

AMERICAN HOBOS ABROAD

Professionals Afloat and Ashore All Over the World.

MEXICO HAS BIGGEST SHARE

Characteristics of Self-Exiled Hums and the Variations of Their Teach—Some Soldiers of Fortune.

While the American tramp and bum is in evidence in every foreign city, no matter in what part of the world you may travel, in Mexico he is not only evident, but numerous, and so much so that to the tourist he is a pest. The American tramp, hobo, indigent American, "Weary Willie," or whatever you care to call him, will be found in every city and village of Mexico. With his pleading, begging story of hard luck and distress he is as strong with his plea for assistance as any bum you ever met on the Bowery.

The republic of Mexico has for many years been a haven for the American "Weary Willies." There are several reasons for the presence of this great number of begging Americans in every city in Mexico. For many years nearly all the skilled labor of that republic has been performed by Americans, and many of these men fell victims to the white drinks of the tropics and finally become common street beggars. The American tramp found Mexico a warm, pleasant country, with thousands of prosperous fellow citizens to beg from and always the sympathetic tourist to prey upon.

Leadsmen in Mexico. The government of Mexico has until recent years been very lenient with American tramps. The stringent vagrancy laws of Texas and other southern states drove many of the hobo element to the Mexican republic. Until recent years no punishment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was meted out to American tramps. In Mexico City today Americans are not punished for drunkenness, but receive medical attention and are held only until sober.

Perils of Native Drinks. Genuine tequila or mescal, if drunk in moderation, would compare with the strong drinks of this country. But it seems impossible for a foreigner to partake moderately of these drinks. The average life of the tequila fiend is from three to seven years, though I have known men of strong constitution to fight these poisonous drinks much longer.

The American bum in Mexico can be truly called a scientific worker. Class among them is as definitely and strictly defined as it is between the Four Hundred of New York and its underworld. The writer spent the night until the closing hour of 12 o'clock in the Arca de Noe, in San Juan de Latorra, Mexico City. This place has for many years been the rendezvous and hangout for American tramps. Located, as it is, a few minutes walk from all the leading hotels, the American bum has found it a veritable haven of refuge.

In this small, dark, foul, ill-smelling place, with its six marble-topped tables, a drink may be purchased for 2, 3, 4, 6 or 12 cents, Mexican money. In this place I met many brilliant and intelligent men, many of them Americans, who have helped reconstruct and build up Mexico. Here I met "The Harper," known as the cleverest American bum in Mexico. I found the "Queen" (owner) paid him all the respect due a gentleman.

"I have been a bum in Mexico for ten years," said "The Harper," "and while I manage to get along, things are not what they once were here. Many American bums and tramps 'work' the tourists, but they are poor graft. The railroad and tourist companies warn their patrons nowadays against the American bum, and the limit of a teach from this class is a pesos (25 cents).

Hobo Graft. "The better class bum," continued my informant, after I had made a distress signal to the fat Spanish bartender, "when he first hits Mexico City 'works' his friends, and later takes up all the resident Americans who are engaged in the same line of business. Then he watches the newspapers, which daily pub-

lish the arrival of American guests at the hotels. A pair of riding breeches and a pair of English puttees have made many a man call himself a mining engineer in Mexico. "As for myself, I have found the old-time American business man the 'Yall guy' for a strong touch. To get to this class you must be a good conversationalist, talk on any subject and make good. After a while you wear out, and you must then become a 'stool.' That is, the bum picks up a new fellow bum and sends him against the same people from whom he himself has begged money. The 'stool' and his pupil divide the amount obtained, and so well does the 'stool' know his victims that there is no chance for the student to hold out on his instructor."

I was much interested with my informant's talk, and after I bought drinks for him and several friends he introduced me to a number of the local colony. Americans and Englishmen, who had been rich and prominent, and who had, as civil engineers, built hundreds of miles of Mexican railroads. Here in this place had died "the Count," a Polish nobleman, victim of the "white line" drinks. I knew him when he was in wealth and influence, and had he lived six weeks longer, another \$30,000 would have been paid him. Here I met Jacob L., once the richest American in Mexico City, and who brought the first American sawmill to the country; a former captain in the United States army; an actor who not so many years ago was well known along Broadway; a former American naval officer; chemists who had drawn fabulous salaries from the leading mining companies; men of prominence in all walks of life—all victims of the "white line" drinks, and from them all "the harper," who had been my guide to Mexico City's underground world, received homage and respect.

Law of Trampdom. "There is nothing to it," continued "the harper." "The bum's money all goes for drink. No good tramp ever asks another for help, no matter how dire may be his need, but it is an unwritten law that a fellow tramp must always buy a drink."

