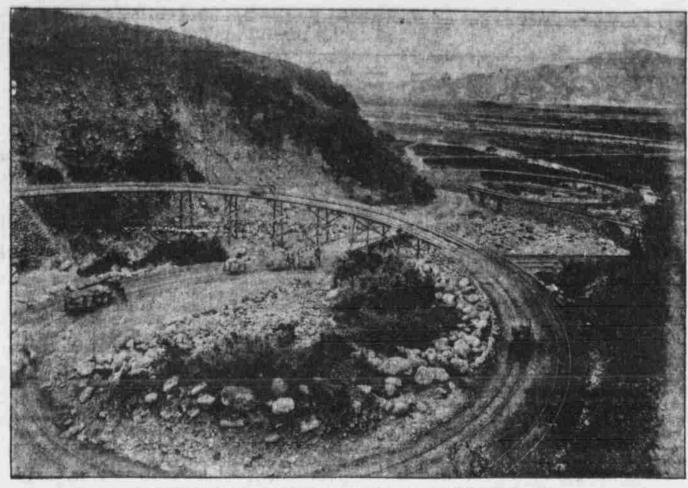
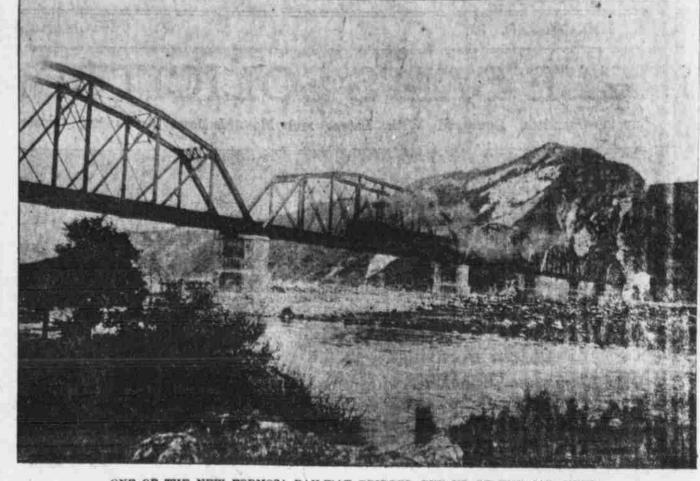
What Japan is Doing in the Way of Handling Its New Formosa Colony



FORMOSA VALLEY, SHOWING WINDINGS OF TEMPORARY TRACK.



BARON SHIMPEI GOTO



ONE OF THE NEW FORMOSA RAILWAY BRIDGES, PUT UP BY THE JAPANESE

(Copyright, 1909, by Frank G. Carpenter.) laid it on the table before us. This was of stant fall all the year round sufficient to Kaisha has three or four steamers a month manufacture. Now factories have been have no idea of the extent to which opium mentioned we have already established a OKIO, 1909.—(Special Correspond- papier mache. It was, I judge, about four generate electricity for the road and at the via Moji. The passage takes about four established in Formosa and Japan, and the is used in some parts of China. When system of light houses about the coasts; ence of The Bee.)-I want to inches high, ten inches wide and two feet same time not affect the irrigation of the days. There is a regular service of steamtell you what the Japanese are long. It accurately represented all the country below." doing in Formosa. Uncle Sam chief features of the country, including its "Tell me something about the railroads, regular connections with Fuchan, Amoy, to go by way of Hong Kong." is much interested in that cities, railways and roads. Baron Goto your excellency." island, and Secretary Taft re- pointed to the places as he talked so that "When we took possession of the island the steamship communication and our im- in a year?" cently sent a commission of the War de- it was really like taking a trip through we found a little road sixty-two miles long provements in the island the commerce partment to go through it and report to him Formosa. Said he:

