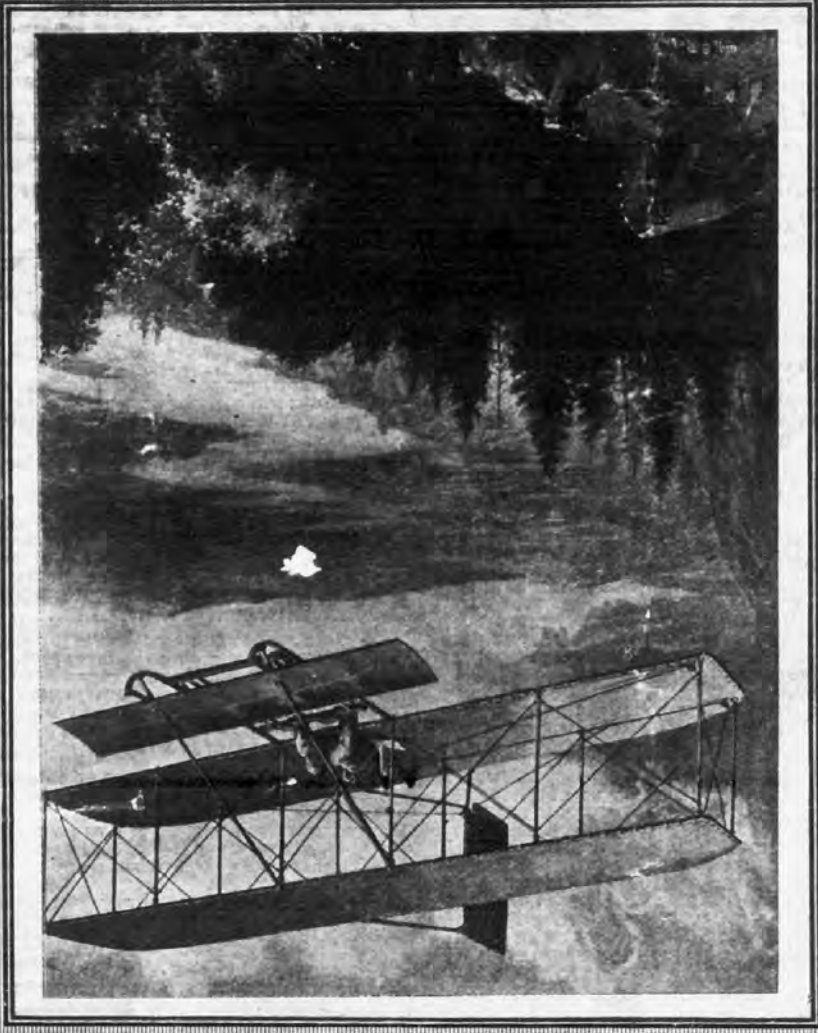


THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO



A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

The World's Chronicle

Entered 2670

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 10
WHOLE NUMBER 414

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

- 259 Progress in Aerial Navigation.
260 Battle Fleet Leaves Peru.
261 Tobacco War in Kentucky.
Southern Ry. Asks Government to Prevent Strike.
Coal Miners May Strike.
Northern Pacific Operators Refuse Wage Out.
Doings of Congress.
262 British Parliament on Kongo and Balkan Questions.
263 The Business of a Modern Bank.
265 Why Iron Is Barometer of Trade.
267 Peep at World's Crops.
270 Zig-Zag Journey in North and South America.
279 New Stamps Issued to Celebrate Franz Joseph Jubilee.

PHYSIOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. SEASONS:

- Which do you think are the more extensive, Peru's mineral or agricultural resources? (Look at your map.)..... 260
Do you think the reason why Vancouver's climate is mild is also the reason why vegetables can be raised in Alaska but not in Baffin Land, in the same latitude?..... 270
Could a twenty-horse reaper and binder be used to advantage on these Spanish farms?..... 267

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

- What other products does the Kongo send to the world? Do we use any of her products in our factories? Which of these products does Brazil also furnish?..... 262
Does your state furnish or manufacture any of the "barometer of trade"? Do any of your neighboring states?..... 265

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:

- If the Regie can't buy tobacco in Kentucky to what other states can it go for this product? Which of our possessions could supply the Regie with tobacco? Which other countries could sup-

- ply it?..... 261
Why should Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska farmers be especially interested in this Argentine news? In what other states would the farmers be likely to be equally interested?..... 267
Does your state add to this famous Vermont crop? Does it help increase either of our other sugar crops?..... 267

TRANSPORTATION:

- Why do you think Austria wants the privilege of building a railway across Turkey? (Is it easy for her to build roads to her own seacoast?).... 262
What parts of the U. S. and which of her possessions could make good use of the services of a man like Sir William Van Horne? Would he meet difficulties in these places such as were met in Guatemala?..... 270

HISTORY. CIVICS. ETHICS:

- What other great invention in navigation was made by an American in Jefferson's administration?..... 259
Do you think it would be right to make the decision under the Erdman law binding on a labor union and a railway? Why?..... 261
Who were some of the Admiral Graus of our first naval war?..... 260
Give several reasons why there are fewer men in America to do the work Robinson did than there are in Europe. (Art. 1, Sec. IX., cl. 7 of the Const. may help you on one reason.)..... 263

- COUNTRIES:** Alaska, 270; Argentina, 267; Austria, 262, 279; Balkan States, 262; Belgium, 262; British Guiana, 279; China, 266; Canada, 270; Central States, 259, 261, 265; Ecuador, 272; France, 259; Germany, 267; Great Britain, 259, 262; Guatemala, 270; The Kongo, 262; Middle Atlantic States, 261, 264; New England States, 267; Oceanica, 267; Persia, 262; Peru, 260; Russia, 262; Turkey, 262; Venezuela..... 271

Our Front Page Picture is from a drawing of the Wright Aeroplane made by W. B. Robinson. (See article on next page.)

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the U. S., arrived in San Francisco, Feb. 28. He has returned to this country to take up the duties of minister a second time.

The Shah of Persia narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an assassin, Feb. 28.

Captain William H. Van Schaick, master of the excursion boat General Slocum, which burned in East River, N. Y., in 1904, causing the loss of a thousand lives, has just been sentenced to ten years hard labor in prison for misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty as master of the General Slocum.

At a conference between representatives of the steel manufacturers and the railway officials recently held in New York it was decided to manufacture a new and heavier type of steel rail. The object of the new rail is to prevent wrecks.

Senator William Boyd Allison celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday March 2. On March 4 he completed his thirty-fifth year as a member of the Senate.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, last week underwent a surgical operation on his ear which for a day or two threatened to be fatal. The latest report states that he is recovering.

Publishers from all parts of the country are besieging members of Congress with petitions to repeal the duty on wood pulp and print paper. The publishers say the paper trust has made prices unjustly high.

Canada has ordered three detachments of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to different stations in the Northwest to protect the remaining herds of bison. (In what great park are some of our bison protected?)

A fire swept eighteen and one-half city blocks in Tampa, Fla., March 1. The property loss was \$600,000; 1,200 persons were made homeless, and one was killed. (What industries might be injured by a fire at Tampa?)

The Borden Milk Company, one of the largest milk companies in Chicago, has cut the price of milk from eight to seven cents a quart. This is considered an indication that Chicago milk dealers, in general, will lower prices (L. C., Dec. 7, '07).

Figures presented by Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that during January, 1908, 971 Japanese entered this country against 5,000 during January, 1907.

An avalanche in the Swiss Alps, March 1, demolished a hotel at the base of the mountains, and killed thirteen persons.

"The Day of the Air-ship Has Dawned"

—Alexander Graham Bell

LONDON.—In the flying-machine section of the British patent office there was placed a few days ago, among the other curious machines, a long, open, box-shaped affair. It looked very simple compared with some of the other machines with their great gas bags, frail baskets and cars; but this machine, it is said, has performed wonders in the air.

This aeroplane, as it is called, was invented by two Americans, Orville and Wilbur Wright. Two years ago they made their first successful flight. It was a great event on the farm near Dayton, O., when the Wright brothers took their aeroplane to the top of a gentle slope, ready for flight. Their machine was fitted with a gasoline engine* weighing 240 pounds, and carried fifty pounds of pig-iron as extra weight.

One of the brothers placed himself on board and the machine was started. The whirring propeller beat the air and the aeroplane darted forward. The man on board moved the rudder and the machine responded by circling about in the air.

Other and longer flights were taken. The machine answered the will of the operator. It rose and fell, as the

rudder in front was raised or lowered. (See picture on front page.) It cut figure eights in the air, sailed over a forest, dodging in and out among the trees. For thirty-eight minutes it stayed in the air, coming down only because the fuel supply for the engine ran out. During this and other flights the aeroplane traveled at the speed of thirty-seven miles an hour.

"For more than one hundred years," says Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who

is also an enthusiastic experimenter on aerial navigation, "the efforts of experimenters were chiefly directed to the problem of rendering the balloon dirigible; earlier experiments with gliding machines, and artificial wings, and the projects of men to drive heavy bodies through the air by means of propellers, were largely forgotten. These experiments had proved disastrous to the same experimenters so many times

that no one cared to risk his life further with them. The balloon was changed from its original spherical form to the cigar shape, a shape better adapted for traveling through the air. But the balloon is so light and frail that it is difficult to drive it against the wind, although it can be steered. So the tendency of aerial research today is toward the old lines of investigation that were pursued for hundreds of years before the invention of the balloon directed attention from the subject. The old devices have been re-invented; old, forgotten experiments have been tried once more. Again the birds are recognized as the true models of flight, and again men have put on wings, but this time with more promise of success."

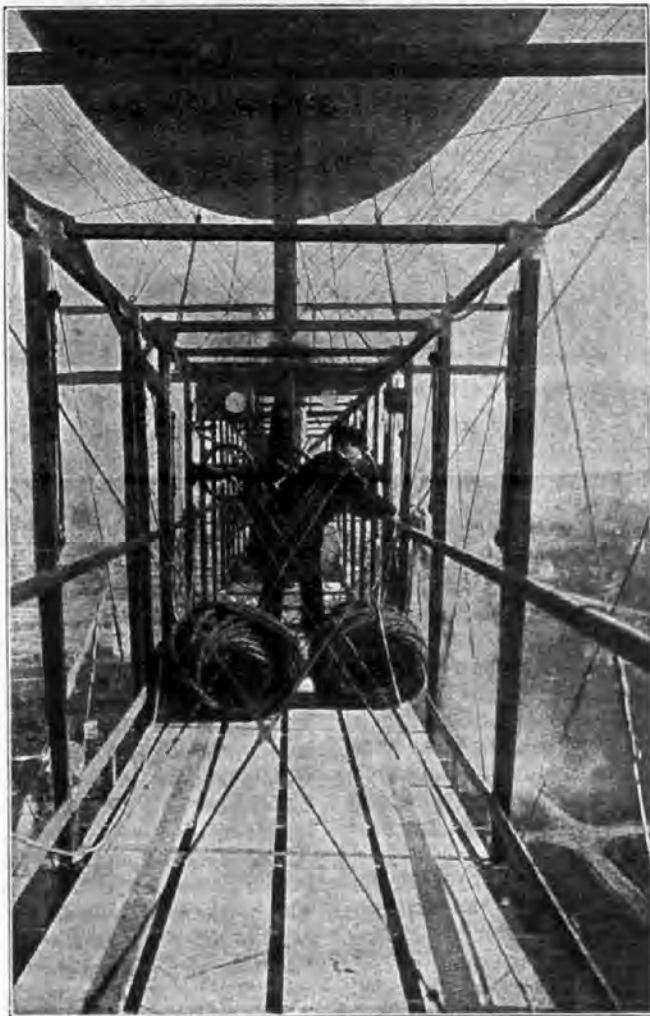
The machine of the Wright brothers

has excited so much interest throughout the world that the French Government has sent special representatives to Ohio to learn from the farmers what they know of the experiments of the inventors.

*Our picture shows the Wright machine without the gasoline engine. The motive power for this machine is furnished by the hands and hips of the operator.

On the Deck of an Air-ship

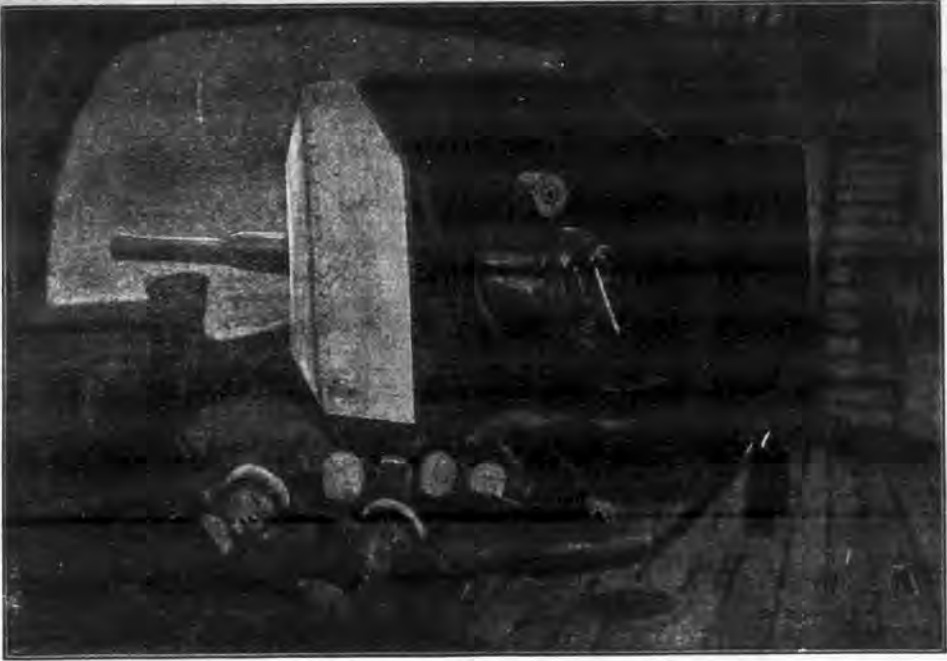
The first photograph taken aboard a dirigible balloon.



PHOTOGRAPH BY M. DELAGRANGE.

M. Kapferer, the pilot of the "Ville de Paris," throwing out ballast while floating above Paris.

Our Visit to a Nation That Never Says Die



Night Watch Sleeping by Their Guns.

FROM A DRAWING BY D. D. WATERS

CALLAO, PERU.—A bull fight and a regatta were two of the entertainments held for the pleasure of the sailors and officers of the American battle fleet during the past week. Sight seeing, also, has taken a large share of attention, and, while not so exciting as some of the other entertainments, it has given our American sailor boys new lessons in patriotism.

Peru is a land of great resources; the climate is charming, for though it is almost under the equator, the Antarctic Ocean current tempers the heat; but the secret of the nation's prosperity is the patriotic, persistent spirit of her people, who never know when they are beaten. Peru has had troubles enough in the last four centuries to blot out any but a fighting nation, yet, today, she is entering upon the most prosperous period of her history.

Her old Inca civilization was destroyed by the Spaniards; her temples were ruined; her rich public buildings stripped of their gold, silver and jewels; her fine roads allowed to become impassable.

Eighty years ago the Spaniards were turned out, and the country deluged in blood in the long series of revolutions that followed. Next, in the 70's, Chile sunk Peru's navy, took from her the two valuable states, Arica and Tacna, the Guano Islands and the nitrate beds, her chief sources of wealth.

In this war the first test of modern, ironclad warships was made. Not until nearly all the Peruvian crew were killed, their vessel riddled, and Admiral Grau himself lay dead in the turret, did the Peruvian ship surrender to the two Chilean ships that had attacked it. Today, when the roll is called in the Peruvian navy, the first name called is that of Admiral Grau, and an ensign answers, "Absent, but accounted for."

Peru had not recovered from the war with Chile, when a bloody revolution broke out in 1895 and the country was plunged into civil wars.

But she is again on the road to recovery. Her credit is good. Railways are being pushed into the interior from half a dozen ports. American capital is pouring into Peru; her copper and silver mines are being developed; her rubber forests explored, and her cotton, sugar, and coffee plantations made to yield large revenues.

Like most of the other South American republics, Peru points to Simon Bolivar as her liberator and hero. (See Zig-Zag Journey.) This young soldier was, doubtless, selfish and domineering. One of South America's most careful historians, Mr. Dawson, describes him in this way: "From his earliest childhood a little feudal lord, owing obedience to no parent (he was left an orphan at three years of age) with hundreds of slaves at his orders, his precocious intellect the object of that ruinous admiration with which thoughtless strangers and servants spoil a rich and lonely child, his naturally strong will uncurbed by any discipline, he grew into manhood—arrogant, uncompromising, solitary, a deep thinker, wildly ambitious, marvelously brilliant, though lacking steady common sense."