The American bum has once in Mexico caused the American government to be involved. "Mike Green," an indigent American, was rounded up with a bunch of pennies and sent to the Valle Nacional, at that time a convict colony. There he died, and General Powell Clayton, the American minister at that time, started an investigation which led to the arrest of Candido Hernandez, a wealthy tobacco planter. The latter was in prison in Xuxtepec and Oaxaca for several years, and an indemnity of \$3,000 was paid Green's sister.

During the recent revolution many of the hobo element became soldiers of fortune in the Madero army and rendered valuable aid to the cause of the insurrecto leader. When the war was over they drifted back to the old haunts, and today you will find them telling their stories of hard luck to whosoever will lend a willing ear.—New York Tribune.

SYSTEM OF COLORS IN MAPS

Uniformity of Colors Coming Into Use by Map Makers Here and Abroad.

The use of color on maps has now been reduced by the best map makers to a logical system. Not very long ago maps of the United States each state was differentiated from those around it by a covering of color. A tint along the boundaries would have answered every purpose and left opportunity to use colors throughout the sheet as part of the scheme of symbols.

Many map colors are now copied directly from nature, and often those selected are particularly appropriate, as, for example, the common use of blues for water, the deepening blues of the sea as depths increase, the deepening buff and browns as the heights of the land augment, the yellow tints for arid and sandy regions, the greens largely used on maps dealing with plant geography.

The map makers of the leading nations are approaching one another more and more yearly in the use of map colors, and for public convenience it is hoped that some day there will be a uniform system of colors in all map symbolism.

The idea of a standard map of the world was first proposed by Prof. Albrecht Penck at the International Geographical congress, Bern, in 1881. He clearly showed the advantages that would result if the nations should co-operate in producing a world map of the comparatively large scale of one-millionth (1:1,000,000), or 1:5 statute miles to an inch. The project was heartily approved by this and later congresses, committees were appointed to promote the movement, and Great Britain, Germany and France began to make maps on the required scale.

Little practical progress, however, was made till after Dr. Gannett reported that

OLD CONCERN CELEBRATES

Carpenter Paper Company Passes Quarter Century Mark.

HAS BEEN HERE SINCE 1887

From a Very Small Beginning, a Large and Prosperous Business is Evolved by Local Paper Concerns.

The Carpenter Paper company, one of Omaha's leading jobbers, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this month, having started in business here in February, 1887. From a very small beginning the company has evolved a large and prosperous business, and is now considered the largest paper house in the middle west. The new fire proof building at Ninth and Harney streets, which the Carpenter company now occupies and which is said to be one of the finest in the west, is a striking contrast to the modest quarters which it first occupied and illustrative of the splendid progress it has made.

The year 1887 was a favorable year for a small mercantile concern to locate in Omaha with a view to establishing a permanent business in a rapidly growing community. It was in February, twenty-five years ago, that the Carpenter brothers gave up their positions in Chicago in the same line of business and brought what capital they could muster to Omaha and opened a small paper warehouse at 1114 Douglas street, in the old Goodman building. It was an especially opportune time for locating a paper warehouse in Omaha, as the line was not over-represented here at that time, and the consumers of printing paper in Iowa and Nebraska were nearly all sending their orders to eastern markets. The only handlers of wrapping paper were W. T. Seaman and the wholesale dealers in other merchandise. Thus the reception accorded to this young concern from the start was friendly and one of the contributing factors to the success of the concern was the fact that they were the pioneers in Omaha in the paper business and were enabled to make the most favorable connections possible with the best paper manufacturers in the United States.

Another fact which has aided this concern materially has been their policy of developing their younger men into positions of responsibility. Their men at the head of nearly all departments are men who have begun at the bottom and come up through the house, who are in touch with the methods and policies of the concern and able to carry them out to the letter.

One peculiar feature of the paper business is the fact that the volume of sales are not exceedingly large since the amount sold each customer is frequently very small, but a favorable feature is that the salesman for a wholesale paper concern can go into a town of a few thousand people and he finds consumers of paper in nearly every store. Hence the opportunity for a large number of small customers.

Another feature peculiar to the business is that paper is a very heavy commodity, and freights are so much more favorable in car loads than less than car loads, that it has made the distribution of paper economical from a large number of shipping centers, enabling Omaha to serve, not as in former years seven or eight states, but has compelled this company to establish distributing branches in Des Moines, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Lincoln and Butte City in order to compete successfully with local houses in these competing territories.

Thus the Carpenter Paper company brands are as well known in Oklahoma and Montana, in Colorado, Utah and Idaho as they are in Nebraska. Speaking of brands, this company has brought out a great many special brands in writing and printing paper which have become exceedingly popular to consumers in all these territories. It goes without saying that these brands must be excellence in order to maintain their standing against competing lines. This company has appreciated greatly the confidence that has been shown to them and their goods by the buyers of paper throughout the west. It is said that the entire stock of printing and wrapping paper carried by this company, in point of selection and variety, ranks among the very best in the country.

In celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary the Carpenter Paper company distributed gold among its employees this week and otherwise celebrated the occasion.

Mahmoud Wins From Russian. LINCOLN, Feb. 9.—Yousef Mahmoud the Turkish wrestler, won tonight from Ivan Romanoff, the Russian giant, in straight falls, the time being twenty-one and eleven minutes. Though heavier by nearly twenty pounds than his antagonist, Romanoff was no match in skill, and was continuously on the defensive.

WHY AMERICANS DRINK LESS

National Transformation Wrought by the Spur of Personal Ambition.

The American people are almost cured of drunkenness.

Notwithstanding the breadth of this assertion, it is a fact. A hundred years ago most Americans were confirmed tipplers; and to be slogged with drink at bedtime was the privilege and practice of a gentleman.

Fifty years ago inebriety had taken such a hold upon the American people that reformatory measures followed one another in about this order: The Washingtonians, Gough, Father Matthews, Reynolds, Murphy, the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Knights of Columbus, Temple of Honor and White Ribbon, all commendable means to wean people from family-wrecking, nation-threatening drunkenness.

Today it is a positive disgrace to get drunk, and a serious handicap to have a name for tipping.

This national transformation has taken place in practically the first century's history of our people.

It is a remarkable result for which there is a remarkable and patent cause. It must not be wholly attributed to religion, education, social dictum, moral sensibility, or any theoretical arguments. The mania for drink has been supplanted by a more mastering mania—personal ambition.

Ambition for achievement, position and power brooks no handicap; so Americans have made laws of deportment individually, and in cold-blooded concern for self the problem that neither prohibition nor moral suasion, nor both, could solve has been adjusted in conserving regulation of personal lives, with no pretense to beneficence, or humanitarianism.

This definite cause for diminution in drinking as an American habit is not popularly comprehended, nor conceded as the primal reason why drinking is less prevalent here than in other countries, but it is the real reason.

To prove it had not ambition been the stronger, the sudden practices of the side-saddled of a hundred years ago, and the debauching conviviality of fifty years ago, would have triumphed.

That's the answer.—New York Mail.

The Law Was on His Side. The New York pedestrian took his time in crossing Broadway.

He knew his rights and meant to assert them. The day before a learned judge had declared from the bench that pedestrians were not required by law to avoid vehicles in the streets.

The pedestrian had read this decision and knew the statutes were on his side. He advanced smartly. The next moment he was scraped by a motorcycle, jostled by a taxicab, hit by a runaway, bumped by a touring car and run over by an auto truck.

He wrote the learned judge from the hospital, detailing the facts. And the learned judge wrote back: "You acted strictly in accordance with the law."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The key to success in business is the judicious and persistent use of newspaper advertising.

February, 1912, Marks Quarter Century of Continuous Success for Carpenter Paper Co.



Wholesale Paper Dealers. Largest Distributors of Paper in the West. With Branch Homes at Des Moines, Butte, Lincoln, Salt Lake, Kansas City, Denver. Send your order to us for Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twine, Paper Napkins, Paprus Pie Plates, Wooden Dishes, Stationery and Holiday Goods. Omaha.

SOME GHOSTS WORTH WHILE

One Wrote a Message on a Slate and Thereby Saved Many Lives.

The apparition in a white sheet that drifts down the corridor of the old manner house and vanishes with a hollow groan is out of date. It is a useless, pointless being, that never was known to do any work beyond rattling a spectral feter or frightening a nursemaid into a fit.

Ghosts, like everything else in this bustling twentieth century, are beginning to toe the mark and to justify their existence.

An American paper tells us that a ghost has been running a sawmill at Butler, N. J. The mill was abandoned because the late owner failed to make it pay, but soon afterward the neighbors declared that it was running again, but oddly enough, at night and not in the daytime.

A man named Henson went to investigate, and when he entered the mill found that the saw table had been loaded up with a log. Presently the water gates were lifted and the circular saw began to revolve.

Then Henson became aware that a man was guiding the log against the saw. As he watched he saw the man eat himself up toward a log which was rapidly moving toward the saw.

He rushed forward, but felt a blow which staggered him. When he came to, the man sat laughing on the log. Next instant the big saw tore through the spectral form, which vanished instantly.

Down in Mexico there are ghosts which build walls.

In the ancient city of Queretaro stands a big one-story house at great age, which at the time that General Diaz first became president was occupied by one of his adherents, a fine old fighter, named Colonel Marrot.