with a view to improvements in our policy "We call the island Taiwan. You see it in bad condition and the route selected was large proportion of the foreign goods comes in managing the Philippines. Japan got is not far from the Philippines, and we are so inconvenient that we planned out this from here. The imports of the island now Formosa at the close of its war with a close neighbor of yours. The island is line running from one end of the island to amount to in the neighborhood of 36,000,000 China, just about five years before the about 300 miles long and it has an area a the other. We began work at both ends yen and the exports are considerably more Philippines came to us. The Island was little larger than Denmark. This half, fac- and pushed forward night and day in order than that. More than one-half of the imthen in the throes of rebellion, and it was ing the east, is very mountainous. Many to complete it at the earliest possible time, ports come from Japan and more than half coked upon as about the poorest piece of of the ranges are steep and some of the In places we employed light railways tem- of the exports go there." property in the far east. It had practically mountains are higher than any in Japan. perarily, using Chinese coolies to push the been offered to France and Great Britain Mount Niltakayama, which you see here, cars. Some parts of the road were very and refused. Its inhabitants were thought is higher than Fugi. It is about equal to difficult to construct. We had to carry to be only pirates and savage head hunters. Pike's Peak, and there are other peaks the track across valleys on bridges and mixed with the lowest grade optum-smok- of 12,000 feet and more.

to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops to make some very long tunnels, but we excellent some and it produces large crops are the kept at it and the road is now complete.

condition than the Philippines when we here that the people known as the head years to build the road, but it has been took hold of them. After the island was hunters live. The western part of the is- done in much less than that." ceded to the Japanese they had to fight land, comprising a little more than oneand contain the great bulk of the popula- railways." At the same time they begun to make tion. It is among them that the most of our work is being done. We have to protect these people from the savages and ministration within less than two years we have a line of police guarding the made" after its acquirement, and now, at the end mountain slopes from one end of the isof thirteen years, it is a fixed part of land to the other. They are aided by wire ing a new island of Taiwan," said Dr. fences beyond which the savages are not Goto. "And what is more we are now cial expenses and rapidly improving along allowed to go. There are guardhouses making the island pay its own expenses, every half mile or so, and several thousand and it will in time pay for all its imletters of mine on the awakening of Asia it is thus fitting that at least one should guards are always on duty. They have provements. We are putting roads everyrifles, and they patrol the line between the where. be written on the awakening of Formosa. In order to tell you how this nation guardhouses, challenging all savages who into all the towns. In 1896 there were only

quickened into modern life, I called this they are shot." Polting to the model, Baron Goto spoke

road station here in Tokio, Baron Goto is now one of the cabinet of the emperor. carried out in the future. Said he: He is the minister of communications; and as such has charge of the railways, telegraphs, shipping and other transportation the island running north and south from measures are sent over them every year. problems of Japan. It is now over ten one end of it to the other. That was com-, Our telegraph receipts are more than 1,000,years since he was made the civil governor of Formosa, and it was largely due to him that that island has been so rapidly and efficiently reorganized and retuvenated. He was for almost ten years in charge of its development, and no one can speak better as to its present situation and of that problem while I was civil governor lines have not been extended." During our conversation Baron Goto dams here and there in the mountains and and China?" brought out a relief map of the island and make reservoirs which will give us a con-

extreme. It was, if anything, in a worse homes of the savage aborigines. It is It was our original intention to take ten

their way from one end of it to the other third of it, consists of low alluvial plains. "In the neighborhood of \$14,000,000 or \$15. - to crush the cane and a number of new policy was largely originated by Baron to conquer it, and they kept a military es- These are inhabited by the descendants of 600,000. We shall build branch roads here manufacturing firms have been established. Goto, who is noted as a physician and as people who came over from China. They and there and shall open up the whole of Sugar has been raised there for hundreds a sanitary scientist, as well as a statesconstitute the civilized parts of the island the settled part of the island through of years and it is still the chief crop. The man. Said he:

Big Changes in Formosa.