This was the young man who, when he visited the tomb of Washington in the United States, dedicated himself to the cause of independence in his own country, Venezuela, and afterward led both that country, Peru and others of the South American republics to liberty.

In the speeches made at the dinners given the officers and sailors of the ships frequent reference was made to the exploits of the great South American

hero, and our officers prophesied great things for the country of the Inca.

On Feb. 29 the fleet pulled out of the harbor amid a roar of guns from forts and boats, the stars and stripes were dipped to the red and white of Peru, and the huge battleships were once more breasting the long rollers of the Pacific.

The Night Raiders and the "Hill Billys."

LEXINGTON, KY.—Assistant Postmaster White at Versailles, southeast of this city, was stamping the date on the incoming mail a few days ago. As he brought his stamp down heavily on one of the letters there was a loud report.

For a few moments the postmaster was dazed, but investigation soon proved that the envelope had contained a cartridge, which exploded when his stamp struck it. Moreover, there were in the same mail twenty envelopes, each of which contained a cartridge, a match and a letter written in red ink. These letters were addressed to tobacco planters and read in substance as follows:

Scouts inform us that you are determined to raise tobacco this year. We warn you to sign at once, agreeing not to do so, and to quit talking against us or take the penalty.

This is but one incident and a comparatively trivial one in the "tobacco war" that is being waged in western Kentucky.

This war has grown out of the efforts of the planters to combat the monopoly of the American Tobacco Trust and the Regie. The Regie is the organization which buys tobacco for the Italian Government and certain other governments of Europe. A Planters' Protective Association has been formed, which now numbers 27,000 members. Its plan is to have tobacco raisers put their crops in the hands of the association, agreeing not to sell them until a certain price can be obtained; also to limit the number of acres of tobacco raised.

The association has succeeded in putting the price of tobacco up to a high figure.

There are some planters, known as "hill billys," who will not join the association. An old Kentucky farmer, a member of the association, gave this explanation of how these people came by their name:

People who lives on hills always has goats. These goats is mostly billy goats. Now, you know what a goat is—always eating things he ain't no right to, and what he never done nothing for. Well, them people are like them goats. They won't do nothing for the association, and yet they try to take advantage of the prices that the association makes.

A persecution of increasing violence has fallen upon the "hill billys." Their tobacco and other property has been burned and their families insulted by masked men who ride about in companies by night. These raiders are not acknowledged as members by the Planters' Protective Association.

NOTES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

WASHINGTON.—The President of the Southern Railway has announced that he will apply to the Federal Government to mediate between the Southern Railway and its em-

Connecting Links. HISTORY: 1. What were some of the characteristics that Washington possessed, which Bolivar did not, that enabled our great leader to weld the colonies into a nation? 2. Did everything go on smoothly after we became free from British rule, or did we have internal troubles just as Peru had? 3. How did the War of 1812 help us to become a stronger, better governed nation? 4. What lessons about government did we learn from our Civil War?

ployés. The new Erdman law gives him the right to do this. This law provides that if a controversy between a railway and its employés is liable to interfere with interstate commerce, the Commissioner of Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall investigate the dispute and offer their services to the trouble whenever anyone brings any such trouble to their notice. Neither party to the dispute is obliged to accept the decision of the Commissioner and the Commission.

The Southern Railway has proposed to cut the wages of its employés, and its employés refuse to take the reduction. The railway officials say that because of decreased business they cannot afford to pay the present wage schedule.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The telegraph operators on the Northern Pacific Railway refuse almost unanimously to accept the cut in wages and other regulations which the road proposes to make if the nine-hour law goes into effect March 4. (L. C. Feb. 29.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Delegates from the coal mine operators and miners of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania met here, Feb. 27, to discuss the subject of holding a joint conference to fix the wage scale for the coming year. The miners were unanimously in favor of such a conference, but there was division of sentiment among the operators. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers advised the miners to suspend work after April 1, unless the operators agreed to hold the conference.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt has sent to Congress the preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission. With the report he has sent a message asking that Congress provide some way by which the proposals made in the report may be carried out. He suggests that a permanent commission be appointed.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Foss of Illinois, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to award gold medals to Bishops Charles H. Fowler and Joseph C. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to Edward Spencer, of California, for heroic conduct in saving life while they were students at Northwestern University about fifty years ago.

A bill has been presented in both houses of Congress to compel railways to furnish cars to shippers within a reasonable time.

The Interstate Commerce committees of the House and the Senate in a few weeks will report on a measure intended to prevent the railways from raising the present freight rates without good cause. The proposed law also allows the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent a new rate from going into effect until the Commission has investigated the justice of the change.

Looking at the World from Westminster Palace

LONDON.—Turn your telescope a long way from London if you want to see some of the things that are taking the attention of the British Parliament at present.

Do you see down near the equator, in the heart of Africa, tall, brown-skinned men and women gathering rubber in the forest? Do you see how their shoulders droop and how weary they look?

Those are the people of the Kongo State, oppressed by taxes which they work ceaselessly to pay.

Why should Great Britain be looking at the Kongo? It is under the rule of King Leopold of Belgium. But King Leopold has not ruled the country justly, it is said. Almost all the world has cried out against his reign. Not long ago he promised to turn over to Belgium the rule of the Kongo, and he hasn't lived up to his promise. He asks to keep interests there which Belgium cannot grant consistently with her own honor, especially as they would practically prevent the reforms which the world demands in the Kongo. Great Britain thinks that the world has waited long enough for King Leopold to act. The House of Commons has adopted a resolution asking the Government to do all in its power to have the Kongo turned over to some country, and in case that isn't done, to act alone or with the other Great Powers of Europe to see that reforms are established in the Kongo. Great Britain has treaty rights in the Kongo and she is a party to the Berlin Act, signed by certain of the Powers of Europe to see that reforms were carried out in the Kongo. Both of these facts, as well as her love of humanity and justice, give her reason to act.

On the other hand, there are some who say Great Britain is not acting out of love of humanity and justice. She has territory adjoining the Kongo, and has been accused of acting in her own interests, hoping to get a slice of the Kongo by attacking King Leopold's government of the country.

Now turn your telescope to southern Europe, that mountainous tract we call the Balkan Peninsula. Large companies of people are moving stealthily about among the mountains. Now they fall upon a village and burn it; now they steal upon pastures and drive off cattle; then they enter a barn and come out with all the fodder stored for winter use. On their way they come across a band of wood-cutters and

when they have passed, the wood-cutters lie dead in the forest.

Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia once belonged to Turkey, but they gained their independence. Macedonia, a state in Central Turkey, is as anxious to be free as the other states were, but Turkey still holds her. Turkey imposes unjust taxes on her and gives her people poor protection from the Servians and Bulgarians and the Turkish states that border her; she also allows the Christians of Macedonia to be persecuted by the Mohammedan Turks. None of the Balkan states has learned well that first lesson all governments have to learn—to preserve order,—and so a state of lawlessness exists throughout the Peninsula.

The Great Powers of Europe have an agreement with Turkey by which Turkey is bound to fix just taxes and to protect Macedonia, but Turkey has failed to keep her agreement. As in the Kongo case, Great Britain thinks the nations have waited long enough for Turkey to act. A report of the state of affairs has been made in Parliament, followed by the suggestion that a Christian governor should be demanded for Macedonia by the nations. This would, no doubt, be opposed by the Sultan, as history shows that such a step would probably be followed by Turkey's losing control of Macedonia.

The situation is further complicated by Austria's having obtained railway concessions from Turkey of which Russia is jealous, thus making discord among the Powers of Europe who would have to join in an attempt to secure justice for Macedonia. Another complication lies in the situation along the Persian frontier, where Russian soldiers have been sent to prevent the Turks from trespassing in Persia. (L. C., Feb. 15, '08.) Turkish soldiers are already assembling in Asia Minor.

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY: 1. What countries in Africa touching the Kongo has Great Britain? 2. If it is true that Great Britain wants a slice of the Kongo from which part of it do you think she would like the slice cut? (Remember Great Britain is building a railway from Cape Town to Cairo. When finished, will this road be entirely on British soil?) 3. Which other nations have possessions touching Kongo? 4. Why are European nations, especially those engaged in manufacturing, anxious to have possessions in Africa?



A Turkish Raid on a Village in the Balkans.

The Business of a Modern Bank



Article VII.—Taking Care of Our Neighbor's Wealth.

MR. Milton K. Robinson lived in the thriving Eastern city of Milford. He was a man who by hard work and careful management had acquired a fortune, and now he had made up his mind to quit business and enjoy his money. He owned great bundles of stocks and bonds, all of which paid him good returns; and if any one wanted to know anything about Milford real estate he asked Robinson, for Robinson had bought and sold real estate since he was a young man. He had that air of kindhearted friendliness that comes from well earned success and good living; he was genial, with a smile for everybody, and was glad to hold out a helping hand where he could.

Having made up his mind to rest on his oars and enjoy the fruits of his toil, Robinson turned the affairs of his business over to his son and gave his attention to spending his leisure. About this time Walker, an old neighbor, died, leaving his boy Charlie, a lad of twelve. Before his death Mr. Walker had asked Robinson to act as guardian for Charlie. Walker's fortune was not large, but by careful management Mr. Robinson felt he could get an income from it large enough to give Charlie an education and leave enough to start him in life when he should be ready to strike out for himself.

Not long after Mr. Walker's death Judge Cook of the probate court comes to Robinson and says:

"Robinson, there is a case in my court of a young man who has charge of settling up an estate left him and his relatives by his uncle. The young man doesn't seem to do very well and the heirs have appealed to me. They say he has managed the affair so badly that there is no prospect of getting the money left to them for a long time; and they say also that the young man is stealing some of the money."

"That looks bad, very bad," replies Robinson, with a shake of his head.

"Yes, it does look bad, and I want you to help the court out. You are just the man to take charge of that estate, because, with your knowledge of how to invest money, you can put things in shape so the property can be divided among the heirs."

"Well, I'm not in business for myself now, so I can spare some time to fix this up for you," says Robinson, and the judge appoints him administrator of

the estate and orders him to settle it up.

More Old Friends Need Help.

With these two affairs on his hands Robinson puts off the trip to Europe which he was planning. While he is working on the settlement of the estate, and investing the fortune of Charlie Walker, Brown, another friend, comes to him and says he wants to make his will and asks if he may name Robinson as executor. Robinson can't refuse to do an old friend a kindness and, then, it may be years before Brown dies and it will not be necessary for Robinson to give any attention to his affairs; so Robinson allows himself to be named as executor of Brown's will.

The fates seem to be conspiring to cheat Robinson of his vacation; for within a month Brown passes away and Robinson takes up the duties of settling up and dividing the property of his friend.

Three or four young men who are acquainted with Mr. Robinson and have his confidence, come to him and say they are going to organize a stock company to manufacture tin pie-plates. They want Robinson to take charge of selling their stock for them because he knows so many prominent business men who have money to invest. They will let Robinson have the stock for a low figure so that he can make a profit on its sale. Robinson consents to underwrite the new company, as a transaction of this kind is called, and begins to visit his wealthy friends who would be likely to buy the stock of the tin pie-plate company.

Instead of getting out of business, Robinson has become busier than ever. He has opened an office down town and since undertaking to sell the stock of the tin pie-plate company he has hired a clerk to help him in his business of trustee.

One of the Milford banks has been badly managed and fails.

"There is nobody better fitted to take care of our interests than Robinson," say the creditors of the bank. "If we can persuade him to give some of his time, we can afford to hire several clerks to help him."

The creditors appeal to the court and Robinson is appointed receiver of the defunct bank.

It is his duty as receiver to settle up the affairs of the bank so that the people to whom the bank owes money will lose as little as possible. In doing this his knowledge of the value of stocks, bonds, mort-

gages and real estate, and the best ways of disposing of these, come into play.* The court appoints several clerks to help him and he is paid well for the time he gives to the affairs of the bank.

The vacation trip to Europe is put far off into the future now, and Robinson, with a quiet smile at the trick Dame Fortune has played him, settles down to hard work again.

Why Trust Companies Grew Up in America.

In America there are comparatively few men of wealth and ability, like Robinson, who have the time to attend to the many things their neighbors want done for them. In Europe there are many men who have the leisure to do this kind of work. We Americans are a nation of hustlers; we hustle from the time we go into business until we have passed the day when we can hustle. So in our country there has grown up an institution that performs for the community all the services Robinson tried to do for his friends, and more. It is called the trust company.

The trust company has many advantages for doing this kind of business that Mr. Robinson had not. If Mr. Robinson had died, some one else would have had to take up his work. A trust company never dies; it does not go on a vacation; it cannot become insane; it never neglects its work; it is always on hand during business hours and can be consulted at all times; it is not so likely to be dishonest as an individual; it can be relied upon to act according to its instructions; it does not resign; and because of its wide connections it is in a better position to sell stocks and bonds and to invest the money left in its charge than any individual could be.

Other Things a Trust Company Does.

Besides the things Mr. Robinson did for his friends, the trust company acts as guardian for insane people, spendthrifts, drunkards, and other persons not able to take charge of their own affairs.

It acts as receiver for all kinds of businesses that fail; manages their affairs so that the creditors will not lose much money, and often is able to put businesses that have failed on their feet again.

It takes care of the property of people who have not time to look after their own property. For instance, a missionary who goes to Africa might leave his fortune in charge of a trust company to be managed for him.

One of the most important services a trust company does the community is to act as trustee of bonds issued by a corporation. When a corporation issues bonds it turns over to the people who buy them some of its property as a pledge that the bonds and the interest on them will be paid. As long as the corporation does as it promises to do in its bonds, it keeps its property; but if it fails to pay the interest on the bonds, or the bonds themselves when they become due, it must give up its property to the bondholders, just as a man who borrows money on his house and lot must give up his house and lot if he cannot pay back the money. In every bond issued

by a corporation some person or trust company is named as trustee. It is the duty of this trustee to act in behalf of the bondholders if the corporation does not live up to its agreement; that is, take the property of the corporation and either continue the business or sell it for the benefit of the bondholders.

Trust companies are very careful that they are not named as trustees in bonds that are not good ones; and in this way they protect people who want to buy bonds, but have no way of knowing whether the bonds are good or not.

Thus in a thousand and one ways a trust company does for the members of a community what the members cannot do so well for themselves. For all these services the company charges a certain per cent., sometimes small, as when it acts as executor of a will, sometimes large, as when it underwrites an issue of stocks or bonds and takes the risk of losing a large amount of money if it cannot persuade the public to buy the stocks or bonds. †

Trust Companies Act as Banks.

When trust companies were first organized they confined themselves strictly to this kind of business, but of late years they have added a new department, that of taking deposits of money from people just as a bank does. The laws regulating the banking department of trust companies are not generally so strict as the laws regulating banks; the trust companies are allowed to invest the money of their depositors in securities that banks are prohibited from investing in. But, as a rule, trust companies are managed as carefully as are the best class of banks and it is uncommon for a trust company to fail. When a trust company does fail it is only the people who deposited money in the banking department that lose, because the laws are made so as to protect the trust branch of the company against loss.

When a company undertakes to perform all these important duties for the community it is necessary that it be very carefully organized, and that the state have laws to guard the interests of the people who do business with the company. In New York State the law says that there must be at least thirteen persons in a trust company, and that the Superintendent of Banks must make sure that each of these persons is able to perform the duties of a trustee, and that the community will have confidence in them. Each member must own money in the company and be ready to act as a director if elected. In small towns with less than 25,000 inhabitants a trust company must have a capital of at least \$100,000; and in cities with over a quarter of a million inhabitants a trust company must have a capital of half a million dollars.

†It sometimes happens that a trust company or a group of individuals who buy up an issue of stock or bonds, hoping to sell them to the public, fails to persuade the public to buy. The stocks and bonds thus left on the company's hands are called "undigested securities." A trust company can use only the capital of its stockholders in underwriting stocks and bonds; none of the money left it by other people may be used in this way. Can you see why this provision is made?

Let never day or night unhallow'd pass
But still remember what the Lord hath done.

—King Henry III. Part II.

* You will remember that in our former articles it was shown that banks make their money by investing the money in stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, and loans to business men and firms.

Watching the Barometer of Trade

(Answer to Commercial Conundrum CCCXIV.)

THE CONUNDRUM.—Why are business men watching the iron and steel trade for indications of prosperity or depression in the business world? HINT.—What part do iron and steel play in erecting modern buildings? In making and repairing railways? In what other ways do they play an important part in the modern business world?

CHICAGO.—There were smiling faces in many homes in South Chicago and near-by towns when word went out, recently, that the Illinois Steel Company wanted 2,000 men to go to work in its slab, plate and rail mills, which had been closed for weeks. (L. C., Feb. 22.)

With this notice another was given which made glad a large number of railway workers. It asked that twenty-seven train crews that had been

laid off, report on the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, the steel company's road leading to Joliet, Ill., Gary, Ind., and other points.