When he died the place was bought by a lawyer named Valdemar, who pulled the whole inside of the house to pieces and put in electric bells and an electric lighting plant.

RICHEST OF ROYAL "LIDS"

Thousands of Precious Stones on India's Imperial Crown Used at Durbar.

Some idea of the magnificence of the new Imperial Indian crown used at the Delhi Durbar may be gathered from the fact that there are 6170 diamonds in it. The crown is formed of a bandeau supporting eight imperial arches, four crosses-patees with four fleurs-de-lys between, the whole being surrounded by an orb and cross-pate.

The bandeau is composed of two bands of diamonds, between them sixteen large clusters, four of emeralds and diamonds, alternated with four of sapphires and diamonds, while between each are eight large brilliant clusters, the whole of these being divided by trifoliated leaf ornaments.

The center cluster contains an Indian emerald weighing twenty-four carats, of extraordinary fineness and beauty, while the three remaining emeralds are remarkable stones. The four sapphire centers with their eight brilliants completing the center scheme of the bandeau are equally worthy of their positions.

The eight arches are formed by forty-eight large brilliants, each divided by diamond wreathing leaves, and enclosed by two outer diamond bands. At the base of these arches are four crosses-patees in diamonds, each with a large Indian ruby in the middle, while between are four diamond fleurs-de-lys, all having an Indian emerald of marvelous fineness and color for their centers.

The crown is surmounted by the orb of "monde" usual in an English crown. This is formed by a globe of brilliants with a cross-pate above, having in the center another magnificent Indian emerald of rare brilliancy and color.—New York Post.

A Slight Misunderstanding. Night was coming on, the storm was increasing and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the captain decided to send up a distress signal. The rocket was already lit and about to ascend when a solemn-faced passenger stepped up.

"Cap'n," said he, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any man's patriotism, but seems to me this here's no time for celebratin' an' settin' off of fireworks."—Christian Herald.

in the middle, while between are four diamond fleurs-de-lys, all having an Indian emerald of marvelous fineness and color for their centers. The crown is surmounted by the orb of "monde" usual in an English crown. This is formed by a globe of brilliants with a cross-pate above, having in the center another magnificent Indian emerald of rare brilliancy and color.—New York Post.

A Slight Misunderstanding. Night was coming on, the storm was increasing and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the captain decided to send up a distress signal. The rocket was already lit and about to ascend when a solemn-faced passenger stepped up.

"Cap'n," said he, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any man's patriotism, but seems to me this here's no time for celebratin' an' settin' off of fireworks."—Christian Herald.

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT. The ORRINE treatment for the Drink Habit can be used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whiskey, beer or other alcoholic stimulants. Thousands have successfully used it and have been restored to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Can be given secretly. Costs only \$1.50 per box. If you fail to get results from ORRINE after a trial, your money will be refunded. Ask for free booklet telling all about ORRINE.

Sherman McConnell Drug Co., Cor. 16th and Dodge Sts., Cor. 15th and Harney Sts., Cor. 16th and Farnam Sts., 307-309 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and conditions the hair. Prevents dandruff. Restores Gray Hair. Keeps the scalp cool and healthy. Comes only in a hair bottle. 25c. and 50c. at Druggists.

What Our School Children Are Doing--XXVIII



KINDERGARTEN CLASS OF THE CO LUMBIA SCHOOL.

S.S.S. NATURE'S CURE FOR BLOOD POISON

S. S. S. is known as Nature's Cure for Contagious Blood Poison because it is prepared entirely from the blood purifying and healing extracts of roots, herbs and barks taken directly from the natural forests of the land. It does not contain the least particle of strong mineral ingredients, and is so prepared as to aid in the upbuilding of every portion of the system, while driving Contagious Blood Poison from the blood. No unpleasant effects ever follow the use of S. S. S., such as stomach troubles, dyspepsia, mercurial rheumatism, etc., as is so often the case where other medicines are used. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and gently but surely, drives out every trace of the disease, cleanses and purifies the circulation, and by its fine vegetable tonic effects, assists the system to rapidly overcome the ravages of the disease, and regain its natural healthful condition. S. S. S. does not cover up or hide the symptoms for awhile, to break out later, but so thoroughly does it remove the cause that no signs of the trouble ever return. S. S. S., Nature's cure, is the surest and safest remedy for Contagious Blood Poison. Home Treatment Book with valuable suggestions and information, and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Piles FISTULA—Pay When CURED

All Rectal Diseases cured without a surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. CURE GUARANTEED or last a LIFE-TIME. EXAMINATION FREE. WRITE FOR BOOK ON PILES AND RECTAL DISEASES WITH TESTIMONIALS. DR. E. R. TERRY, 224 Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.