"A great many. We are practically mak-We have introduced postoffices of savages and semi-barbarians has been come anywhere near. If they do hot stop forty-five places where postage stamps could be bought. There are now 600 or and about 5,000,000 other postal packages might be still greatly increased." go through the malls every year. We of a big electric proposition which may be have money order offices and postal savings banks with tens of thousands of de-"You will see that we have built a rail- positors. We have something like 2,000 understand that Japan supplies the world road clear through the western part of miles of telegraph wire and about 500,000 lieve we shall be able at some time to move year. We are using wireless telegraphy all the cars by electricity. I made a study in some districts into which the ordinary

"They are very good. The Osaka Shosen

ers around the coast of the island and direct or through Japanese ports. It used eighty-nine native and foreign firms en- have dug sewers and canais in the chief Swatow and Hong Kong. As a result of "How much camphor does the world use running from Kelung to Shinchiku. It was with Japan is steadily increasing and a it amounts in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000

> Sugar, Rice and Tea. "Is Formosa a rich island?"

"Yes," replied Baron Goto. "It has much excellent som and it produces large crops opium question. The Japanese do not allow thing that will grow in the Philippine islands will grow there. Sugar is proving and the authorities believe that they have especially valuable. Some time ago the adopted a policy which will eventually government imported seven American mills wipe out the practice in Formosa. This yield is now from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds per "I had had much to do with opium pa-

better the tea also and give back to it the high standing which it formerly held in the American market. The chief variety is known as Oolong. It was first sent to America in 1867, when it was worth more than \$1 a pound. The annual exports now amount to about 11,000,000 pounds, of which Oolong constitutes about one-third of the whole. I understand the tea is very popu-

Camphor Monopoly. "How about the camphor monopoly? I

with that drug."

"That is true and it is also true that most of the supply comes from Formosa. pleted last year. With its branches it has 600 yen per annum and they yield a profit Within the last year or so camphor for- a license is liable to be imprisoned for as about 250 miles of track, and it goes right to the government. We have a good tele- ests have been discovered in China, and long as three years or fined up to 3,000 through the most thickly populated part phone system established. There are sev- there is prospect of competition from that yen. As it is now, the government imof the country. It is now run by steam; eral hundred miles of lines and the tele- country. At present we have a monopoly ports and manufactures all the opium but the water supply is such that I be- phone calls run up into the millions a of the world's trade and the government used. The list of smokers is gradually dehas control of the manufacture and sale creasing by deaths, and in time we hope in order to protect the industry. When we to entirely abolish the evil." took possession of the island we found the "Do you think that China can abolish of Formosa and I find that we can put "How about your connections with Japan camphor blainess in a precarious state. No its opium evil by its recent prohibitory to develop the island as much as we can and more quiet, and it is believed that they efforts were made to spare the trees and laws?" the crudest methods were employed in the "No. It is an impossibility. You can

"About 8,000,000 pounds. Our revenue from a year. We restrict the production according to the demand and are thus enabled to keep up the prices. The camphor trees of Formosa are said to cover an area of many square miles and we probably have enough to supply all that the present policy." world will need for a century to come."

The conversation here turned to the opium to be used anywhere except in

"As to rice, we are trying to improve knew that it was a physical impossibility ture about 90,000." the product in quantity and quality. The to successfully prohibit the optum smoking people are now raising two crops a year among those who had been addicted to in most parts of the island. We expect to the habit for years. Indeed, it is almost impossible to stop the use of the drug even people?" when the man himself is anxious to do lar in America, and that its sale there opium to those who are not so registered, ing Japanese teachers for the native priand against the law for any one to import of the law subject one to a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen, or to imprisonment with hard labor up to five years. The government grants special licenses to habitual smokers, and any one who smokes without

most of the product goes abroad, either we took possession of Formosa there were we have improved the principal harb rs. be injurious to the people to suddenly stop under our management." the smoking and that such a prohibition could not be enforced. The result was our

Chinese of Fermosa.

"Give me some idea of the Chinese of Formosa. What kind of people are they, and how big a proportion of the popula-

"They form the most of the inhabitants. There are something like 3,000,000 of them and only a few thousand savages. The Chinese own all the cultivated lands. They populate both town and country and they are the real working part of the islands, They are mostly farmers, over 2,000,000 of them being engaged in agriculture. There are about 200,000 merchants and 90,000 fishtients prior to my going to Formosa, and I like 300,000, and those engaged in manufac-

> "Have you many Japanese?" "We have 50,000 or so."

