man discovered how to make a soft-riding tire by wrapping the product of the rubber tree around compressed air, other men have been trying to devise a way to protect that soft-riding device from damaging contact with the unfeeling roadway, its tin cans and broken glass and sharp stones, and so on.

One of the most recent devices is invented by E. Stewart of Kansas City. Mr. Stewart has a pneumatic tire, all right, but he hides it away in the wheel, so that the only surface it encounters is of smooth metal, adjusted



Tire Inside the Wheel.

so there is no chafing. The outer rim is shod with an ordinary solid rubber tire. Mr. Stewart says the hidden pneumatic tube does all the work of one exposed to the road, absorbing shocks and jars, and that it will last indefinitely. He has equipped his pleasure car with the device and is demonstrating it to factory representatives and other interested persons.

## NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Tests of human bones show them to be 50 per cent. stronger than hickory. The United States spends every year \$11,500,000 for education in art alone.

An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

If blindfolded, it is said no man is able to stand five minutes without moving.

A method of planting eyelashes and eyebrows has been developed by a French surgeon.

In eastern Turkestan sheep are used as common beasts of burden. They are said to be excellent carriers.

Cold air contains more oxygen than warm air, requires fewer respirations and consumes less heart energy.

A patent has been granted for an attachment to rocking chairs, which operates a fan to cool the occupant.

A piano will be less affected by dampness if set against an inside wall of a room than if against an outside wall.

It has been found that the eye of a fly is able to see an object no larger than one five-millionth of an inch in diameter.

Any attempt to turn the knob or insert a key into a lock that a New Yorker recently patented rings a burglar alarm.

Nearly a thousand patents have been issued in the United States for devices to do away with the rubber tires on automobiles and other vehicles.