The steel mill employes and the railway men were not the only ones who heard the news with rising spirits. Ever since the money famine began to subside business men have scanned the newspapers eagerly for items concerning the iron trade. If business in iron and steel were picking up they would feel sure that the business of the country as a whole was on the gain.

"Iron is the barometer of trade," is a business saying. There is no demand for iron unless the people of the country are buying, selling, shipping and building. If, on the other hand, there is produce to be shipped, railways will order rails for their tracks and structural iron for their cars. If people have money to spend, stores will be built; cities will grow and be improved—and a modern city demands a large amount of iron for the steel frame-work of its new buildings, its street-car rails, etc. The business of the iron foundries and the iron mines, of course, is in proportion to the orders given the steel and iron mills.

Why isn't some other commodity as good a barometer as iron? copper, for instance, which is used so extensively in electrical works? Experience shows that the copper market can be "cornered"* too easily.

Perhaps you think cotton would be a good indicator of the prosperity of the country, because so much cotton is used as wearing apparel. But the weather might smile on the cotton fields and make a large crop, or, again, an untimely storm might cut the crop



Unloading Steel Rails from Cars to Vessels at Lake Port.

in two. The price would vary in proportion to the amount harvested, and would be as dependent on the weather as on the buying power of the people.

What about wheat? Like cotton, wheat depends upon the weather. Besides, wheat is an article of food which even the poor in this country use in large quantities, and in hard times there is likely to be a greater demand for it, which, relatively, makes the price

go up instead of down, as prices should, according to rule. The output of iron is not influenced by changes in the weather. It is difficult to "corner" because many manufacturers of iron are interested also in iron mines. The amount mined and manufactured depends upon the demands of business, and is, therefore, the best index of that business. During some weeks since the money famine began to subside large quantities of iron have been sold; during other weeks sales of iron have been small; but iron merchants feel sure the trade is going to increase. In fact, at a recent meeting in New York, the iron and steel manufacturers of the country decided not to lower the price of iron and steel (L. C. Feb. 8. News in Nutshell).

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY: 1. In what states would the people be especially affected by a drop in the price of iron and steel? 2. Would the people in these states be especially affected by a drop in the price of wheat? By a drop in the price of cotton? 3. Over what transportation route does a large part of our iron ore go? 4. What grains go to market in large quantities over this same route? From what cities is the ore shipped? 4. Do these cities also ship grain? Why?

"Sing a Song of Sixpence, a Pocketful of—"

How pleasant is the jingle of a few pennies in a boy's trousers pocket. Girls, unfortunately, don't have pockets; they have to jingle their pennies in their purses. Money isn't everything in life, no, indeed, but it is the just reward in the commercial world. Our commercial conundrums are introductions to the business world—that is one reason we consider a money prize appropriate. Will you earn one? Don't neglect to state your age on the answer you send. Contestants must be under eighteen. The prizes this week go to Julian Thorpe, 1187 Perry St., Chicago, and to Bernice Brown, Davenport, Ia. Those deserving honorable mention are Miles E. Crawley, Oswald Hampsch, Patrick O'Brien, Will Kennedy and Ellen Olsen.

New Conundrum CCCXD.

How is last summer's short crop of hay in Ontario making itself felt in our cheese bills?

HINT.—What does your geography say the principal products of Ontario are?

* A market is said to be cornered when some one has bought up so much of the product that any one who wants to buy must buy of him. Of course, if a man owned nearly all the supply of copper in the country he could charge a high price to any one who had to buy copper.

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor

ELSIE GR DLEY,
GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
MAUD GRIDLEY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

APPLICATION MADE FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.—Michael Angelo.

OUR NEW NAME.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE makes its bow to its thousands of friends this morning and hopes that they will welcome it with the same fervor with which they used to welcome THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

To us who work on the magazine this change of title probably means more than it does to any of our readers. The carrying of a paper to success is by no means an easy task. It means hard work and struggle against difficulties, watching and waiting, hoping and fearing. It means great sacrifices of time and energy and long hours of thought and planning. So, whatever objections we may once have had to the diminutive sound of our name, they disappeared long since, and the name came to mean to us the great idea for which the paper stands.

But sentiment must give way to business in this as in many other cases. As we said in a previous issue, our principal reason for changing our name is a business one. It is difficult to convince people you are big when you are continually saying that you are little. Our magazine stands for one of the great forward movements in education—the connecting of the school studies with the life of the world. Every piece of news that goes into its pages is selected with this idea in view. Every boy and girl is interested in the happenings of the great world outside the schoolroom, where men and women are struggling for wealth, success, the honor of their country, the good of their fellow men. In our magazine we aim to take this interest into the schoolroom and connect it with the school studies. In this way we feel that we can make

the work of the teacher and the pupil pleasanter and easier, and can better fit each reader for the part he is to play on the stage of the world than he could be fitted in any other way.

This has been the aim of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE from the beginning, and it is the aim of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

The work of our magazine, great as it is, has only begun. There are thousands of teachers, pupils and parents who have never heard of our paper, for whom it has a message. We feel that they will stop to listen to that message more quickly under the new name than under the old.

A PATHWAY TO SUCCESS.

Superintendent M. W. Taylor of Prosser, Wash., sends us the following motto that is well worth learning:

"Be just what you can be, and all that you can be; and be that with all your might. Keep pegging away at something useful each day, and you will come out all right in the end."

The Emperor of China has granted a request made by the Imperial Board of Education that all Chinese students now taking short courses of study abroad at Government expense, be allowed to pursue their studies for five years longer. After this time the students will be examined and if they pass may be granted suitable titles and Government appointments. One of the rewards of good scholarship in China is an official position, and every Chinese school boy works with this end in view; for an official position in the Flowery Kingdom means wealth and leisure. Until recently, officials were chosen from the young men who could repeat the most of the sayings of Confucius and Mencius, and knew most about Chinese history; but now examinations are required in arithmetic, sciences and other studies pursued by scholars in Western schools.

FROST WORK.

These winter nights against my window pane,
Nature with busy pencil draws designs
Of ferns, and blossoms, and fine sprays of pines,
Oak-leaf and acorn, and fantastic vines,
Which she will make when summer comes again,
Quaint arabesques in argent, flat and cold,
Like curious Chinese etchings.—By and by,
Walking my leafy garden as of old,
These frosty fantasies shall charm my eye
In azure, damask, emerald, and gold.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

IF THIS PAPER HAS A PINK WRAPPER

it means that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew AT ONCE, using the blank inclosed. If you do not wish to send the money now, fill out and return blank. Your subscription may be continued and payment may be made any time within 30 days.

Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive a pink wrapper and a blank. This does not mean that the renewal has not been received, as it may have reached us after the copy containing the blank was mailed.

RENEW PROMPTLY.

Calendar of Harvests for March



When the "Sugar Snow" Falls.

RUTLAND, VT.—"Come, boys, it's time to get the buckets and faucets together. The sugar snow will be here one of these mornings and we want to be ready for it."

The Vermont farmer and his sons begin looking over the place for buckets, faucets and sap yokes; the sugar house is opened and aired, pans and kettles cleaned, and everything made ready for the first harvest of the year, the maple sugar harvest, which begins in March.

When the snow begins to melt, the ice on the river to thaw by day and freeze by night, New Englanders look for a fall of soft snow, the "sugar snow," which helps the sap running in the maple trees. Men go into the maple groves with drills, bore holes in the trees, and soon an array of buckets may be seen hanging under the faucets which have been fitted into the holes.

If the season is a good one the steady drip, drip of the clear sap may fill the first buckets before the last ones are in their places. Many of the maple groves are large, containing a thousand or more trees, and it takes several hours to tap all of them.

From the tree to the sugar house goes the sap, where it is soon boiling in the great kettles. Savory steam fills the place while the sap gets thicker and browner until it is a delicious sirup. At last it turns from sirup to sugar, and then comes the exciting time, the "sugaring off." Every one in the family is at hand with saucer and spoon to get some of the hot sugar and spread it on the snow to cool; for maple sugar is said to be the most delicious when cooled in this way.

Boys and girls in other parts of the country, however, are glad to get maple sugar from the tubs in which it is shipped, or even in penny cakes. Northern New England, New York, Ohio and Michigan produce most of our maple sugar, and the other states are largely dependent on these for their supply.

In Argentina's Corn Fields.

ROSARIO, ARG.—The rustling of the corn leaves makes a merry tune in the ears of Argentina farmers this season. Like the wheat, the corn crop is a bumper crop. It is now ripe and will soon be harvested and ready to be shipped to foreign markets.

Welcome the Clouds the Sea Winds Bring.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Creeks overflowing, vine-

yards dripping with raindrops and pastures water-soaked proclaim the end of a long drought. (L. C. Feb. 22.)

The vineyards and the dairy regions will be especially benefited by this rain. (How did the writer of the heading on this item know that the sea winds brought the rain clouds, when the item says nothing about the winds? Is the interior of Australia a wet or a dry region? Look at your map.)

Tucked Away from J. Frost's Fingers.

MUNICH, GER.—Snow sifted silently over fields where the winter wheat and rye showed a spotted garment of green and brown. It was with relief the farmers saw the fields turn white. Severe frosts earlier in the winter had injured the uncovered grain, and the protecting snow is expected to save the crop from further damage.

Rain Washes Out Spain's Crops.

BARCELONA, SP.—"Will the rain wash the wheat out of the ground?" cry the excitable Spanish farmers, wringing their hands in despair. In Spain, the wheat, barley and other crops are more liable to suffer from drought than from moisture; so, although heavy rain falls have been doing local damage, they may make a fatter harvest for Spain as a whole.

WHEAT—Mexico, Bengal and Central and Northwest Provinces (India) and Egypt.

OATS, RYE, BARLEY—India, latter part of month.

CORN—Argentina, New Zealand, Tasmania, Cape Colony.

FORAGE CROPS—PEAS AND BEANS, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Tasmania, Cape Colony. CLOVER, Egypt. ALFALFA, and WILD GRASSES, South Temperate Zone.

RICE—Argentina.

SUGAR BEETS—Australia, India.

MAPLE SUGAR—New England States, Ohio, Wisconsin and Canada.

COTTON—Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Bombay (India).

FLAX—Egypt, end of month.

SHEEP SHEARING—Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California.

VEGETABLES—Florida is now sending to the northern markets PEAS, TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS and SALAD VEGETABLES. The Holy Land, Egypt and Northern Africa also raise SALAD VEGETABLES in the winter. March in the Southern Hemisphere corresponds to September in the Northern. New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia and South Africa are digging POTATOES and ROOT VEGETABLES to store for winter, and eating the last of vegetables like TOMATOES. The under-glass gardens of the Mediterranean Islands, Italy, and Southern France supply the Berlin, Paris and London markets with greens in the winter.

FRUITS—STRAWBERRIES are ripe in Florida, Arizona,

Egypt and Algeria. ORANGES and other CITRUS FRUITS are in season in West Indies, Central America, Florida, California and portions of India. The western slopes of the Andes in Chili and Peru are purple with GRAPES. Chili is the only country in the Southern Hemisphere that makes wine commercially. Northern Australia has PINE-APPLES, LEMONS, OLIVES, FIGS and GRAPES. New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, South Africa and all North African countries are in the last month of their season for orchard fruits. APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS and PLUMS are ripe in the Southern Hemisphere.

NUTS—PEANUTS, Argentina. ALMONDS, Tasmania and Australia. ENGLISH WALNUTS, Tasmania and Cape Colony. CHESTNUTS, Cape Colony.

SPICES—PEPPER, Java, Zanzibar. TURMERIC, India. TEA—Java, Ceylon, Zanzibar.

CACAO—Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador (one-third of world's supply).

MEDICINAL PLANTS AND DYES—CASTOR BEANS, India. SAFFLOWER, Egypt. POPPY, Egypt.

FISH—COD and HERRING, Newfoundland, New England coast, Baltic Sea, Lofoden Islands, North Sea, Scotch and Irish coasts and islands. MACKEREL and HADDOCK, Scotch and Irish coasts and islands. WHALES, Atlantic Ocean from Barbadoes northward, Indian Ocean.

SKINS—Almost all northern countries contribute some skins to the fur market, but Canada—with Alaska and Siberia—is the source of the market's sup-

plies of BEAVER, OTTER, MARTEN, FOX, SABLE and ASTRAKHAN. Dawson City is now a fur market as well as a mining town, a new region having been opened to the fur trappers with the discovery of gold on the Yukon. MONKEY skins and wild-animal rug skins come from India and Africa. LAMB skins come from Persia. FUR SEAL, Hudson Bay, Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Japan.

ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS—ARGENTINA: Imbrachio for tanning leather. PARAGUAY: Sugar cane and tomatoes. VENEZUELA, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, YUCATAN: Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, rubber, cereals, and roots, especially in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. SAMOAN ISLANDS: Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), cocoanuts (converted, by drying, into copra for expressing cocoa oil), tobacco. The natives of the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS cut few cocoanuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. FORMOSA: Camphor. JAVA: Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, cocoanuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sago. SIAM: Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. SYRIA: Silk reeled every month. CANARY ISLANDS: Sugar cane and citrus fruits.



The World's Chronicle League

An organization of girls and boys who have produced something worthy of publication. Any reader, whether a subscriber or not, may compete in the contests. Each contribution must bear the name and address of the sender and be endorsed as original by the teacher. Competitors whose contributions are of superior merit will be given gold or silver badges. The next best will receive certificates of membership and will have their names placed on the Honor Roll; and competitors whose work shows merit but is not good enough for publication will be mentioned in the Merit List. As much of the work of Honor Members as space will permit will be published. All compositions must be written upon one side of the paper. The writing must be good, and the words correctly spelled.

TEACHERS.—Where an entire class writes upon a League Subject we suggest that you send us the best only, to avoid unnecessary work in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE office.

Contest No. 5.—Poems Must Reach Us Before March 31.

Write a short poem in quatrain, or four lines to a stanza, remembering to have the rhyme perfect, and the right number of words in a line. Ask your teacher to help you scan your work.

You might take for your subject,—“The Merry Old Man-in-the-Moon,” “Pussy Willow,” “March,” “The Tulips,” or any other subject that is suitable for an early spring song.

The League Badge.

The designs for the League badges have just reached us. Any boy or girl may well be proud to wear one of these handsome pins. The first-prize badges will be in solid gold; the second-prize badges solid silver.

The badges are to be made with either clasp or stick-pin back. Prize winners may have their choice. If you have won a gold or a silver badge in any of the League contests, please write at once and tell us whether you wish your badge to have a clasp or a stick pin back. Unless notified we will send the clasp back.

It will be at least two weeks before the badges will be ready to send.

Prize Winners.

The winners in contests No. 3 and No. 4 will be

announced in our next issue.

An Open Letter to World's Chronicle League Workers.

A large number of very excellent, carefully written compositions has reached the office, also much careless, thoughtless work. Of course, you do not expect THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE to publish anything that is not the very best of its kind; only the best is good enough for our paper. Now, when poorly written, wretchedly spelled work is sent in, the sender must not expect to gain merit mention. We must be honest; you must earn your mention, or it isn't worth anything. Use your dictionary, be sure you have complete sentences and correct paragraphs; try harder for the gold and silver badges—they are given for excellent work.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—John Ruskin.



The Saga of King Olaf



Henry W. Longfellow

At the request of teachers and principals we are publishing the last part of "The Saga," telling of the building of the Long Serpent and the great sea fight with Eric the Earl.

N. B. We are having printed additional copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE containing these poems. Teachers wishing a supply for supplementary reading or for the room or school library may obtain them at two cents each in lots of ten. If you wish copies sent you kindly notify us at once.

The Building of the Long Serpent.

Thorberg Skafting, master-builder,
In his shipyard by the sea,
Whistling, said, "It would bewilder
Any man but Thorberg Skafting,
Any man but me!"

Near him lay the Dragon stranded,
Built of old by Raud the Strong,
And King Olaf had commanded
He should build another Dragon,
Twice as large and long.

Therefore whistled Thorberg Skafting,
As he sat with half-closed eyes,
And his head turned sideways, drafting
That new vessel for King Olaf
Twice the Dragon's size.

Round him busily hewed and hammered
Mallet huge and heavy axe;
Workmen laughed and sang and clamored;
Whirred the wheels, that into rigging
Spun the shining flax!

All this tumult heard the master,—
It was music to his ear;
Fancy whispered all the faster,
"Men shall hear of Thorberg Skafting
For a hundred year!"

Workmen sweating at the forges
Fashioned iron bolt and bar,
Like a warlock's midnight orgies
Smoked and bubbled the black caldron
With the boiling tar.

Did the warlocks mingle in it,
Thorberg Skafting, any curse?
Could you not be gone a minute
But some mischief must be doing,
Turning bad to worse?

'Twas an ill wind that came wafting,
From his homestead words of woe;
To his farm went Thorberg Skafting,
Of repeating to his workmen,
Build ye thus and so.