"What are you doing to educate the

so. The only way to handle the situation, to make the use of the Japanese language it seemed to me, was to have a registered prevalent throughout the island. We have lands. The savages were glad to see the list of those addicted to the practice and a central language school at Taipen in orto have a certain amount of opium sold der to teach Japanese to the natives and are quite doclle. Schools have been estabthrough the government to them by the native language to the Japanese. This lished among them and men from certain licensed officials. It is a crime to sell school has a normal branch which is train- tribes have visited Japan. they are largely attended."

Formosa?" "Not now," replied Baron Goto. "The and to spend in Formosa the taxes col- will eventually be civilized. lected there. In addition to what I have

gaged in importing the drug. There were cities and have established sleven hospisixty or seventy different medicines con- tals and schools for training native physitaining opium which the people bought clans. The dredging of the Kelung harbor when the drug ran short and optum was alone cost \$1,000,000, and we have other used by all classes. At first the officials works under way and in contemplation favored the policy of prohibition, but I ob- which require large expenditures. Altojected to that on the ground that it would gether the island is materially improving

Controlling the Head Hunters. As I close this interview I see a statement in the Talyo, a Japanese newspaper, made by Mr. Imal, one of the chief Formosan officials, concerning the head hunters. He says that the aborigines have about half the land and that they number

100,000. There are nine tribes of the n. di-

vided up into thousands of clans or fam-

ilies, each of which is independent. The most victous of the tribes is the Atavai-This tribe still practices head hunting. Its members sally forth upon the people of the lowlands whenever they can break through the lines and bring back a head Mr. Imal says that they use the human head as a sacrifice offering at the time of The laborers number something sowing millet, and that in marviage the would-be bride seeks the man who has taken the most heads. Indeed, the tossession of human heads means influe ce. wealth and authority for the owner. This man says that the savages do not like the

Chinese, and that the head-hunting custom "We are establishing schools and trying originated largely because the Chinese have overrun the island and taken the best Japanese come in, and some of the tribes

Fighting the Natives.

or manufacture it. All this business is a where students are trained for the civil Altogether, it is doubtful whether Japan government monopoly and infringements service. We have railway and telegraph has lost more men in handling her savages sections. We have also some schools for than we have lost with ours at the Philip-Japanese children and some for native pines. Since 1896 there have been fourteen girls. We have established primary schools big fights and several thousand skirmishes. for native children all over the island and In these 282 Japanese and about 5.000 friendly Formosans have been killed, while about \$2,000,000 has been spent in defending the boundary line. This line runs along "Is Japan spending much money on the third mountain range, and there are five or six men in each guardhouse. The houses were formerly roofed with thatch, island is self-supporting. It is not only but the savages set them on fire with burnpaying all of its running expenses, but it ing arrows, and they are now covered with has a surplus every year which we can sod. The aborigines heve firearms and are devote to public improvement. We intend excellent shots. They are becoming more

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Progress Reported in the Broadening Field of Electrical Experiment

Province of Talwan.

its future.

tablishment there for five or six years.

improvements and to reorganize the coun-

try. The island was put under a civil ad-

the Japanese empire, paying its own finan-

the lines of modern civilization. In these

official residence near the Shinbashi rall-

Goto at his

HE director of the census has iselectric light and power stations are idle or in course of construction.

tions supply current for 555,921 are lamps

sued a preliminary report on the current, a total increase of 276.5 per cent.

34,642 wage earners and developed 5,858,- electricity is to be used as the motive grade will not exceed 1 per cent.

over 1902. These plants gave employment Over the 800 miles of mountain stretches will land the traveler in Idaho, and its cost probably \$75,000 a mile.

