

PETRIFIED FISH AS A MONUMENT



This extraordinary petrified fish is erected in Wurtemberg as a memorial to William I., German emperor and King of Prussia, and dates from prehistoric times. It is twelve feet long with its head, which has not been discovered. The diameter of its throat is six-and-a-half feet.

business man. This was the type that had no particular ax to grind. They were "party men," who generally held their conferences with the "down town" leaders, and who played "politics" in a genteel way. They never contributed unless they knew where the money was going to, and they did not use politics as a means to an end. Sometimes they were chosen as aldermanic, or other candidates, and when elected made good officials.

They were often selected for positions of non-salaried prominence, and they represented what might be termed the passive respectability of the party. The "active" respectability of the parties was divided among the professional men, "big" merchants, small tradesmen and ward politicians, in proportions which varied according to localities. Sometimes one of these men would turn "reformer" and often he made a very persistent and active man behind the gun of reform. Reform, had as it sometimes is, must be credited with having accomplished much, both in local and national politics.

About the only way the average business man could be reached with political argument, was either by mail, or by a personal call. You never saw a "bunch" in your life so immune from campaign oratory. Many of them took their politics from their papers, and voted straight the ticket which their editor had selected for them. They might be induced to read campaign circulars if they reached the house on Saturday so as to be on hand for Sunday, but they "side-stepped" the meetings, unless some bright particular star of verbiage had been announced to speak. Nationality cut always a figure, sometimes more, sometimes less, in their predilections, but personal interest was the keystone of the arch of their political gateway. Occasionally a proposal to do something which might interfere with their ideas of right or wrong, or entail considerable pecuniary sacrifice upon them, would result in "mass meetings," which were largely attended, and at which much pyrotechnical oratory was indulged in. At these mass meetings they generally had the aldermen in the ward attend; and

communication with the ward leaders of both parties, and while they were of course patriotic, they did not allow patriotism to warp their commercial judgment.

They contributed to the legitimate expenses of the ward and municipal campaigns, generally had some sort of representation in the official rosters of the ward clubs, and displayed a commendable activity in public affairs from the simple reason that they could not afford to be "dead ones." Business men who were active democrats, or active Republicans, as the case might be, boldly hung the pictures of their party candidates on the outer battlements—meaning the plate-glass windows of their establishments. But of course if a man was an "all-round" politician, like the proprietor of a "thirst boudoir," he hung them all up. Democrat, Republican, Independent, Labor, Socialist, Socialist-Labor, and even, when washfully inclined, the portrait of the Prohibition candidate.

Now, your "business man" who was on good terms with his employees, was a political power to some extent. He did not control, by virtue of the Australian ballot, the votes of the men who worked in his establishment; but if he was a sawed man, and treated his men right, he could swing a good many votes the way he wanted them. What so easy as to have a quiet "talk with the men," showing them that the prosperity of the business, the success of the plant (the workmen's bread and butter, d'ye see) depended on the election of this or that set of men? Was it done? Well, Well! Certainly when a "boss" was disliked he could not have swung a solitary vote with a hawser, but when the men liked and respected him, they could be and were influenced by that magic argument, nationally celebrated, locally vital, the "full dinner-pail."

This argument could be used in any old election, from alderman to president. These big business men seldom personally held any interviews with the "small fry" politicians of the ward. They had their representatives to deal with the question, and when fully identified with any particular party, they were counted on to contribute to the campaign fund. The popular idea of money spent in political warfare is that it goes for whiskey and to bribe voters. Comparatively little goes for whiskey to what it was in the old days, and as for bribery, what's the use of "bribing" a man to vote, when he can take the money and vote as he pleases, and no one be the wiser as to how he voted?

The bulk of the money in campaign expenses goes for thoroughly canvassing the wards and getting all the voting strength out; for sending out circulars and other campaign literature; for hiring halls, and hack hire for orators; for brass bands and torch-light processions; for carriage hire to make a thorough canvass of the ward by the candidates; for the precinct captains on election day; for printing bills, and divers other expenses. The money that "goes over the bar" is what the candidate himself puts up as a rule. Now the business men contributed their checks to see the men win who they thought would be friendly to them in a pinch; they selected their party candidates when they could, and I am of the opinion that the most of the "big men" wanted absolutely trustworthy and reliable candidates who would not be too ferociously stubborn about granting any little "harmless" privilege. They were bitterly opposed to "graft," of whatever party they happened to belong to, but they had their individual ideas of what that harmful term meant.