After long delays returning
Came the master back by night
To his ship-yard longing, yearning,
Hurried he, and did not leave it
Till the morning's light.

"Come and see my ship, my darling,"
On the morrow said the King;
"Finished now from keel to carling;
Never yet was seen in Norway
Such a wondrous thing!"

In the ship-yard, idly talking,
At the ship the workmen stared:
Some one, all their labor balking,
Down her sides had cut deep gashes,
Not a plank was spared!

"Death be to the evil-doer!"
With an oath King Olaf spoke;
"But rewards to his pursuer!"
And with wrath his face grew redder
Than his scarlet cloak.

Straight the master-builder, smiling,
Answered thus the angry King:
"Cease blaspheming and reviling,
Olaf, it was Thorberg Skafting
Who has done this thing!"

Then he chipped and smoothed the planking,
Till the King, delighted, swore,
With much lauding and much thanking,
"Handsome is now my Dragon
Than she was before!"

Seventy ells and four extended
On the grass the vessel's keel;
High above it, gilt and splendid,
Rose the figure-head ferocious
With its crest of steel.

Then they launched her from the tressels,
In the shipyard by the sea;
She was the grandest of all vessels,
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as she!

The Long Serpent was she christened,
'Mid the roar of cheer on cheer!
They who to the Saga listened
Heard the name of Thorberg Skafting
For a hundred year!

The Crew of the Long Serpent.

Safe at anchor in Drontheim bay
King Olaf's fleet assembled lay,
And, striped with white and blue,
Downward fluttered sail and banner,
As alights the screaming lanner;
Lustily cheered, in their wild manner,
The Long Serpent's crew.

Her fore-castle man was Ulf the Red,
Like a wolf's was his shaggy head,
His teeth as large and white;
His beard, of gray and russet blended,
Round as a swallow's nest descended;
As standard bearer he defended
Olaf's flag in the fight.

Near him Kolbiorn had his place,
Like the King in garb and face,
So gallant and so hale;
Every cabin-boy and varlet
Wondered at his cloak of scarlet;
Like a river, frozen and star-lit,
Gleamed his coat of mail.

By the bulkhead, tall and dark,
Stood Thrand Bame of Thelmark,
A figure gaunt and grand;
On his hairy arm imprinted
Was an anchor, azure-tinted;
Like Thor's hammer, huge and dented
Was his brawny hand.

Einar Tamberskelver, bare
To the winds his golden hair,
By the mainmast stood;
Graceful was his form, and slender,
And his eyes were deep and tender
As a woman's in the splendor
Of her maidenhood.

In the fore-hold Biorn and Bork
Watched the sailors at their work:
Heavens! how they swore!
Thirty men they each commanded,
Iron-sinewed, horny-handed,
Shoulders broad, and chests expanded,
Tugging at the oar.

These, and many more like these,
With King Olaf sailed the seas,
Till the waters vast
Filled them with a vague devotion,
With the freedom and the motion,
With the roll and roar of ocean
And the sounding blast.

When they landed from the fleet,
How they roared through Drontheim's street,
Boisterous as the gale!
How they laughed and stamped and pounded,
Till the tavern roof resounded,
And the host looked on astounded
As they drank the ale!

Never saw the wild North Sea
Such a gallant company
Sail its billows blue!
Never, while they cruised and quarrelled,
Old King Gorm, or Blue-Tooth Harald,
Owned a ship so well appalled,
Boasted such a crew!

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World



"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."—Puck.

II. NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. A Nugget That Found Its Way into the Kettle.

SITKA, ALASKA.—(1,400. On island covered with dark pine trees, abrupt headlands partly conceal city from the ocean side. Mountains rise behind it. Frame buildings. Many singing ravens act as scavengers in the streets.)

"There's enough left for one more meal," remarked Mrs. Robert Henderson as she set the turnip kettle on the stove. It was nearly ten o'clock, and the pink dawn of the short Arctic day was glowing in the south. The frame houses of South Dawson lay half buried in the snow, while the smoke curled from their chimneys into the clear, cold air.

"And how many meals will that make?" asked Mr. Henderson, pausing in his reading of a two-months-old newspaper which the carrier, with snow shoes and dog sleds, had brought the day before.

"It will make just fifteen, and I say that's the most remarkable turnip ever raised in Alaska, or any other country."

"Any other country!" exclaimed Henderson. "Alaska's the only country in the world that can raise turnips like that. Talk about your vegetable gardens in the States! There's nothing like our short hot summers, with the sun shining nearly twenty-four hours a day, to bring the vegetables out of the ground and give them a fine flavor."

"Now look at that turnip," he continued, laying down his paper and bringing the remainder of the huge root from the pantry. "It was a regular gold nugget. It weighed just twenty-five pounds when I took it out of the ground last fall and it was as sound as a nut. I tell you, Alaska is the greatest place in the world for garden truck."

Mrs. Henderson smiled at her husband's enthusiasm. Alaskan vegetables certainly were fine, and their huge turnip had won almost as much fame in the country as a great gold nugget would have won. Had ships been running when it was dug, the Hendersons would have sent the turnip to Seattle.

Alaskan soil is so fertile that in some places the farmers never weed their gardens, because, they say, the weeds are needed to keep down the growth of the vegetables. The seasons come with a rush here; it is spring, it is summer, it is autumn, and then the long winter has come again. But the brief life of nature is a merry one. She puts on her gayest garments; the fields become carpets of many colored flowers in a night; the woods are green; the birds come from the southland and fill the land with melody. Farmers may work in their fields at any hour of the day or night. Then nature puts off her gay garments as quickly as she put them on. The swirling winds from the northern icefields drive the birds away and wrap Alaska in her cold, white mantle again.

It is daylight a few minutes longer here in the capital of Alaska than it is at South Dawson, in the Klondike, where the Hendersons live, and as we go southward the days grow long rapidly. We speak of the huge turnip raised on the Klondike farm to one of the passengers, and he tells us that the man who raised it, Robert Henderson, is one of the men who discovered the Klondike gold region.

2. The Story the Stakes in the Sand Bank Told.

VICTORIA, B. C.—(20,000. Lies on beautiful harbor. Shady walks. Park. Bay bridged by handsome viaduct. Several avenues lead to British naval station, two miles away.)

A group of men in coarse shirts knelt at the foot of a huge sand bank on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Near them a fire blazed, making a zone of heat in which the men could work. One of them slowly rocked a pan back and forth, while the others looked on.

"We've struck it, sure," said one of the men, almost in a whisper. "It's rich, too; there's fifteen cents' worth in that pan."

"Guess you're right, pard," replied the man with the pan. "We'd better stake our claims and leave for town with a few bags of this stuff."

In a short time the sand bank was deserted, except for some small stakes that indicated the miners' claims. The sand was taken to Victoria and examined by experts. The experts said it contained from \$43 worth to \$105 worth of gold to the ton.

This news is spreading among the mining camps of the world and it is expected that there will be a rush to stake claims on the beaches and sand banks of Vancouver in the spring, just as there was in Alaska when gold was discovered on the beach at Nome, and in the Klondike.

"Isn't it unusually warm in Victoria for this time of year?" we ask of one of the policemen we meet on the street corner.

"No, sir, it is not," he replies with emphasis.

"This Victoria climate is the finest in the world, never too hot, never too cold; just cold enough in the winter for the health, just warm enough in the summer for comfort. You won't find it 23 degrees below zero once in ten years and it never goes above 75 in the summer."

The warm Japanese current that washes the shores of Vancouver helps make the climate so mild and temperate. For this reason the miners on the beach could carry on their work during the winter.

We leave Victoria, cross the United States to New Orleans, then take one of the new line of steamers for Guatemala.

3. The Train on Which Prosperity May Ride.

PUERTO BARRIOS, (pwayr'-to-bahr'-ree-os) GUAT.—(1,000. Facing Gulf of Honduras. Mountains in distance. Unsubstantial looking frame buildings or houses of adobe. Palm trees about yards. Railway station. Many Indians.)

Never in all her history had Puerto Barrios witnessed such a sight. The white and blue flag of Guatemala floated from all the public buildings, and the railway station was a mass of bunting. The soft breeze from the Gulf made the palm trees nod their plumed heads as if they were trying to keep time to the playing of the band.

All the town had turned out to the celebration. The locomotive and train that were to form the principal feature of it stood on the track and toward this spot the people hurried. The train was to cross the country over a track that runs to the Pacific. The opening of this track was a great day in the country's history. Years ago the project had been started. A track was built from the Pacific to Guatemala City and from the coast inland almost to the mountains; only the central portion remained to be completed. Then the work was dropped, as so many improvements in these little Cen-

tral American countries are dropped before they are finished. Four years ago Sir William Van Horne, who built the great Canadian Pacific Railway, and Minor C. Keith, of the United Fruit Company, undertook to complete the line. The engineering difficulties were great but they were overcome and at last the first train was ready to start on its trip to the Pacific.

Speeches were made, salutes fired, the band played. Then the engineer pulled the throttle and with shrieking whistle and clanging bell the train puffed out of the station.

For a few moments the cheering crowd watched it as it wound across the fields; then it disappeared in the dense forest and only the echo of its whistle came floating back.

Few of the people who witnessed the departure of the train over the new road had any idea what it meant to Guatemala and the world. It had furnished a holiday for them and they were satisfied to return to their rudely built huts, do just as little work as possible, and keep in a cool place away from the damp, fever-laden air and the broiling sun. But this railway may change the whole course of their lives. It is one more sign that Central America is waking up, or rather, is being waked up. The new steamship line that brought us here was started by the United Fruit Company as a result of the building of the railway line to the Pacific. Freight will be transferred and sent across Guatemala, instead of across Panama or around South

America as heretofore. Loads of bananas, pine apples, and other tropical fruits will be brought to the port and shipped. Coffee, tobacco, sugar, and cacao, and wheat and corn from the high mountain plateaus of the interior will come over it. There are rich forests of mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, oak, and pine waiting for the lumberman's ax. There are

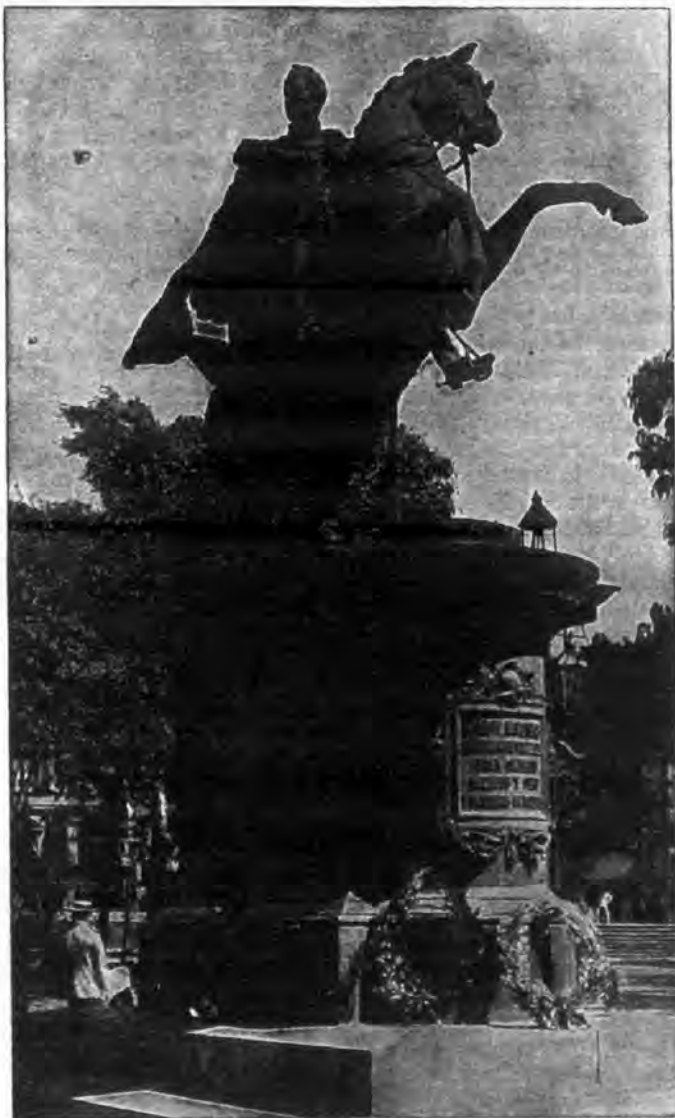
mines of gold, silver, lead and copper that can be developed, geologists say.

All this will come about as soon as Guatemala learns that most valuable of all lessons for a nation to learn—how to govern herself peacefully. Constant revolutions such as have torn this country and her sister republics have made it impossible for the riches of the country to be developed.

There are many signs that these countries are improving in govern-

ment. At the recent peace conference in Washington they agreed not to fight among themselves, but to work for the common good of all. In view of all this Secretary Root has asked Congress to appoint a minister to each of the republics; at present three ministers are appointed to the six countries. The building of the Panama Canal is largely responsible for the awakening of Central America. The people of these countries are being made to see that they have a place in the family of nations, and the United States and Mexico, more than any other nations, are trying to show them how to fill it with dignity.

We have said good-bye to Puerto Barrios and are steaming across the Caribbean Sea on a tramp steamer (there is no regular line) to Venezuela. (Don't



COURTESY INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Statue of the Great Liberator, General Bolívar, in Caracas, Ven.

neglect to draw in this new railway line on the maps of Guatemala in your geography and atlas.)

4. "Diva La Baseball."

CARACAS, VEN.—(72,500. Laid out in regular chess board fashion in the midst of a beautiful mountain valley. One or two-story, bright-colored houses. Parks ornamented with statues. Tropical gardens,

and plantations on the slopes of the valley.)

"Two strikes."

The black haired, black eyed pitcher, in his suit of snowy white, settled himself firmly in the pitcher's box and wound himself up for a throw.

"Three balls."

The pitcher settled himself again. The crowd held their breath and waited. Already they had caught the spirit of this new American game. From President Castro in his private box to the bare-legged, brown-skinned boys who crowded close to the base, all watched anxiously for the new throw. The pitcher wound himself up, paused a moment, then his arm shot out, and the batter swung his bat.

"Three strikes. You're out."

Wild cries of "Viva, viva," came from all sides, the ladies shook their bright colored ribbons, the boys danced on the grass; all were enthusiastic, but the enthusiasm was different from the roar that goes up at an American ball game.

Base-ball is rapidly becoming a great pastime in Venezuela. The climate of Caracas allows ball playing the year round. Some of the games are society events.

Accounts of these games were sent to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor recently by the American Consul, Mr. Johnson, of Puerto Cabello.

(Why do you suppose the consul did that? Why should Americans be interested in the growth of base-ball in Venezuela? Do you think Spalding & Bros. would be especially interested?)

Venezuela, like Guatemala, has yet to learn how to govern herself. In one of the numerous plazas we see the magnificent statue of Bolivar, the hero of Venezuela and all South America. (See article on the battle fleet in this issue.) Jealousy and distrust drove him from his country, and the prophecy he uttered on his deathbed seems to be fulfilled in Venezuela. "Independence is the only benefit we have achieved and that has been at the cost of all others. Our constitutions are books; our laws, paper; our elections, combats; and life itself, a torment. We shall arrive at such a state that no foreign nation will condescend to conquer us, and we shall be governed by petty tyrants."

The present ruler, President Castro, is one of those

petty tyrants. He first came into notice by starting an insurrection in the western state of Los Andes. He was a cattle raiser of the upper Orinoco Valley. His army grew as he marched to Caracas, until at last he was able to capture the capital and establish himself in power. He rules the country with an iron hand, and, bad as his government is, he is the only man for many years who has been able to maintain any sort of order in the state.

We leave Caracas, going down the winding mountain railway, past plantations of coffee and sugar, and groves of oranges, lemons and other tropical fruits to the coast, then by boat to Panama. After we have crossed the isthmus we go by boat to Ecuador. And a most expensive trip it is, costing us \$99 for a distance of 800 miles. (How much a mile? Compare this with railway and steamship fares in America.)

5. Will Tack This Line in Place.

QUITO (kee-to'), ECUADOR.—(80,000. Low houses, cracked in many places by earthquakes, set on a rugged mountain side. Ravines run through the city from end to end. Regular streets. Monuments. Library. Gardens. A city of perpetual spring.)

If you look at the map of Ecuador in several different geographies you will probably find that it seems to have several different shapes. The reason for this is that nobody knows just what shape the country should be. Colombia thinks Ecuador should be smaller than she is shown on some maps, and as for Peru, if she had her way, the whole of Ecuador east of the Andes would be cut off and tacked on to Peru.

Ecuador and Colombia have agreed to settle their boundary dispute by an arbitration tribunal of six members and a commission of four engineers. These men will meet here in Quito and, after deciding where the boundary line should be, will travel along the boundary, marking it out. Both countries have promised to abide by the decision of the tribunal.