121,689 kilowatt hours. These central sta- power; 200-ton electric locomotives will In general the work on the west end of Root mountains, work is further along; the haul the trains. Down the sides of the the road between Butte and Seattle is grading is completed and the bridges are and 41,807,344 incandescent lamps. The Bitter Root mountains are pouring a suf- nearly finished on some of the divisions, built. In Seattle the terminal work is total horsepower capacity of the stationary ficient number of streams to furnish abun- but the long tunnels and the heavy fills scarcely begun. In view of the fact, howmotors served was 1,649,026. The increase dant power for all the electric motors will take some time to complete. Ralls are ever, that the greater part of the extension in lighting during the five years has been which the St. Paul will need to handle its now laid in five different sections, but the has been done during a time of financial

in the numbers of motors supplied with streams are to be harnessed at a cost of miles. On the Seattle-Tacoma line the track storage batteries these drums would be window. millions. The boldness of conception and has been finished from Black River Junc- made to revolve by the mere pressing of a the unobtrusive way in which the work tion to Summer, Wash. East of Seattle button or turning of a switch, and, of the United States. The sta- Building a Railroad with Electricity. is being executed challenge admiration. the road is completed for a distance of as they revolved, the cords would be wound tistics relate to the year ending. One of the greatest undertakings in the Through the fastnesses of the Bitter Root seventy-five miles, and work over the or unwound, and each sash separately December 31, 1907. The totals do history of railroading is the Pacific ex- range a tunnel 8,750 feet long is being Snoqualmie pass of the Cascades is being raised or lowered as described. This would not include isolated plants or plants that tension of the St. Paul road. More than constructed by electrical power and rapidly pushed. On one division there are not interfere, however, with the manual \$100,000,000 will be expended on this new through it will be operated trains hauled at least sixty fills to be made of an aver-The total number of establishments in line, which will reach from Chicago to by motors. One end of this tunnel will age depth of seventy feet, and the road 1907 was 4,714, an increase of 30.2 per cent St. Paul and across Montana to Seattle, open in the state of Montana and the other between Black River and the tunnel will

> Through the St. Paul pass, in the Bitter depression, the work in general is a marvel in the annals of railway construction

Harnessing the Sun's Rays.

ventor, has perfected an apparatus for storing the sun's rays and utilizing the heat energy thus developed to generate an electric current sufficiently brilliant to light his workshops. In two days of sunshine the device generates and stores enough electricity to last six days.

The apparatus consists of a framework placed where is receives the direct rays of the sun. This framework of thin steel is divided into squares, each of which contain sixty-one plugs. These project from cement, and come in contact with a thick glass through which the sun strikes. Filled in around the plugs is a body of heat absorbing material. The plugs are connected in series by strips of metal. The difference in temperature of the two ends of the plugs generates the electric current.

Electric Window and Shutter.

An ingenious device for opening and shutting windows at will has recently been patented by William B. Strong of Washngton and Easthampton, Mass. By means of Mr. Strong's invention, it appears possible not only for the invalid in bed to control absolutely the windows of the sick room, but also for the hundreds or even thousands of windows in modern skyscrapers, and the shutters protecting them, be controlled from a single point by single operator-which might conceivably be of great advantage in case of fire. Avoiding the details of a too technical or involved description, the invention consists in revolving drums placed beneath the sill desired position when raised or lowered tween his return from California in 1854 to

operation of the window. In addition, Mr. Strong would provide a locking bolt held normally in engagement with each sash by sultable means, such a spring, and repush button or switch. By this arrangement the locking bolt would be automatperhaps offer would appear to lie in the nowadays," said Mr. Edison. "A generating York."