For instance, suppose some highly reputable merchant wanted to elevate the sidewalk above his place of business to facilitate the handling of freight. Suppose such an elevation practically "hogged" that part of the sidewalk to the exclusion of the passing pedestrians who demurred at climbing up the elevated sidewalk, there to stumble over shibs and through piles of boxes and barrels. Was that any part of the public's business? Fish, and also Flea, Nothing is so obnoxious as the average pedestrian. He is always getting tangled up in electric cars, or cabs, or skids, or wheels, and having his plebeian anatomy defaced or broken by getting in the way of "progress."

Then there was another type of

BUSINESS VERSUS POLITICS

How "Couns" Are Effected and the People Wonder Why.

By ERNEST McGAFFEY

"Live Ones" Keep Talk on Available Politicians—In the Grounds Between City Hall and Lower Circles of Commercial Life.

IN knocking about in politics, speaking, electioneering, canvassing, and occasionally casting about for suitable candidates, together with the more active of the ward politicians, I often met with the "business" men of the ward. Men in all sorts of lipes, hardware and "soft ware," real estate men, grocers, butchers, bakers, plumbers, and other pursuits; coal dealers, printers, jewelers, restaurant men, tailors—it was wonderful what a variety, there was in the way of business enterprises.

Now, no man can carry on any business whatsoever in a ward without finding that politics is going to cut some kind of a figure in his chosen line. It may be directly, or it may be indirectly, but it is sure to affect him in some way. A good many business men simply shrug their shoulders and charge politics to "profit and loss."

The condition of a street or district was a matter of politics; the paving and sidewalk surroundings, whether good or bad, meant politics; the health of the ward depended on it; the lighting of the streets at night and the sprinkling of them in summer and the removal of the snow in winter was "politics;" the schools, parks, alleys, boulevards—why, the very air one breathed and the water he drank was a matter of politics.

And yet the majority of the business men dabbled only in politics as it might happen to affect their particular line of work. A paving contractor or a sidewalk builder was sure to be active; a grocer or a butcher,



Every Saloon Keeper Was an Active Partisan of Both Sides.

passive. Every saloon keeper was an active partisan of both sides, as could be readily inferred from the pictures of all candidates hung conspicuously in his windows, together with a representation of the flag of our country bringing up the rear. Some business men who have large interests, manufacturers doing a wholesale business, for instance, usually had some one in their company or corporation, who kept unassuming, but close, "tab" on political doings. These concerns sometimes wanted to "grab off" some out-of-the-way little chunk of ground for a stub switch-ent, to run in cars to their factories; or maybe they wanted to scare away some costly smoke-consuming device; or choke off a paving scheme; or save money in some other way. They very shrewdly, therefore, kept in close



Nothing is So Obnoxious as the Average Pedestrian.

when the alderman got up to speak, he knew what was expected of him, and usually "went with the current." If he didn't, he would "go up the spout" the next time he ran. The business men in the different wards had a great deal more power than they divined, but as "leftists" was their first thought, they left politics to the politicians; and thereby hung their scalps. But once aroused, and maddened by the sound of human oratory, and they would sometimes develop into a solid voting force that would sweep the politicians off their feet. But as a rule they were apathetic about everything but the fetish of "business."

Those who were business men and politicians combined, who had a paying business and a paying combination with official life, were not an unusual sight; and these were surely the subtlest in the game. If their candidate "lost out," and they were gently separated from the "trough," they simply smiled and went on doing business "at the old stand." If their candidate won, and they were retained in office, they went out at "the store," and also at the "city hall," thus both "eating their cake and having it," and outdoing in completeness the southern process of catching the "possum 'a-comm' or a-gwine."

ERNEST McGAFFEY. (Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

The Figures Settled It. Two men got into an argument during luncheon in the Astor house, rounda at New York the other day. One was from the east, one from the west. Each had many things to say of the infinite inferiority of the rest of the country. Finally the man from the east challenged: "Come out here an' get licked, you big stiff," he begged.

"You can't lick me," said the other, decidedly. "Cernly I c'n lick you!" shouted the man from the east. "Lookees here!"

He went to a weighing machine near at hand and solemnly climbed up on it. He peered at the dial for a moment. "There!" he said in triumph. "Two hunner and forty-eight pounds. Cernly I c'n lick you."

KNEE MAT



Perhaps one of the hardest household duties that anyone can be called upon to perform is that of scrubbing, and any device to lighten work of this description will well repay the cost and trouble that is entailed in its construction.