The very substance of the ambitious is merely the shadow of a dream.—*Hamlet*.





The Lemonade Stand



From "Us Fellers" by Izola L. Forrester.

A trip to boyland, this charming book might be called. If you are an adult it will warm your heart with recollections of by-gone days. If you are a boy, or a girl, you will laugh over the tales of Billy Blair, Petey Johnson, and their companions, and wish that you, too, lived in Fairfield. The following story of base-ball and lemonade gives an excellent idea of the character of the book.

It was the moon of base-ball, in July. Down the long, dusty road to Petey Johnson's grandfather's back field toiled a procession of hardy, ardent base-ball champions. Ted Kitterly was catcher, because he owned the only mitt in the crowd. Chappie Lannigan had one bat, and Billy had a brand new one. Chubbie Lannigan and Douglas were just going to be fielders, and the girls were to sit under the apple-trees with the babies and do their worsted knitting over pins stuck in empty spoons.

"It's my bat," said Billy, when the back field was finally reached, and the crowd were choosing up sides. "I'm going to be first."

"I'm the feller that's got real base-ball pants on, and I have to be first," Petey spoke flatly, as one against all arguments.

"All right, but I won't give you my bat," said Billy, cheerfully shouldering his treasure and turning away.

"But it's in my field," called Petey. "Ain't it my field, Chub? Ain't it, Chappie? Ain't it, Ted?"

Everybody appealed to for judgment nodded solemnly and without favor. Billie whistled carelessly, and slashed at some wayside, feathery-tipped grass with the bat. It was hot and lazy, anyway. He didn't feel like playing base-ball. This time, in the city, from which he came, all the kids used to take boxes—you could coax them from the groceries—and have lemonade stands at the edge of the sidewalk. It was piles of fun. All you had to do was, get a big agate kettle and some lemons and sugar and two glasses, and keep filling it up with water. Then you sold lemonade to everybody. Penny a glass to grown-ups, and five pins a glass to kids. It was lots of fun.

The more Billy thought of it, the more the spirit of the missionary came upon him. He became almost docile when he let Petey take first base and hustle with the heavy bat. The score failed to interest him, and finally, after the rest of the crowd had wasted their lungs and strength and enthusiasm, and had begun to wilt under the sun of noonday, Billy unfolded his scheme.

The Kitterly house was selected as the best point of vantage from a business lookout. It was on the way to the depot and on a corner. Petey and Ted

got three oatmeal boxes from Hankey's, and Billy induced his Aunt Kate to hand over three preserving kettles and the sugar. Ted Kitterly and the twins brought the water—they were the smallest, and that was the hardest work—and the Tracys provided lemons. Elsie Hayden said she could get plenty of pins; but when she went home after them, she took them all out of her mother's dress pattern, and was punished by being kept at home; so she was out of it. Billy rambled carelessly all over his house, until his coat lining fairly bristled with pins.

When they finally opened for business it did look promising. The three wooden boxes were covered with newspapers, and the lemonade had lots of sugar in it, even if the lemons were scarce. Everybody sampled everybody else's lemonade, and pronounced it fine. All the "kids" in Fairfield congregated around the stands and stared enviously



COPYRIGHT BY KIDWAY-TRAYER CO.

COURTESY G. W. JACOB & CO.

Choosing Up Sides.

at the display. Even the doctor stopped in his automobile and bought three glasses.

"Gee," laughed Petey, clutching the doctor's payment in his moist, soiled hand. "Gee, he gave me a quarter."

Ted and Billy said nothing, but they looked at one another and stirred more sugar in their lemonade. And they bided their time. The postman came past twice, and drank largely, but paid only ten cents. About four o'clock Ted's mother, and Billy's Aunt Kate, and the Tracys' grandmother strolled over to see how the "little ones" were getting on. The little ones beamed and swelled with pride over the praise that was fairly shoveled over them, and sold many penny glasses of freshly watered stock.

"Now, I tell you a splendid plan, dears," said Aunt Kate, who was only twenty-eight and taught kindergarten. "Why don't you make some nice, fresh lemonade, real strong, and when all your papas come by on their way from the depot, you can sell them some, and it will be so refreshing, and such a surprise, don't you all think so?"

They all thought so. They highly approved of the idea. In fact, Petey, with his quarter and any number of pennies and pins, took on the airs and assurance of the capitalist, and went over and bought a

whole dozen lemons for his own particular kettle. It was not kind, Billy thought, and he spoke to Ted about it, and to the twins, and to Douglas, but they did not reproach Petey. They waited.

When the 5:33 had passed Fairfield it left quite a number of fathers behind. Aunt Kate was right in her surmise. The sight of the fresh, cool lemonade and the happy, expectant faces appealed strongly to the home-bound fathers, and Mr. Kitterly and Mr. Lannigan both patted Billy on the head, and told him he would make a first-class business man.

Billy said nothing. Compliments were pleasant, but it was Petey's baking-powder cash drawer that was filling, not his. At last Billy decided to try competition. When Mr. Tracy came past, he announced that his lemonade was only three cents a glass. Mr. Tracy bought three glasses and handed over ten cents, refusing change.

Petey at once rose to remonstrate when Mr. Tracy had passed on. It wasn't fair to cut prices. Billy said it was fair. It was his kettle of lemonade, and he could do what he wanted with it. While the champions argued, the Lannigan baby, Evangeline, grasped Petey's dog, Rags, firmly about the middle and stirred him into Petey's lemonade. Petey caught the familiar, half-drowned yelp, and saved Rags. The lemonade looked just the same.

Down the street came Mr. Titherington, highest prey of all. Mr. Titherington was rector at the little ivy-covered church away down on the street Elsie Hayden lived on. Mr. Titherington knew them all, and smiled delightedly when he saw the business enterprise of the three kettles.

"Mine's only three cents a glass," said Billy, casually.

"Mine's only two," hurled back his competitor.

"Well, well, bless my heart; such boys. Let me see. I shall have to be impartial, strictly impartial," laughed Mr. Titherington.

Along the street came Aunt Kate and Ted's two big sisters. "I will take a glass from each of you."

The boys said nothing, but ladled out lemonade. When the young ladies came up, more was ladled out, at Mr. Titherington's request, and then the blow fell.

"Do you know," said Aunt Kate, "I think Petey's lemonade is the best. It tastes stronger. You put too much sugar in yours, Willie, dear."

"I believe Peter's is the better of the two," exclaimed Mr. Titherington. "Peter, you may give us some more of that, if you please."

Billy's spirit rose at the cut. So did Ted's, but before either could say a word, even at the moment of Petey's triumph, Evangeline, the three-year-old, curly-haired toddler, flung out the blow that smashed the lemonade enterprise in Fairfield.

"Petey's is de best," she cried, hugging Rags to her heart, "'cause de puppy fell in his."

[And so the story goes on, chapter after chapter, through the long, lazy summer, until Billy goes back to the city in the fall. The author of "Us Fellers" is a mother. She is a real mother, too, entering into every joy and heartache of her own little "fellers" and their companions, as one might judge from the insight into boy life shown in this book. It is no unusual sight to see her playing with the children on the lawn, or even taking part in their sports in a near-by field. More than once, she says, she was interrupted in the writing of "Us Fellers" to tie up a cut finger or to bathe a bruised eye. The book is beautifully illustrated with colored pictures by B. Cory Kilvert. Each picture tells a story—a story of real humor and boyish fun.

("US FELLERS," by Izola L. Forrester. Illustrated by B. Cory Kilvert. 150 pp. George W. Jacobs & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.00.)

From Sea to Sea

Stories from the Battle Fleet as Sent by Newspaper Correspondents
on Board the Louisiana



Second Chapter.

THE NEW YEAR'S celebration continued with more and more freedom and merriment as the hours passed. Song followed song until five minutes before midnight. Then a dozen of the officers stole up on deck, one of them bearing a great Christmas palm branch fully twelve feet long. All was quiet until eight bells were struck, and then eight more for the new year. New Year's Greetings were sent to the Vermont on the illuminated semaphore, and just as the last letter of the message had been flashed, a great burst of song startled the officer on deck:

Happy New Year! Happy New Year!
We're happy and well.
Here's the Lo'siana
And don't she look swell!
We're a high rolling,
Rolllocking crew;
Happy New Year! Happy New Year!
Happy New Year to you!

The great palm branch was swung around to the danger of utter disarrangement of engine room signals, and the officer of the deck growled out something about a lot of wild Indians. A high flinging dance followed on the bridge, with the Happy New Year song shouted twenty times or more.

"Get out of here!" ordered the bridge officer.

"All right; we'll serenade the captain!" shouted the merry crew. Down to the lower bridge, where the captain has his emergency quarters while at sea, they went.

The captain got a good dose of noise, but being a discreet man never said a word. There was a rumor that he wasn't inside at all, and that, knowing what to do on certain occasions, he had decided to remain in his private rooms below, where not even an unofficial knowledge of high jinks could reach his ears.

Then the procession started for the quarterdeck, and, leaning far over the rails, with the stiff trade wind blowing the sound from the megaphoned throats of the singers, happy New Year's greetings were sung to the Georgia, 400 yards back. The ship heard it easily.

Then on through the Louisiana. The members of the crew were slung in their hammocks, but the noise of cat-calls, shouts and horns, showed that they were not sleeping on New Year's Eve, either. Every mess was serenaded by the party of officers, and the men sat up and cheered and shouted back New Year's greetings.

When quarters were sounded a little after 9 o'clock on New Year's morning all hands appeared and the usual formality marked the occasion. The captain came up and looked precisely as if his ship had been as quiet as the grave all night, and the members of the crew gave no hint that they had seen any officer roaming about the ship, contrary to all naval dignity, only a few hours before. No work was done after quarters, however, and extra things were served for dinner.

January 6 was the day to which every man with the fleet looked forward, for on that day more than 14,000 officers and men of the United States navy, practically one half its membership, crossed the equator, and fully 12,500 of them had to be initiated into the "solemn mysteries of the Ancient Order of the Deep." For Neptune does not recognize as a member of his domain any one who has not crossed the line. Preparations for Neptune's visit were formally commenced on Dec. 18, three days out from Hampton Roads, when "Fore Top, the official representative of his Majesty Neptunus Rex," received a wireless message to organize the members of his royal domain on the ship and prepare for the initiation ceremonies.

Every day after that mysterious proclamations were posted telling "land-lubbers, pollywogs, and sea lawyers" of the terrible things that would happen to them when they crossed the line, and the dire penalties of trying to escape. Marvelous yarns were spun at the mess table regarding the severity of the initiations, all of which produced decided uneasiness among the members of the crew, most of whom are about twenty-one years old and fresh from the training station at Newport.

Finally, a wireless message was received on the Louisiana, saying that His Majesty's secretary and orderly would come aboard on the evening of Jan. 5 to make final arrangements for Neptune's visit. The call for hammocks was sounded about 7:30 o'clock and while the men were aft the officer on deck heard

a pistol shot across the bow of the ship, followed by: "Ship ahoy!"

"Aye, aye, sir," said Post, the officer of the deck, giving the accepted greeting for an officer.

"What ship is that, where are you from, and whither are you bound?" came the voice.

"The U. S. S. Louisiana, from Hampton Roads, bound through the domains of his majesty Neptunus Rex for the Pacific Ocean," shouted Post through a megaphone.

"Heave to; I want to come aboard!"

"Aye, aye, sir. Come aboard."

Thereupon the ship was hoove to theoretically and two men in fantastic dress popped over the starboard bow and made their way aft. Mr. Eberle, the executive officer, had been notified that Neptune's secretary, Main Top Bowline, was on board, and went forward to receive him.

Captain Wainwright was notified, and appeared on the quarter deck. Soon, with the bugles sounding attention, Main Top Bowline and his orderly emerged through the superstructure, and Mr. Eberle presented them to the captain.

The secretary and assistant were in full dress, their swallowtails of bright red chintz accentuated by enormous negro minstrel collars and by ties of pink that flowed out to their shoulders.

They carried full dress cocked hats of navy regulation pattern. Their faces were Indian red with various splashes of black paint that suggested mermaids and sea serpents.

The secretary said that Neptune would come aboard at nine o'clock next morning, prepared to take possession of the ship and exercise due authority.

Next morning everybody was up bright and early, in his cleanest uniform. At the bugle sound for general muster all hands marched aft and the officers took their proper stations, with a large place vacant about the captain and a passageway from the superstructure.

Miss Sally Ann, the monkey that had been given the crew at Trinidad, was allowed to come along to see the fun. She perched on one of the twelve-inch guns and flirted her tail about like an angry cat.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

All There but the Tail.—Dressed in the latest and most approved motor-cycling costume, with goggles all complete, the motor-cyclist gayly toot-tooted his way by Regents Park toward the Zoo. Suddenly he slackened, dismounted, and said to a small, grubby urchin:

"I say, my boy, am I right for the Zoo?"

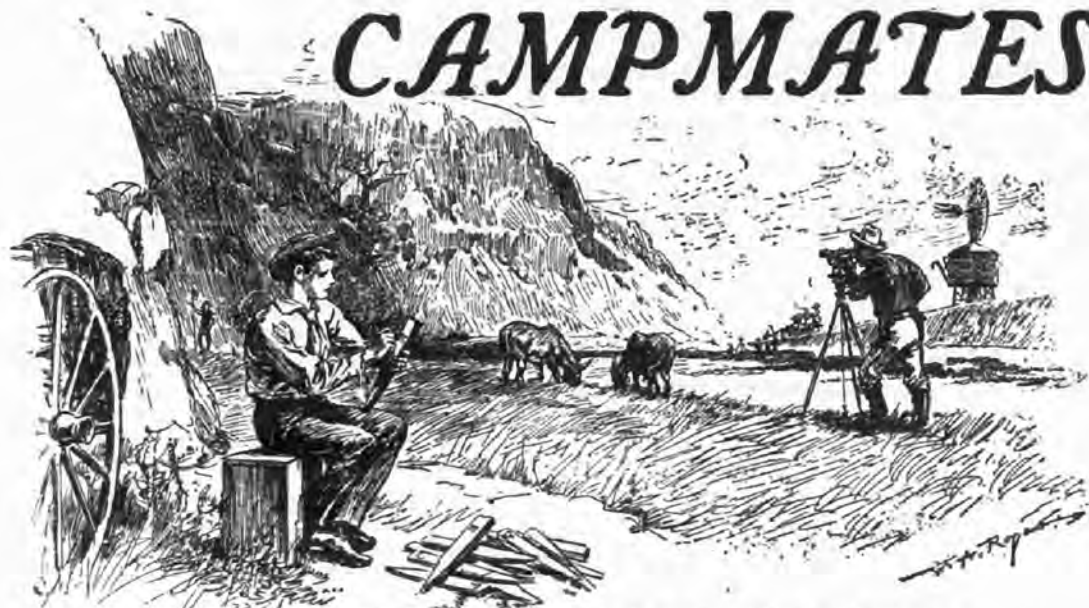
The boy gasped at so strange a sight, and thought it must be some new animal for the gardens.

"You may be all right if they have a spare cage," he said, when he could find his tongue, "but you'd ha' stood a far better chance if you'd 'ad a tail!"

—Answers.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not! and our crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues.—*All's Well That Ends Well.*

CAMPMATES



A Story of the Plains by Kirk Munroe

COPYRIGHT, BY HARPER & BROS.

Synopsis.—Who were his father and mother, or what was his name, no one knew. He had been rescued from a railroad wreck at Glen Eddy, Ohio, by the engineer of the train. These two were the only ones saved. No one knew that his mother was on her way West with him to meet his father, who was a soldier, except a lady who left the train before it was wrecked. The engineer, Luke Matherson, took the baby for his own and named him Glen Eddy Matherson.

The main part of the story opens fifteen years after the wreck. Through lack of study Glen falls in his High School examinations. He hates study and wants to go to work. To make the chagrin of failure more keen, Binney Gibbs, who entered school when Glen did, is graduated with honors, and as a reward is given an opportunity to accompany an expedition, commanded by General Lyle, to the then unknown territories of Arizona, New Mexico and California. Glen rescues a set of plans belonging to an engineer named Hobart from the river into which they had fallen, and as a result is given a position on a surveying party in Kansas. During the trip West the train is held up and the engineer and fireman wounded. Glen, knowing how to run a locomotive, takes the train to Kansas City. Unbeknown to Glen, the man who fires the locomotive for him is ex-Governor General Elting. Mr. Hobart is suddenly ordered to leave his surveying work and go with General Lyle's expedition, and he offers to take Glen with him. Glen accepts.

While on guard duty one night Glen is captured by Indians. He is afterwards recaptured by some soldiers and with him Lame Wolf, an Indian boy. Glen becomes interested in Lame Wolf, and raises money enough among the members of the expedition to send the Indian East to school.