Another Edison Prophecy.

about to revolutionize surface car traffic doubt that future investments will confine by means of his perfected storage battery, themselves to the battery system. tracted by means of a magnet in circuit battery equipment and the erection of com- mentation, till now I am convinced that I with the batteries and controlled by the paratively cheap charging stations, in ad- have the battery that is needed. I am satdition to the laying of rails.

most of the night is naturally a drain on the resources of any company, and after I have demonstrated the commercial prac-Thomas A. Edison declares that he is tleability of the storage battery I have no

It is the opinion of the inventor that tests "I have made no changes in the battery which he contemplates making on the Third which I perfected years ago. The elements avenue line in New York in the spring will are the same-nickel, with an alkali reacprove that future traction investments will tion-but I have made those improvements consist solely in the purchase of cars, the that are bound to follow steady experiisfied I could put a car into service today "I have been working on the storage bat- that would run a whole day without reically withdrawn by closing the circuit to tery for a number of months, with the idea charging, but there will be practical tests the motor. The whole idea is certainly in- in mind of avoiding the heavy investment for a couple of months, when we will put genious; such practical difficulties as might which goes with each venture of the kind a car on the Third avenue line in New

Quaint Features of Everyday Life

Baby Boy Saves a Girl. have been sweethearts all the a divorce from Anna Gillette.

The tide was out when Mildred fell from lodge meetings. the dock, and the little girl landed in mud so soft that she sank almost out of sight in it, and so thick that it held her in the grip of a quicksand. Johnnie landed beside her a moment later with a glorious splash, living near Silgler. Okl., captured five but he spread himself so artistically in his bandits who had robbed him of \$2,000, refall that he kept his own head shove the covered part of the money and made a slime, and was able to raise Mildred's face gullant but ineffectual attempt to land his so that she was able to breathe. But the same in jail. Two were wounded, but all nud was too yielding to allow the children escaped. to make their way to shore, and it was not until William A. Benedict and Edward Becks' house and stole his money. Armed Webb, attracted by their cries, ran out a line of planks that it was possible to pull the children to safety.

Wife Inveded the Lodge. Poresters, where he was preciding as chief "Hands up! Cover them, boys!" leading west,

time they can remember, so na- They were married in St. Lawrence turally Johnnie cannot under- county, New York, January 11, 1885, and, effected by one man, the men made a stand the fuse that was made about him Gillette declared in his petition, immedi- dash and escaped, but not until Beck had after he had saved Mildred's life. The lit- ately afterward his wife began abusing tle girl fell from a dock into the mud of him, continuing until life became unbear- today is searching the mountains for the Norwalk harbor, and would have sunk able. He was finally forced to leave their robbers. and been suffocated in the slime if Johnnie home in New York, following the lodgehad not jumped in after her and held her room episode, to escape the ridicule of head up until help came. But, as Johnnie neighbors and members of the order. said, when Mildred's mother kissed him. By taking him home, the complaint adds. how could any man-well, any boy-have she broke up the trial and he was forced of Cleveland's oldest residences to arti-

Bluffs Out Five Bandits.

and in the dark, James Beck, a farmer

Sunday morning the men broke into only with a revolver, the farmer started in prusuit and trailed the robbers day and night until at dusk Thursday he saw them enter the San Bots mountain, seventy miles southwest of Muskogee. Because his wife bearded the sentinels lay in wait until dark, and when the quin-

ranger at the trial of a member, broke up the robbers to believe they were sur-HNNIE HOGAN, 5 years old, and the meeting and forced him to go home rounded. Beck forced them to return Mildred Parrington, who is 3, and addressed him as "imp" and "Indian," \$1,600-all of his money they had left-and youngsters of Newark, N. J., George P. Gillette, of Spokane, was granted then attempted to bring them to Muskogee to jail.

Learning that their capture had been

House Full of Secrets.

Queer old secret tunnels, built sixty or seventy years ago, and leading from one done less for the girl he was going to to resign his office, as it was likely his wife ficial caves in the hillside above the Cuyawould come for him at any time during hoga river, have been discovered in the demolition of the old W. J. Gordon homestead, on West Ninth street, oppisite Lakeside avenue. W. J. Gordon, who gave In the San Bois mountains, single-handed Cleveland's largest park to the city, was the grandfather of Daisy Gordon Hanna Patton of New York, divorced wife of Dan