Our sketch illustrates a capital article for this purpose, and one that without difficulty can be made at home. It consists of a piece of wood about an inch in thickness and semi-circular in shape, the upper side of which is padded either with wadding or sawdust, and covered with coarse canvas nailed on at the sides or underneath. In the article from which this sketch was made, the canvas had been covered with a piece of fur cut from an old mat, which made it additionally comfortable to kneel upon. In front, and made of American cloth, there is a kind of hood which pulls over the knees and keeps the skirt from becoming wet. The mat, for want of a better name, is easily shifted about, as occasion arises, and such a device as this is invaluable in a case where stone has to be knelt upon, and may be the means of saving colds and other illnesses.

In the upper sketch, on the right hand side, the interior of the article is shown, and underneath there is a diagram of the shape of the wood. In another part of the sketch, the dotted line and arrow indicate the way in which the American cloth may be pulled up over the knees, to protect the skirt from splashes of water.

COATS IN HALF-LENGTH. A WORD AS TO MEDICINE.

Garment That Gives Graceful Finish to Hat Costume. Danger in Taking Drugs Not Prescribed for the User.

There is no more graceful finish to a hat costume than the charmingly transparent half-length coats of tulle embroidered in fine paillettes or with flosses, or of fine lace, whatever its kind. They are not only most becoming, but give an air of grand chic to the wearer if her figure is slender and shapely. One especially was of black tulle, very delicately wrought by hand with pink and black silk—the latter in traceries brightened with cut jet bugs. It was a low-necked model, with a bust inset of real Alencon, triangular in shape. At one point in the middle of the bust line there was a finish of a handsome jet buckle across a lace bow of Alencon, with finished ends. This coat had a slight gathering of front fullness on each front and caught under the jet buckle to give ease to the fitting across the bust, while at the same time producing a decidedly smart effect. The fronts, although open, were swept back on each side with a long downward curve, the back being half-fitting, showing the two long shoulder seams now so general. The half-sleeves were formed from the front and back pieces, and embroidered to correspond. In shape they were wide at the elbow and slit up to shoulders on the outside arm line, calling for gloves long enough to incase the entire arm. That long glove line enters as a feature of distinction into the ensemble, but for wear in extreme midsummer heat a transparent, close-fitting, wrinkled long sleeve to match the gown may be worn, made either of gauze, crepe de chine or lace, according to choice made.—Vogue.

Remodeling Last Year's Sleeve. In remodeling a part or the whole of any garment the first thing to do is to rip it up and clean and press well. After the sleeves have been carefully pressed they are ready to be cut over. Lay the pattern on the sleeves and cut carefully, according to directions. When the sleeves have been seamed up and the cuff replaced the sleeve should again be carefully and thoroughly pressed before it is replaced in the garment.

Any gown can be remodeled in this manner and made to look decidedly up to date for merely the cost of a good sleeve pattern and the time that the remodeling takes.

White in Different Tones. In these days there come so many fabrics that are near white that it is not necessary to get snowy linens in order to get the white effect. There are mustard-colored stuffs, pongees, linens, mercerized cottons and mulls that are delightfully refined and dainty in appearance. And if one does not care for yellow there are the rose color, the natural tan tones, the soft pale apricots, and the delicate grayish white fabrics. These do not soil quite as readily as the white goods, and are almost as youthful in effect.

To Keep Lace Firm. Nearly every girl does a little home dressmaking at one time or another. Some make nearly everything they wear, while it is the luck of others only to do the darning and see that things are in order generally.

A great many girls find trouble from lace stretching at the edge, especially around a Dutch neck or at the top of a collar which is made out of lace sewed together.

When once it has pulled it is impossible to get it into shape again, and to the end of its days it will never set right.

Before the dress has been washed bast a strip of newspaper under the lace, then run the edge through the sewing machine.

The paper, which is torn off when finished, keeps the sewing machine from catching the thread underneath.

Alcohol for Tender Feet. If you are starting out on your vacation and if you intend to do a great deal of tramping around, stow away this little hint in a corner of your brain and see how much good it will do after a lively game of tennis or a

AN INTERNATIONAL BIRD LEAGUE



WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT TO PROTECT OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

At present the work of the national society consists in forming new state Audubon societies, strengthening the weaker ones, maintaining a warden system, by means of which sea birds, such as terns, are specially protected during the breeding season, and attending to all matters of legislation. Besides all this, the national committee interests itself greatly in various bits of educational work, including the dissemination of illustrated leaflets. It is also a valued medium of exchange between the state societies.