When Binney Gibbs first joined the expedition he made himself disliked by his selfish, snobby ways. He learns some valuable lessons and resolves to gain the respect of his comrades. Binney first wins the respect and friendship of Glen and finally of the whole expedition. The installment this week finds the expedition near the boundary of Kansas and Colorado.

Chapter XXVII.—Running the Line.

After the short delay necessary to recover the boys' clothing from the wagon, they were triumphantly borne back to camp by the rescuing-party. There the enthusiasm with which they were received was only equalled by the amazement of those who crowded about them and listened to the account of their adventure.

By means of a double team of mules, and some stout ropes, even the wagon on which they had made their curious voyage was recovered, and found to be still serviceable, though the greater part of its load was ruined.

The river was still an impassable stream, as wide as the Mississippi at St. Louis, and was many feet deep over the place, on its farther side, where they had camped at sunset. Thus there was no danger of another attack from Indians. Two hours after sunrise the explorers were again wending their way westward, rejoicing over their double escape, and over the recovery of the two members who had been given up as lost.

After this day and night, crowded so full of inci-

dent, four days of steady travel brought General Lyle's expedition to a point close to the boundary-line between Kansas and Colorado, where their surveys were to begin. The last hundred miles of their journey had been through a region studded with curious masses of sandstone. These were scattered far and wide over the Plains, and rose to a height of from one hundred to three hundred feet, resembling towers, monuments, castles, and ruins of every description. It was hard to believe that many of them were not the work of human hands; and to Glen and Binney they formed an inexhaustible subject for wonder and speculation.

They were now more than three thousand feet above the sea-level; the soil became poorer with every mile; there were fewer streams, and along those that did exist timber was almost unknown.

The first line of survey was to be a hard one; for it was to run through the very worst of this country—from the Smoky Hill to the Arkansas,* a region hitherto unexplored, and known only to the few buffalo hunters who had crossed it at long intervals.

* You can locate these rivers on the maps in your geography.

The distance was supposed to be about seventy miles, and there was said to be no water along the entire route. But both a transit and a level line must be run over this barren region, and the distance must be carefully measured. A good day's work for a surveying-party, engaged in running a first, or preliminary, line in an open country, is eight or ten miles; and, at this rate, the distance between the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas rivers could be covered in a week. But a week without water was out of the question, and General Lyle determined to do it in three days.

On the night before beginning this remarkable survey, every canteen and bottle that could be found was filled with water, as were several casks. Everybody drank as much as he could in the morning, and all the animals were watered the last thing. Everything was packed and ready for a start by daylight, and long before sunrise the working-party was in the field. The first division was to run the first two miles. Its transit was set up over the last stake of the old survey that had been ended at that point, and the telescope was pointed in the direction of the course now to be taken. The division engineer, with his front flagman, had already galloped half a mile away across the plain. There they halted, and the gayly painted staff, with its fluttering red pennon, was held upright. Then it was moved to the right or left, as the transit-man, peering through his telescope, waved his right or left arm. Finally, he waved both at a time, and the front flag was thrust into the ground. It was on line.

Now the head chainman starts off on a run, with his eyes fixed on the distant flag, and dragging a hundred feet of glistening steel-links behind him. "Stick!" shouts the rear chainman, who stands beside the transit, as he grasps the end of the chain and pulls it taut. "Stuck!" answers the man in front, thrusting one of the steel pins that he carries in his hand into the ground. Then he runs on, and the rear chainman runs after him, but just a hundred feet behind.

Two axemen, one with a bundle of marked stakes in his arms, and the other carrying an axe with which to drive them, follow the chain closely. At the end of each five hundred feet they drive a stake. If stakes were not so scarce in this country, they would set one at the end of every hundred feet. It does not make much difference; for these stakes will not remain standing very long. The buffalo will soon pull them up, by rubbing and scratching their heads against them. At the end of every half mile, a mound of earth—or stones, if they can be found—is thrown up; and these the Indians will level whenever they come across them. Perhaps some of them will be left, though.

While the chainmen are measuring the distance to that front flag, and the axemen are driving stakes and throwing up mounds, the transit-man, mounted on a steady-going mule, with the transit on his shoulder, is galloping ahead to where the front flag awaits him. Only the back flagman is left standing at the place from which the sight was taken.

The front flagman thrust a small stake in the

ground, drove a tack in its center, and held his flag on it before he waved the transit-man up. Now the transit is set over this stake so that the center of the instrument is directly over the tack; and while it is being made ready the front flag is again galloping away over the rolling prairie, far in advance of the rest of the party.

The transit-man first looks through his telescope at the back flag, now far behind him, and waves to him to come on. Then the telescope is reversed, and he is ready to wave the front flag into line as soon as he stops.

The leveller, with two rodmen, all well mounted, follow behind the transit-party, noting by means of their instruments, the elevation above sea-level of every stake that is driven.

So the work goes on with marvelous rapidity—every man and horse and mule on a run until two miles have been chained and it is time for the breathless first division to have a rest.

Mr. Hobart has watched their work carefully. He has also made some changes in his force, and is going to see what sort of a front flagman Glen Eddy will make. This is because Nettle has proved herself the fleetest pony in the whole outfit.

"Two miles in fifty-two minutes!" shouts Mr. Hobart to his men, as the stake that marks the end of ten thousand five hundred and sixty feet is driven. "Boys, we must do better than that."

"Ay, ay, sir! We will!" shout the "bald heads," as they spring to the places the first division men are just leaving.

Mr. Hobart, Glen, and a mounted axeman are already galloping to the front. They dash across a shadow valley, lying between two great swells of the prairie, and mount the gentle slope on its farther side a mile away. It is a long transit sight; but "Billy" Brackett can take it.

The boy who rides beside the division engineer is very proud of his new position, and sits his spirited mare like a young lancer. The slender, steel-shod, red-and-white staff of his flag-pole, bearing its gay pennon, that Glen has cut a little longer than the others, and nicked with a swallow-tail, looks not unlike a lance. As the cool morning air whistles past him, the boy's blood tingles, his eyes sparkle, and he wonders if there can be any more fascinating business in the world than surveying and learning to become an engineer.

As they reach the crest of the divide, from which they can see far away on all sides, Mr. Hobart, using his field-glass to watch the movements of "Billy" Brackett's arms, directs Glen where to place his flag. "Right—more—more—away over to the right—there—steady! Left, a little—steady—so! Drive a stake there! Now hold your flag on it! A trifle to the right—that's good! Drive the tack! Move him up—all right, he's coming!" Then, leaving the axeman to point out the stake, just driven, to the transit-man, the engineer and his young flagman again dash forward.

"Two miles in thirty-eight minutes! That is quick work! I congratulate you and your division, Mr. Hobart." So said the chief engineer as

the men of the second division, dripping with perspiration, completed their first run, and, turning the work over to those of the third, took their vacant places in the wagon that followed the line.

The morning sun was already glowing with heat, and by noon its perpendicular rays were scorching the arid plain with relentless fury. Men and animals drooped beneath it, but there was no pause in the work. It must be rushed through in spite of everything. About noon they passed a large buffalo wallow, half filled with stagnant water, that the animals drank eagerly.

That evening, when it was too dark to distinguish the cross-hairs in the instruments, the weary engineers knocked off work, with a twenty-one-mile survey to their credit. They were too tired to pitch tents that night, but spread their blankets anywhere, and fell asleep almost as soon as they had eaten supper. There was no water, no wood, and only a scanty supply of sun-dried grass. It was a dry camp.

The next day was a repetition of the first. The tired animals, suffering from both hunger and thirst, dragged the heavy wagons wearily over the long undulations of the sun-baked plain. Occasionally they crossed dry water-courses; but at sunset they had not found a drop of the precious fluid, and another dry camp was promised for that night.

As the men of the second division drove the last stake of another twenty-one-mile run, and, leaving the line, moved slowly in the direction of camp, the mule ridden by Binney Gibbs suddenly threw up his head, sniffed the air, and, without regard to his rider's efforts to control him, started off on a run.

"Stop us! We are running away!" shouted Binney; and, without hesitation, Glen gave spurs to Nettle and dashed away in pursuit.

"What scrape are those young scatter-brains going to get into now?" growled Mr. Hobart.

"I don't know," answered "Billy" Brackett; "but whatever it is they will come out of it all right, covered with mud and glory. I suppose I might as well begin to organize the rescuing-party, though."

Chapter XXVIII.—"Covered with Mud and Glory."

As "Billy" Brackett predicted they would, the two boys did return to camp in about fifteen minutes, covered with mud and glory. At least Binney Gibbs was covered with mud, and they brought the glorious news that there were several large though shallow pools of water not more than half a mile away. Binney's mule having scented it, there was no stopping him until he had rushed to it, and, as usual, flung his rider over his head into the very middle of one of the shallow ponds. Glen had reached the place just in time to witness this catastrophe, and to roar with laughter at the comical sight presented by his companion, as the latter waded ruefully from the pond, dripping mud and water from every point.

"You take to water as naturally as a young duck, Binney!" he shouted, as soon as his laughter gave him a chance for words.

"No, indeed, I don't," sputtered poor Binney. "But somehow water always seems to take to me, and I can get nearly drowned when nobody else can find a drop to drink. As for that mule, I believe he thinks I wouldn't know how to get off his back if he didn't pitch me off."

In less than a minute after the boys got back with their report of water, half the men in camp were hastening toward it, and the entire herd of animals, in charge of a couple of teamsters, was galloping madly in the same direction. The ponds were the result of a heavy local rain of the night before; and, within a couple of days, would disappear in the sandy soil as completely as if they had never existed; but they served an admirable purpose, and the whole party was grateful to Binney Gibbs' mule for discovering them.

So refreshed were the men by the unexpected bath, and so strengthened were the animals by having plenty of water with both their evening and morning meals, that the survey of the following day covered twenty-four miles. It was the biggest day's work of transit and level on record, and could only have been accomplished under extraordinary circumstances.

This was the hardest day of the three to bear. The heat of the sun, shining from an unclouded sky, was intolerable. As far as the eye could reach there was no shadow, nor any object to break the terrible monotony of its glare. A hot wind from the south whirled the light soil aloft in suffocating clouds of dust. The men of the three divisions were becoming desperate. They knew that this killing pace could not be maintained much longer, and the twenty-four mile run was the result of a tremendous effort to reach the Arkansas River that day.

From each eminence, as they crossed it, telescope, field-glasses, and straining eyes swept the sky-line in the hope of sighting the longed-for river. Late in the afternoon some far away trees and a ribbon of light were lifted to view against the horizon by the shimmering heat waves; but this was at once pronounced to be only the tantalizing vision of the mirage.

So, in a dry camp, the exhausted men and thirsty animals passed the night. The latter, refusing to touch the parched grass or even their rations of corn, made the hours hideous with their cries, and spent their time in vain efforts to break their fastenings that they might escape and seek to quench their burning thirst.

But even this night came to an end; and, with the first eastern streaks of pink and gold so exquisitely beautiful through the rarefied atmosphere of this region, the surveyors were once more in the field. There was no merriment now, nor life in the work. It went on amid a dogged silence. The transit and level were lifted slowly, as though they were made of lead. The chain was dragged wearily along at a walk. It was evident that the limit of endurance was nearly reached.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Campmates," in book form, can be obtained from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Price, \$1.14; postage, 11 cents.

To members of The World's Chronicle Book Buyers' Club the price is \$1.05; postage, 11 cents.

HARPER'S

Books for Young Readers

The Best Spring Reading Before Summer Play Days

Adventures With Indians

Fully Illustrated

These stirring tales are told by W. O. Stoddard, Philip Verrill Mighles, Major G. B. Davis and others. Not only are they stories of ambush, battle, and adventure, but also suggest glimpses of Indian life and character, and the relations between white men and red. While the book is fiction, certain of the stories are largely fact and others are founded on actual incidents. Cloth.....\$.60

Harper's Electricity Book for Boys

Many Illustrations

This book, by Joseph H. Adams, will give boys a practical working knowledge of electricity. It tells how to make cells and batteries, switches and insulators, armatures, motors, and coils. It shows how easily experiments may be made with home-made appliances at small cost. All is told simply and clearly. Cloth.....\$1.75

Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys

Pictures and Diagrams

The best reading before the coming season's enjoyments that soon will be here. The author, Joseph H. Adams, gives clear directions how to make, build, or construct all sorts of things—wind-mills, aeroplanes, aquariums, ice-boats, skees, tree-huts, etc., etc. Camp-life, trapping, fishing, boating, and other recreations are dealt with in detail. The directions are wholly practical. Cloth.....\$1.75

Little Girl and Philip

Illustrations in Colors

By Gertrude Smith. It is the charming story of two children who live next door to each other, in houses exactly alike. "Little Girl" is sweet and lovable, mischievous and alert. Philip—who lives all alone with his grandfather—is good and clever, quaint and quiet. The story of what they do and say and think is a constant delight. Pictorial cloth cover. Net.....\$1.30

Wee Winkles and Her Friends

Illustrated

By Gabrielle E. Jackson. Another of the "Wee Winkles" books so popular with children. This new one tells of the dolls' school-room, and the little baby kittens, and of Jerry, the fire-engine horse. Love and care for animals is inculcated, but always in a charmingly incidental way, more efficacious than preaching. Cloth.....\$1.25

Favorite Fairy Tales

Specially Beautiful Pictures

Some of Peter Newell's most pleasing work is in this handsome book. The best fairy stories of all times, compiled on a plan altogether novel and original. The marginal decorations and other details of make-up render the volume uniform with the Peter Newell edition of "Alice in Wonderland." Full Japan vellum binding. Uncut edges, gilt top. Specially boxed. Price, net.....\$3.00

Harper & Bros., Publishers, New York

The Little Chronicle for 1908



EVER before in our history was it so necessary for the boys and girls of the nation to know of the problems and projects of the world. The whole world is astir with the thrill of progress; big things are being done and bigger things are being planned, and our boys and girls will have a part in carrying out these "bigger things." During the year we shall have many interesting special articles on the things the world is doing and the men and women who are doing them. It will be our policy to announce these articles long enough before they appear in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE so that teachers may have an opportunity, if they wish to do so, to awaken interest in these romances of modern life, and to prepare the pupils for a broader grasp of the subject by readings in geography and history. Within the next few weeks the following articles will appear:

Bringing the Atlantic Inland.

In his article, "A Question of Trade Routes," in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE of January 18, Dr. J. W. Redway has outlined one of the great problems of our day. It is one of the problems that every boy and girl who reads THE LITTLE CHRONICLE may be called upon to help solve. We are preparing a series of articles on the inland waterways of North America. Some of them are as thrilling as tales of adventure. They tell how men propose to bring the old Atlantic Ocean inland and make hundreds of cities seaport towns. Titles of the articles in this series will be announced later.

The Business of a Modern Bank.

Article VII.—Taking Care of Our Neighbor's Wealth. Article VIII.—How Uncle Sam Makes His Money. Article IX.—The Banks of Our European Cousins.

A Boy Who Did.

The Story of a Nebraska Boy Who Has Become a Great Engineer.

When the Union Traction Company was sold a few days ago to the Chicago Railway Company the last bar to rebuilding the street-car system of Chicago was removed. Blon J. Arnold is the man to whom the people of the city have voted to leave the work of rebuilding this vast car system. The story of Mr. Arnold's boyhood inventions and the machines he built is a fascinating, inspiring tale. Mr. Arnold has furnished THE LITTLE CHRONICLE with pictures of some of his early machines, among which are a bicycle he made before he ever saw a real bicycle, and a perfect miniature locomotive, twenty-eight inches long.

Our Subscription Club Plan.

To introduce THE LITTLE CHRONICLE we will send to the teacher as many free copies of one week's issue as she has pupils. We give these free trial copies because we want every teacher, pupil and parent to have an opportunity to inspect the paper before subscribing. If the pupils really know the departments and how to use them, the subscription club follows naturally.

Full instructions on *How to Form a Subscription Club* are sent to each teacher.

(Cut this out, or copy the following blank, giving name of school.)

FREE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.



Gentlemen:—

We wish to take advantage of your Free Trial Offer and shall be glad to have you send..... copies (one issue) one each for the pupils above the fourth grade, free of charge.

We will use these copies in connection with our school work to as great an extent as circumstances will permit.

It is understood that in accepting this offer we are under no obligations to form a club, if in our judgment it would not be advisable.

Name..... School..... Grade.....

Address..... City..... State.....

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY, Chicago.

Ask the School Supply Department

of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

for anything you want in school supplies. We have a large and select line and will give your orders prompt and intelligent execution. We make a specialty of Little Chronicle Outline Maps to be used with water colors or crayolas in making product maps, history maps, &c. Orders for 25 or more 1c each. Orders for 100 or more 25 per cent discount. Books of 8 maps, containing 1 each of World (Mercator), United States, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, 5c each. 10 or more 3c each. We also carry Little Chronicle Half-Cent Pictures (5½x8 on enamel paper) at one-half cent each on orders for 20 or more, to be used in composition work. Also Birds and Nature Pictures in full natural colors—10 for 15 cents. Address, School Supply Department, The Little Chronicle Company, Chicago.