Secret stairways and hidden closets abounded throughout the building, and were located on every floor, secret cabinets being found even in the garret near chimneys. Just what purpose the tunnels and strange compartments served nobody

seems to know. Gordon was always considered eccentric but his addities in the construction of his home and grounds were never brought to passed around them pulley cords by means light. He was for years one of the largest of which their counter-weights, ordinary and invaded the lodge room of the Order of tet fell asleep Beck approached yelling wholesale liquor dealers in the central window sashes, are held balanced in the

George S. Cove, a well known Boston in-Gossip and Stories About Noted People When Grant Went A, Courtin', as she remembers it:

were both as ubiquitous and chittering as loved him best." most small girls are apt to be on such occasions. But, at least, I sat still long enough to admire my big sister's extreme prettiness as she stood in her bridal dress

Captain Grant was as cool under the fire of the clergyman's questions as he had been under the fires of the Mexican artillery. He did not look as if he were ashamed or afraid to be there, as I have seen some other bridegrooms look." Mrs. Casey also makes an important contribution to the controversy about Grant's gation. of each window. These drums having early habits: "Perhaps I ought to have said beforethough it will apply equaly as well here-

that during all the time I knew Grant, be-

the fall of Vicksburg, I never saw him in- think right, regardless of the sneers of Magazine Mrs. Emily Dent fluence of liquor. If he ever was, it was erward became my brother John's wife, them, though she felt deeply cut by the teacher?" We tried to be seen and not heard, but I injustice of them, and, perhaps, it is not fear we succeeded in being heard more than my place at this late date to gesent the anybody else. At any rate, I have since recent statements made by a prominent learned it from the lips of Cadmus Wilcox man in public life, under the very shadow (afterward General Wilcox) that I was the of Grant's tomb. Therefore, I will content most pestiferous little nuisance during the myself with saying again that if General whole wedding; that I was under his feet Grant was ever a victim of the liquor habit all the time when I was not under some- it was a condition which he happily conbody else's feet, and that he had most cealed from those nearest his heart, closest by the Baltimore American. heartly wished me in bed. No doubt we in their association with him, and who

A Sugar King's Story.

"The late Claus Spreckles," said a San Franciscan, "had one weakness of which he was a little ashamed. He could not beside her quiet, self-possessed soldier. resist the appeal of a beggar. Yet he knew that the charity societies are right, and that most beggars are imposters. "'Have the moral courage of your convictions. I said one day, as I saw him and of the combined knowledge of the

> 'Moral coutage!' Mr. Spreckles murmured. 'That is what we call on when we contemplate a mean action.

N A recent issue of the Circle toxicated. I never saw him under the in- others, was moral courage, the best kind. "Then, if a boy has a box of candy Casey tells of Grant's wedding not known to the members of his immediate like me yesterday," said a lad, 'and if he family. Charges that he was a heavy cats it all himself, without giving any to "During the ceremony I sat drinker were made in those days, and have people that have no right to it, no matter as quietly as I could on a pier been made since. General Grant never gave how much they call him mean and stingytable with Miss Amanda Shurlds, who aft- them any notice. Mrs. Grant also ignored that there's moral courage, sin't it,

Out of the Mouths of Babes. "It certainly was a remarkable thing that none of the wise people at the national capital awoke to the fact that Senator Knox was ineligible for a cabinet place until his selection has been made," said ex-Judge Christiancy of New York, quoted

"It reminded me of an incident that happened in Albany a number of years ago. when I was a member of the legislature. One day for some reason a member wanted to verify a certain passage from the ten commandments, but when the Bib's was handed him he did not know where to look. Neither did any of his colleagues know. Nearly everybody was aware that the divine laws were somewhere hidden away in the old testament, but this was the give a beggar a quarter. 'Send these fel- assembly. At this juncture a meek-faced lows to the charity specialists for investi- little page, a youngster of some 12 summers, piped up that if the gentleman would ook in the twentieth chapter of Exodus he would find the commandments. It was a rather disconcerting thing that a chum-"A school teacher once told her class that her of grown men had to acknowledge the the courage which makes us do what we superior information of a child."