Though the foreign methods in the struggle for bird protection differ from this country's, the movement is truly international. On the continent it has taken the form of international conventions or congresses. It was the German Ornithological assembly which first brought up the matter of bird protection in 1845. One Baldernus suggested the idea, but, according to the records, his proposal was first "rejected;" next year, at the meeting of the Saxon Agricultural society, "shelved," and ten years later, at the second meeting of German ornithologists, "ignored."

It was not until 1868, at the twenty-sixth assembly of German agriculturists and foresters, that a request was made by vote of the assembly to the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister to take measures for bringing about the formation of international treaties and agreements. Switzerland and Italy were the first states to join in the movement.

It was not until 1884, however, that the first international ornithological congress actually met at Vienna under the patronage of Crown Prince Rudolph.

On account of various delays, such as the death of Prince Rudolph of Hungary, who had been the moving spirit of the first meeting, and the quarrels between various officials, the second congress did not take place till the year 1891. It was held at Budapest, and little of importance was accomplished, though there was a general feeling that the matter in hand demanded close and immediate attention.

Finally, in 1900, the third international ornithological congress was held in Paris, and in 1902 the convention was signed by the delegates present. Its most important resolutions were as follows:

"Birds useful to agriculture, particularly the insect eaters, shall be unconditionally protected by a prohibition forbidding them to be killed in any way whatsoever, as well as the destruction of their nests, eggs and broods.

"It shall be forbidden, at any season and in any manner whatsoever, to seal nests and eggs, to take or destroy nestlings.

"The import of these nests, eggs and nestlings, their transport, the exportage of the same, their putting up to sale, their sale and purchase, shall be prohibited.

"The construction and employment of traps, cages, nets, nooses, lime-twigs or any other kind of instruments used for the purpose of rendering easy the wholesale capture or destruction of birds, shall be forbidden.

"It shall be forbidden from March 1 to September 15 of each year to take or kill useful birds.

"The sale or offering for sale of the same is also, during the same period, forbidden."

Among the nations represented at the convention were Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland. Italy sent delegates, but they withdrew early in the session. Two years ago, in 1906, Austria-Hungary incorporated the convention into its corpus juris. There is hope that the other countries whose delegates signed the convention will soon follow Austria's example. Already several of these nations have laws protecting birds to a certain degree.

French Doctors in Bad Way. The number of physicians in France has nearly doubled in ten years. There are now 20,000, and nearly 2,000 are turned out every year by the medical schools. Fees have decreased alarmingly because of this competition, and because of the diminution of disease due to hygienic precautions. In some districts in Paris a franc is all that is paid for a doctor's call.

Celluloid Explodes. A celluloid factory in Vienna, Austria, where several hundred persons were employed, was completely wrecked by an explosion due either to the ignition of celluloid dust or to the action of some of the powerful chemicals which are used in the process of manufacture. It is known that at least 17 persons were killed.

From His Own Experience. "Have you 'What Can Be Done with a Chafing Dish?'" asked the customer in the book store. "No," replied the haggard-looking clerk, who had attended a week night at my leather automobile cap, a pair of shoes, got my wife's hat and ate that, boiled a paper of tacks, ate

JUST A MODEST SUPPER

Boston Bull Was a Little Hungry, That Was All.

"The dog in his domesticated condition more nearly approaches the absolutely omnivorous than any other animal of my acquaintance or of which I have knowledge," said a Jersey resident. "The other day I became the owner of a pedigreed Boston bull pup that had spent his short life in a New York flat. He weighed 17 pounds and I deemed his avoirdupois would have relation to his appetite. However, he ate two pounds of dog biscuit, the bones of half a dozen lamb chops, a pint of ice cream and a quarter of a pound of marshmallows. We were just leading him out to see what he would take. Then he went out in the yard and tore up a rubber mat that stood three feet high and at that, leaf, stem and root. He then leaped the house and during the night ate my leather automobile cap, a pair of shoes, got my wife's hat and ate that, boiled a paper of tacks, ate

his brass studded collar and leather leash, upset and drank a jar of harness oil and arriving at a bottle of Platt's Chlorides capsize that and lapped it up and laid down at last in peace."

Celluloid Explodes. A celluloid factory in Vienna, Austria, where several hundred persons were employed, was completely wrecked by an explosion due either to the ignition of celluloid dust or to the action of some of the powerful chemicals which are used in the process of manufacture. It is known that at least 17 persons were killed.

From His Own Experience. "Have you 'What Can Be Done with a Chafing Dish?'" asked the customer in the book store. "No," replied the haggard-looking clerk, who had attended a week night at my leather automobile cap, a pair of shoes, got my wife's hat and ate that, boiled a paper of tacks, ate