HALF-CENT PICTURES

IN response to a wide demand we are reproducing many of our most attractive illustrations on highly finished paper (5½x8) at one-half cent each on orders for 20 or more.



Little Chronicle Half-Cent, Series 1-8 Size.

For 10 cents in stamps we will send you a package containing twenty different samples.

*The Little Chronicle Company
Chicago*

Birds and Nature Pictures



Beautiful Illustrations in Natural Colors

The pictures are 7¼x9½ inches in size, printed on heavy supercalendered paper. They reproduce with wonderful fidelity to Nature the colors of birds, animals, plants, insects, shells, minerals, etc. PRICE: Pictures assorted as desired from catalog, 2c each; sets of 10, (our selection) 15c.

Send for complete catalog

LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO

Old Favorite Songs With Music. More than 50 for 10c

How many times you have wanted the words or music of one of those old familiar songs that everyone loves. You have searched your music books in vain. We publish over 50 of these favorites arranged for four voices and piano. Pages 6 x 9, with heavy, beautifully printed covers. Among the songs in this collection you will find:

America, Annie Laurie, Auld Lang Syne, Battle Cry of Freedom, Hymn of the Republic, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; Comin' Thro' the Rye, Darling Nellie Gray, Dixie's Land, Flag of the Free, Flow Gently, Sweet Afton; Good Night, Ladies; Hall Columbia, Home, Sweet Home; How Can I Leave Thee; Juanita, Just Before the Battle, Mother; Lead, Kindly Light; Lilly Dale, Love's Old Sweet Song, Marching Through Georgia, Massa's in the Cold Ground, My Bonnie, My Maryland, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Black Joe, Old Folks at Home, Robin Adair, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, Scotland's Burning, Stars of the Summer Night, Swanee River, Sweet and Low, The Blue Bells of Scotland, The Evening Bell, The Last Rose of Summer, The Old Oaken Bucket, The Soldier's Farewell, The Star Spangled Banner, The Vacant Chair, There's Music in the Air, Those Evening Bells, Three Blind Mice (Round), Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! We're Tenting Tonight, When the Swallows Homeward Fly. *This entire collection will be sent you post paid upon receipt of 10 cents. In lots of 6 or more 8 cents each. Ask for Price in Quantities.*

Ask The School Supply Department of The Little Chronicle

Do you use
Outline
Maps?

OUTLINE MAPS.

The Little
Chronicle
Sells Them

CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.; for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavastable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize-Winner for February 8.

Gordon A. Pierce, 1110 8th St., Racine, Wis.

As Good as Money.

By Esther Fischer, 2001 E. 6th St., Duluth, Minn.

My three-year-old brother was walking with Mamma one day, when he complained of being tired. "Let's take the car," he said.

"But I have forgotten my pocket-book," said Mamma.

"Well," was his ready answer, "can't you get a transfer?"

A Contagious Pain.

By Ruth Smith, South Kaukauna, Wis.

A party of grown persons were taking an electric shock. They persuaded little Dorothy to take hold of their hands and she received a slight shock.

"Oh!" she screamed, "the telephone aches."

Ready for the Race.

By Nellie Iler, R. F. D. 1, Scio, Ohio.

Three-year-old Ralph was looking through a book of "Æsop's Fables." Turning to the picture of the big tortoise, he looked at it for a moment and then exclaimed:

"Oh! Come, look at this toad with a saddle on its back!"

Twins.

By Catharine Clifford, 4458 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Little Johnnie's father took from his pocket a fifty cent piece and asked Johnnie how much it was worth. "That's forty cents," said Johnnie.

"No, that's fifty cents," said his father. Then taking another fifty cent piece from his pocket, he said: "How much is this?"

After pausing a moment, Johnnie said, "Why, that's his brother."

Does the Moon Dissolve as It Sheds Its Light?

By Hazel Beach, McCook, Neb.

My little brother had never noticed the "new moon." The other night he came running to me, exclaiming:

"There's a nuff left of the moon but a little rime (rind.)"

Like Blue-Beard's Wives.

By Ferris Jocelyn, Olivera, N. Y.

Franklyn was passing some large rocks to which were hanging long icicles.

"Why do the icicles hang on the rocks by their heads?" he asked.



Our Home Travel Plan.

BRINGS all the world to you. It passes before your eyes in a wonderful panorama. The superb coloring of our beautiful stereoscopic views adds the touch of perfection to the vividness lent by the stereoscope. There are typical scenes, peoples, costumes and customs from different parts of the world. We have three beautiful sets selected with the knowledge of the teacher and the judgment of the traveler. All fascinating—all of distinct educational value. No trash.

Let us explain our offers. It would please us to send FREE SAMPLE.

The Little Chronicle Publishing Company,
Pontiac Building, Chicago

OUTLINE MAPS

The eye and the hand should work together. This is sound psychology as well as helpful pedagogy. To this end THE LITTLE CHRONICLE publishes each week an outline map of some section of the world. On these the pupil may, by the use of colored crayons or shading, show an endless array of geographical and historical facts—oceans, currents, wind systems, heat belts, distribution of rainfall, products, minerals, races of mankind, transportation lines, routes of explorers, territorial growth, lines of forts, movements of fleets and armies. A year's use of these maps in connection with Current Events will show how thoroughly all phases of geography—physical, commercial, political—and history are developed in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Large sized maps on which water colors as well as pencil may be used are published by THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY at 1c each for 25, 100 for 75c. The following are always kept in stock: World (Mercator's projection), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, World Star Map (land arranged around North Pole), United States Product Maps, with boundaries (4 on sheet), United States History Maps, no state boundaries (4 on a sheet.)

MAP BOOKS

Books of 8 maps, containing one each of World (Mercator), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, 5c. each. 10 or more, 3c. each.

GOLDEN POPPY NOTES

A beautiful lith graphed box of Note Paper, Fabric Finish, name and address neatly printed blue or black ink. Sent postpaid for 60c. C. JEFFREY CO., 15 N. Vermont St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The World's Chronicle

Book Buyers' Club

By forming this club among our readers we have been able to secure for them discounts on books from the leading publishers in the country.

To Join the Club

The purchase of any book on the following list makes you a member of the club. Membership is perpetual and there are no fees or dues.

Advantages of Membership

A member of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE BOOK BUYERS' CLUB may buy through the Club any book he wishes, securing thereon the lowest price the Club can obtain. The Club manager will upon request send to members the price of any book. Requests for prices do not obligate a member to purchase. In making requests for prices members will kindly give author's name and name of the publisher of the book when possible.

List of Membership Books

| | |
|--|--------|
| Cadet Days. Capt. Chas. King..... | \$1.05 |
| Treasure Island. Stevenson..... | .87 |
| Jack and His Island. Thurston..... | .87 |
| Janet: Her Winter in Quebec; Nathalie's Sister, or any other of Anna Chapin Ray's books | 1.28 |
| Robinson Crusoe; Grimm's Fairy Tales; Through the Looking Glass; Water Babies; Tanglewood Tales, handsomely bound, each | .43 |
| The Little Colonel's House Party; The Little Colonel in Arizona, or any other of Annie Fellows Johnson's Little Colonel Series..... | 1.28 |
| Our Little Philippine Cousin, or "Little Cousin" books on Alaska, China, Japan, Russia, Arabia, Australia, Brazil, India, Armenia, Cuba, Canada, Holland, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Mexico, Panama, Korea, Scotland, Spain, Hawaii, etc., each..... | .52 |
| (These books are valuable as supplementary reading in teaching the customs and geography of the countries.) | |
| Laddle; Miss Toosey. Whitaker. Each..... | .43 |
| Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Carroll..... | .51 |
| Camp Life in the Woods, and the Tricks of Trapping. Gibson..... | .87 |
| Helen Grant in College; Helen Grant's School Days. Douglas. Or any other of the Helen Grant books..... | 1.05 |
| Randy's Loyalty. Amy Brooks. Or any other of the Randy books..... | .87 |
| The Boy Craftsman. Tells how to make everything a boy wants to make. Illustrated with diagrams..... | 1.66 |
| Old Fashioned Girl. Louisa M. Alcott..... | 1.28 |
| The Biography of a Grizzly. Ernest Thompson Seton..... | 1.36 |

Edward Stratemeyer's Books.

| | |
|---|------|
| Trail and Trading Post; With Washington in the West; The Fort in the Wilderness, or any other of the Colonial Series..... | 1.05 |
| Dave Porter at Oak Hall; Dave Porter in the South Seas; Dave Porter's Return to School | 1.05 |
| Lost on the Orinoco; Young Explorers of the Amazon, or any of the Pan-American Series | 1.05 |
| The Last Cruise of the Spitfire..... | .64 |
| To Alaska for Gold..... | .64 |
| True to Himself..... | .64 |

A. T. Dudley's Books.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| With Mask and Mitt..... | 1.05 |
| In the Line..... | 1.05 |
| Making the Nine..... | 1.05 |
| Following the Ball..... | 1.05 |

Miscellaneous and Reference Books.

| | |
|--|------|
| Coniston. Winston Churchill..... | 1.28 |
| Lady Baltimore. Owen Wister..... | 1.28 |
| James Whitecomb Riley—Neighborly Poems; Afterwhiles; Green Fields and Running Brooks, each..... | 1.05 |
| Red Fox. Charles G. D. Roberts..... | 1.70 |
| Young Folk's Encyclopedia of Common Things; Persons and Places; Games and Sports; Literature and Art; Natural History. John D. Champlin, each..... | 2.10 |
| Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome..... | .87 |
| Poems of Burns, Keats, Longfellow, Scott, Shelley, Tennyson, Whittier, with notes, suitable for schoolroom use, each..... | .52 |
| An Adventure of the North. Sir Gilbert Parker | 1.05 |
| Chamber's Concise Gazetteer of the World, 768 pages. Half Morocco..... | 1.70 |

BOOKS

(**UNGAVA BOB**, by Dillon Wallace. Illustrated. 342 pp. Fleming H. Revell Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.)

There is something strangely fascinating and mysterious about the great, frozen, unknown regions of the far North. By reason of his explorations in the interior of Labrador, Mr. Wallace's tale of a young trapper in that country is more than usually interesting. He knows the life of the people, knows the hardships and joys of the trail, and is able to tell it all with particular vividness and charm. It's a story to stir both old and young.

(**THEODORA**, by Katharine Pyle and Laura Spencer Portor. Illustrated. 271 pp. Little, Brown & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.25.)

Miss Pyle is already popular as the author of several charming books for children. In this new story she has collaborated with Laura Spencer Portor, of the *Woman's Home Companion*. The little heroine, Theodora, is sent to an Episcopal Sisters' School in New York while her father goes abroad. Here she meets many other girls of varying disposition, including Susie, an orphan, younger than herself, who becomes her room-mate. Susie is a dear, lovable little girl, but the difference in their ages is something of a barrier at first,—and perhaps Theodora was a little spoiled. Under the guidance of the Sisters, however, Theodora's feeling of resentment toward the little orphan changes to a sincere affection, and when it is time for them to leave school, Theodora is not happy until Susie comes to live with her permanently. The children in the story are refreshingly natural and the incidents unusually interesting.

(**HARRY'S RUNAWAY**, by Olive Thorne Miller. Illustrated. 249 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Pub. Price, \$1.25.)

Mrs. Miller's latest book is written on a novel plan. It opens with the story of a mischievous boy who persuades a playmate to run away with him. But when the boys awake in the middle of a dark night, and one of them has horrible pains, the cave in the woods begins to lose its romance. Their supply of cakes and other "goodies," much coveted at home, do not satisfy their appetites, are even distasteful after a long day of tramping. The woods are singularly lacking in "big game," so their broken pistol is doubly useless. The expedition finally ends where so many such boldly planned excursions do—at home, where even a "cruel" aunt seems like a fairy god-mother.

Other stories concerning the adventures of runaways follow, planned to further impress young Harry, in whose presence they are told, with the seriousness of his act. The stories cover a wide variety of circumstances, from college scrapes to adventures among Indians on the western plains, and are all highly entertaining.

AIR GUN **FOUNTAIN PEN**

SEND NO MONEY. We give 136 premiums for selling our **NEW Style Easy-to-Thread Best Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES** at 5c a package. Quick sellers! We give **FREE** with every two packages a **Silver Aluminum Thimble**. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with **BIG PREMIUM LIST**. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order to-day and get extra present **FREE**.

CROWN MFG. CO., Aspinwall, Pa., Box 292

TELESCOPE **BRACELL** **CAMERA OUTFIT**



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1908 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.

We Sell cheaper than any other factory. Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half actual prices. Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P132 CHICAGO

COUPON No. 1215 For the purpose of introducing our popular Post Cards and securing new customers for them, we will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine, heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Washington and a fine assortment of comies, etc., etc. They are the kind of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest estimate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth 62 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. Address all orders to **DEFIANCE ART COMPANY, Art Publishers, 65 West Broadway, New York**

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages **PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c.** NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for 50 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING. **A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.**

150 MAGIC TRICKS 10c

For 10 cents we will send you by return mail 150 Magic Tricks with cards, ribbons, rings, coins etc. all so clearly explained and illustrated that with only a little practice you can easily perform them and be as great a magician as Huerman or Kellar. No other means of entertainment is so effective, yet it is easy to learn. We guarantee success. Big Catalog of many other tricks sent free with each order. Get these tricks and be popular.

Dept C, Halley Book Co. 417 Dearborn, Chicago.

We sell Outline Maps 25 for 25c. Books of 8 Maps, 5c each, 10 or more, 3c each. Maps printed on paper suitable for water colors.

Theatrical Enterprises

are generally acknowledged to be one of the largest producing investments a person can invest in, while the risk is comparatively small. If you have \$100 or more which is earning less than 25 per cent. yearly, it will pay you to take the time to address me for further information concerning one of the best enterprises of this kind now before the public.

W. H. CROWELL, 608 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Choice Supplementary Reading



Our New Series of Five-Cent Classics

Beautiful Covers and Illustrations. Large, Clear Type.

They furnish a variety of Supplementary Reading of the highest order—Fables, Myths, Nature, Biography, History, Geography, the Industries, and Literature. They are being rapidly adopted by the best schools everywhere.

With a supply of these booklets in your school the course of study would be greatly enriched and a live interest in all the grades assured. A trial order will convince you of their attractiveness and worth.

Should you not have a fund available to purchase a supply, just show copies to your school and you will be surprised to see how quickly the pupils will raise the money.

ADOPTED IN TORONTO—2300 copies each of Vision of Sir Launfal and Enoch Arden ordered for the Toronto, Canada, Schools.

Below is the List, Classified and Graded

FIRST YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 4 Fairy Stories of the Moon
- 17 Esop's Fables—Part I
- 28 Esop's Fables—Part II
- 29 Indian Myths
- 140 Nursery Tales

NATURE—

- 1 Little Plant People—Part I
- 5 Little Plant People—Part II
- 20 Story of a Sunbeam
- 31 Kitty Mittens and Her Friends

HISTORY—

- 39 Patriotic Stories (Story of the Flag, Story of Washington, etc.)

SECOND YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 23 Stories from Andersen
- 34 Stories from Grimm
- 26 Little Red Riding Hood
- 37 Jack and the Beanstalk
- 39 Adventures of a Brownie

NATURE—

- 3 Little Workers (Animal Stories)
- 29 Little Wood Friends
- 40 Wings and Stings
- 41 Story of Wool
- 42 Bird Stories from the Poets

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 43 Story of the Mayflower
- 45 Boyhood of Washington

THIRD YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 46 Pass in Boots and Cinderella
- 47 Greek Myths
- 101 Thumbelina and Dream Stories

NATURE—

- 52 Story of Glass
- 53 Adventures of a Little Water Drop

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 4 Story of Washington
- 7 Story of Longfellow
- 21 Story of the Pilgrims
- 54 Story of Columbus
- 55 Story of Whittier

- 57 Story of Louisa M. Alcott
- 59 Story of the Boston Tea Party
- 64 Child Life in the Colonies—I (New Amsterdam)
- 65 Child Life in the Colonies—II (Pennsylvania)
- 66 Child Life in the Colonies—III (Virginia)
- 68 Stories of the Revolution—I (Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys)
- 68 Stories of the Revolution—II (Around Philadelphia)
- 70 Stories of the Revolution—III (Marion, the Swamp Fox)
- 71 Selections from Hiawatha (For 2d, 4th, and 5th Grades)
- 132 Story of Franklin

FOURTH YEAR

NATURE—

- 75 Story of Coal
- 76 Story of Wheat
- 77 Story of Cotton
- 78 Stories of the Backwoods

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 5 Story of Lincoln
- 79 A Little New England Viking
- 81 Story of De Soto
- 82 Story of Daniel Boone
- 83 Story of Printing
- 84 Story of David Crockett
- 85 Story of Patrick Henry
- 86 American Inventors—I (Whitney and Fulton)
- 87 American Inventors—II (Morse and Edison)
- 89 Fremont and Kit Carson

LITERATURE—

- 90 Selections from Longfellow
- 91 Story of Eugene Field

FIFTH YEAR

NATURE—

- 93 Story of Silk
- 95 What We Drink (Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa)

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 16 Western Pioneers
- 97 Story of the Norsemen
- 99 Story of Jefferson

- 101 Story of Robert E. Lee
- 141 Story of Grant

LITERATURE—

- 8 King of the Golden River (Ruskin)
- 9 The Golden Touch (Hawthorne)
- 107 Story of Robert Louis Stevenson
- 108 History in Verse (Sheridan's Ride, Independence Bell, the Blue and the Gray, etc.)

SIXTH YEAR

GEOGRAPHY—

- 114 Great European Cities (London and Paris.)

LITERATURE—

- 10 The Snow Image (Hawthorne)
- 11 Rip Van Winkle (Irving)
- 12 Legend of Sleepy Hollow (Irving)
- 22 Rab and His Friends
- 24 Three Golden Apples (Hawthorne)
- 25 The Miraculous Pitcher (Hawthorne)
- 26 The Minotaur (Hawthorne)
- 119 Bryant's Thanatopsis and Other Poems
- 120 Selections from Longfellow—II
- 121 Selections from Holmes
- 122 The Pied Piper of Hamelin (Browning)

SEVENTH YEAR

LITERATURE—

- 13 Courtship of Miles Standish (Longfellow)
- 14 Evangeline (Longfellow)
- 15 Snowbound (Whittier)
- 20 The Great Stone Face (Hawthorne)
- 123 Selections from Wordsworth
- 124 Selections from Shelly and Keats
- 125 Selections from the Merchant of Venice

EIGHTH YEAR

LITERATURE—

- 17 Enoch Arden (Tennyson)
- 18 Vision of Sir Launfal (Lowell)
- 19 The Cotter's Saturday Night (Burns)
- 23 The Deserted Village (Goldsmith)
- 126 Rime of the Ancient Mariner (Coleridge)
- 128 Speeches of Lincoln
- 129 Selections from Julius Cæsar
- 131 Selections from Macbeth
- 142 Scott's Lady of the Lake—Canto I

Order by Number.

Price Five Cents Each, Sixty Cents Per Dozen.

Add two cents per copy for postage on orders for less than five copies.

AT TEN CENTS EACH:—Longfellow's Evangeline, Hiawatha and Miles Standish—three separate books—each complete with notes and plan of study. THE BEST FOR CLASS USE.

ALWAYS
ADDRESS

WORLD'S EVENTS PUB. CO.

U. B. BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO

PERPLEXITIES

Address Perplexities only, Aunt Flexy, care of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE, Pontiac Building, Chicago.

A book for best list of answers; fifty cents for best lot of original puzzles; received by March 21.

Answers and awards will be published April 18.

Dora Rumpel, 2 Hampstead Square, Charleston, S.C., best answers to January 18. Grady Peerey, "Fred Domino," 1411 Wick St., Corinth, Miss., best puzzles.

ANSWER TO JANUARY 18.

2. 1. Esther. 2. Daisy. 3. Nellie. 4. Thelma. Elms, Clare. 5. Alice. 6. Edith. 7. Theresa. 8. Bertha. 9. Estella, Stella, Ella. 10. Ethel, Beth.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| A N A M | D A N E | 3. R O S E | L E A N |
| N O S E | A R A L | O V E R | E A S E |
| A S I A | N A I L | S E M I | A S P S |
| M E A L | R E L L A | E R I E | B O N E S T |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| E L B E | R A N K | V A I N E | E E D | D O O M |
| L E A D | S A L T | A B L E | O G R E | |
| B A S E | A V E R | I L E X | O R A L | |
| E D E N | L E N A | N E X T | M E L E | |

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| T R I M | T A R T | 4. 1. E m e r y |
| R I S E | A F A R | 2. I D a h o |
| I S L E | R A R E | 3. v i G o r |
| M E E T | W I T R E E | 4. c h e a p |

| | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------|
| S P O T | E X T R I P | 5. C e d a r |
| P E A R | R U S E | 6. A t l a s |
| O A H U | I S I S | 7. v i P e r |
| T R U E | P E S T | 8. B o i s e |
| | | 9. E a g e r |

Sarah L. Thompson, Chatham, N. Y., best answers to January 25. Henry Hansen, Glen Flora, Wis., best original puzzles.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY 25.

5. Constantinople. Key 7. L words: Naples, Lancelot, continent, Constantine. EOS SQUAM EQUITES LOUISIAN A SATIETY MEATY S N Y A

6. 1. O, on, one, note, stone, honest, hornets, shortens. 2. I, it, tie, tire, tribe, bestir, blister, bristles. 3. I, in, din, dine, fend, define, refined, befriend.

Poet's Zig-Zag.

37. 1. * - - - - Fill the blanks with counties, as specified below. The star path will then spell an American poet, who was born February 27, 1807. The counties are from the following states:

6. - - - * 1. Michigan. 2. Idaho. 3. Arizona. 4. Arkansas. 5. Alabama. 6. Kansas. 7. Colorado. 8. California. 9. Nebraska. 10. New York. 11. Minnesota. 12. Florida. 13. Indiana. 14. Kentucky. 15. Georgia. 16. Michigan.

-Fred Domino.

Famous Men Acrostic.

All words of five letters. Second letters, read down, a famous clergyman at the national capital; fourth letters, read up, a noted colored educator.

1. Years between 12 and 20. 2. A kind of theater. 3. A line of grass. 4. To roam at large. 5. An old woman. 6. To mingle. 7. A city in northern India. 8. A sailor's interjection, meaning to cease. 9. Relating to punishment. 10. A noisy quarrel. 11. A Pullman compartment. 12. Downright. 13. To speak. 14. To agitate. 15. A song of joy. 16. An inundation. 17. Plants. -A. A. Lyken.

Word Building.

To a woolen material add a letter, transpose, and get to look. Add another, transpose, and get to dress feathers. Another, transpose, and get to regret. Another, transpose, and get a reptile. Another, transpose, and get rates of interest. Another, transpose, and get shams. Another, transpose, and get established customs. -Frank C. McMillan.

TEACHERS WANTED

We need excellent teachers at good salaries for schools in South and West. Write us immediately for circulars, The Teachers' Cooperative Company, 1st. National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

DO YOU WANT A RAILROAD OR CLERICAL POSITION ?

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Railway Mail Clerks, Firemen and Electric Railway Motormen receive big pay. We teach you by mail in a short time to fill one of these positions. Demands for our graduates in excess of the supply. Write for catalog, giving course in which you are interested. Enclose stamp for reply.

THE WENTHE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT 126, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

Good Positions Open to Teachers

who register with the NATIONAL TEACHERS' EXCHANGE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY Many vacancies for 1908 now on our list. We personally recommend Teachers to School officers. Sixth successful year. Write today for free booklet and application blanks.

The Pacific Coast Teachers' Bureau

Teachers who wish HIGHER SALARIES and better positions register with us now. There are many calls for good teachers. Write for information now. Address, Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

TEACHERS: Come to the Pacific Coast. Wages Good. Promotion sure and rapid. Strong teachers certain to secure desirable positions. Write Owen Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency, (Formerly of Portland, Ore.) McMinnville, Oregon.

HOW TO WRITE SHORTHAND WITHOUT A TEACHER

A practical elementary guide to Stenographic Writing and Reporting, and the whole subject presented in so clear and simple a manner that any intelligent person can gain a practical knowledge. 64 page book. Postpaid 10c HALLEY BOOK CO., (Dept. C) 417 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BOYS, FINE OFFER. Dandy paper for boys, full of letters of experience about pets, poultry, how to do things. Special: two years for 25 cents. Farmer Boy, Box 80, Saratoga, Indiana.

Every Boy His Own Toymaker



Greatest boys' book ever written. Tells how to make a Steam Engine, a Camera, Windmill, Microscope, an Electric Telegraph, Telephone, Magic Lantern. Boats of every kind, kites, balloons, electrical and mechanical toys, traps, fishing tackle, rustic cottages. 200 illustrations. Every boy should have this great book. Price only 10 cents, postpaid, 3 for 25 cents. WESTERN PUZZLE CO. 338 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.

\$3 a Day Sure

furnish the work and teach you free, you work in that locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001, Detroit, Mich.

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we

FREE! A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school, without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars, sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this Flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.



Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome national colors. These buttons make beautiful shirt waist sets and coat lapel ornaments. Let the children dispose of them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag, all charges prepaid. You run no risk. Our method instills patriotism, makes the pupils proud of their Teacher, their school and their country, as evidenced by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials similar to the following:

HEMLOCK, W. VA., March 16, 1907.

MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., Anderson, Ind.

Gentlemen:—The Flag is received and is more than pleasing. I did not expect to see the nice flag that it is, and the pupils were just wild with excitement, and could hardly wait to raise the flag before giving a hurrah for our flag.
Yours very truly, B. H. CARPENTER, Hemlock, W. Va.

Every Teacher in our land should send their name and address and secure a flag free. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid and you are not out one penny.



Are the Pictures of these Patriots on Your Wall?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 20 by 24 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black bone ebony, rub finish 2 in. frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold, and we will send either picture, securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons, or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons desired.



MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Eighth St., ANDERSON, IND.

Train Load of Books Bankrupt Book Bargains

Books to be closed out at 10 cents to 50 cents on the dollar. I sell more books than any other man in America. Why? Because I sell them cheaper. I buy more bankrupt stocks, job lots and publishers' overstocks of new books than any other man in the U. S. I close these big stocks out quick at a slight advance over cost to me. **Late copyright books** were \$1.50, my price 38c. The 38c list includes Beverly of Graustark, Masqueraders, Conquest of Canaan, Richard Carvel and hundreds of new titles, at from 38c to 45c each. New Encyclopedia Britannica, half morocco binding, regular \$36, my price while they last \$7.75. Charles Dickens' Complete Works, regular \$15, my price \$3.75. Millions of Books, Thousands of Titles. Books on all subjects at same big reduction. Following are the De Luxe Editions Complete Works, Half Leather, Pure Gold tops and stamping:

| Complete Wks. | No. vols. | Reg. Price | My Price | Complete Wks. | No. vols. | Reg. Price | My Price | Complete Wks. | No. vols. | Reg. Price | My Price |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Ruskin | 15 | \$37.50 | 15.75 | Dickens | 15 | \$30.00 | 14.25 | Irving | 8 | \$15.00 | 7.60 |
| Smollett | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 | Scott | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 | DeFoe | 16 | 40.00 | 16.80 |
| Fielding | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 | Dumas | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 | Reade | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 |
| Poe | 11 | 27.50 | 11.55 | Thackeray | 10 | 20.00 | 9.50 | Balzac | 16 | 40.00 | 15.20 |
| Carlyle | 10 | 25.00 | 10.50 | Hugo | 8 | 18.00 | 7.60 | Bulwer | 15 | 30.00 | 14.25 |
| Hawthorne | 8 | 20.00 | 8.40 | Tolstol | 12 | 30.00 | 12.60 | Guizot | 8 | 16.00 | 7.60 |

BOOKS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL subject to examination in your own home before paying. Every book guaranteed new and satisfactory, or subject to return at my expense. Write for my big Free Bargain List of this stock before ordering. It costs nothing. Will save you money. Postal card will bring it.
DAVID B. CLARKSON, The Book Broker, 332 Bosch Building, Chicago.

GREGG SHORTHAND

Easiest to Learn—Easiest to Write—Easiest to Read

IN SILVER IT'S STERLING

OPPORTUNITY

lies in shorthand. Often it is the pathway to success

Investigate it—its remarkable progress—1200 schools adopting it—court reporters writing it—endorsed by the highest scientific authority. The system that Guilbert Pitman (nephew, and for 20 years manager for Isaac Pit-

IN SHORTHAND IT'S GREGG

man, London, England) called "The Shorthand of the English-Speaking People." **First Lesson Free—Send for it.**

1123 Broadway New York City

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.,

733 Fillmore San Francisco

151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO



Mailed Copy



A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

The World's Chronicle

Entered 26110

1/16

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVII, NUMBER 12
WHOLE NUMBER 416

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

- 323 Battle Fleet Arrives at Magdalena Bay.
324 Fleet to Make Tour of World.
Europeans Praise Feat of Battle Fleet.
Honey Lures Bear into Lumber Camp.
Canada and U. S. Agree on Fishing Rights.
325 Mohammedans Make Pilgrimage by Railway.
326 Venezuela Refuses to Arbitrate.
Doings in Congress.
327 Making a Political Platform.
Progress of Booms.
328 Ohio and Nebraska Platforms.
Waging War on "White Plague."
329 Cold Weather Checks Oyster Harvest.
Four Convicted in Pennsylvania "Graft" Case.
331 Wonders of Frost Work.
334 Zig-Zag in Asia, Africa and Oceanica.
342 The Little Girl on Our Pennies.
343 First Postoffice in Antarctic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, SEASONS:

- How can you tell by looking at the map what is the climate of the bay where the battle fleet is? 323
What are these monsoon winds the young engineer talks about? Why do they bring rain in the summer but not in winter? 335

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

- What kind of valuable timber could these choppers cut in these mountains? 324
Has Venezuela any other minerals to offer to the world? Are her mines worked to any great extent? Why? The correct answers to the last two questions will tell you why the U. S. distrusts the justice of the Venezuelan court decision. 326
Where else on our coasts are these bivalves caught? 329

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:

- What in the way of fresh fruit could these these Mexicans offer our jackies? 323
What crops do these Chinese raise to enable them to buy skins? In which of our states are similar crops raised? 335
What had the crops mentioned in the item from Macassar to do with the discovery of America? 330

TRANSPORTATION:

- Is the transportation service generally good in Mohammedan countries? (Look at your map.) Why does good transportation service indicate an advanced civilization? 320
Is it easier or more difficult to build railways in this country than in the U. S.? Why? 334

HISTORY, CIVICS, ETHICS:

- What similar dispute did we have with Canada in Tyler's and Polk's administrations? 324
If a Venezuelan got into difficulty with the State of Kansas, or some other state, would his case be tried in the courts of that state? (Const. Art. 3, Sec. 11, cl. 1) 326
What is the state of the presidential campaign in your state? Has either of your state conventions met? 327
In what way beside the ones mentioned in the Harrisburg item does the community care for your health? 328

- COUNTRIES:** (See also News in a Nutshell.) Antarctic Regions, 343; Arabia, 325; Australia, 324; Belgium, 330; Borneo, 326; Canada, 324; Celebes, 336; Central States, 327, 328, 330; Egypt, 325, 330; France, 324; Germany, 324; Great Britain, 324; Guam, 326; Hawaii, 328; India, 335; Manchuria, 335; Mexico, 323; Middle Atlantic States, 324, 327, 328, 329, 342; Natal, 334; Nigeria, 334; Norway, 330; Pacific States, 323; Venezuela, 326

Our Front Page Picture is from the painting, "The Study Hour" by Boutet de Monvel. What is there about this scene that makes it worth while to paint it?

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

March 11 a bomb exploded under one of the landings at the harbor of Barcelona, Spain. It is believed the bomb was placed there in an attempt to kill King Alfonso, who has been visiting the city and was later to have embarked at the landing.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister of England, who has been seriously ill, continues to grow weaker. A change of premiers is expected.

An attempt on the life of King Haakon of Norway was made March 10 by a Swede.

On May 1 the Government will place on sale 2,135 irrigated farms from the public lands of South Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada and Oregon. The farms range from ten to 160 acres.

The Chicago board of education has passed a resolution forbidding fraternities and sororities in the schools of the city after Sept. 1, 1908.

A report sent from Bahia, Brazil, March 13, states that the business section of the city was burning and that the firemen were unable to check the flames. Bahia exports large quantities of sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and hides. The city is situated on a high bluff and is reached by elevators.

John R. Walsh, convicted of misapplication of funds as President of the Chicago National Bank has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. (L. C., Jan. 25.)

The State Supreme Court of California has given freedom to former Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, sentenced to the penitentiary for extortion, by deciding that the indictment against him was improperly drawn and that under the law he had committed no offense. (L. C., July 13, '07; Jan. 13, '08.)

Mr. W. F. King, formerly President of the New York Merchants' Association, has preferred charges against District Attorney Jerome, of New York, demanding his removal from office. These charges state that Mr. Jerome failed to prosecute certain prominent men who had part in the recent insurance scandals. Mr. Jerome denies the charges.

The whaler Nimrod, which took Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic (L. C., Feb. 29), returned to New Zealand, March 7. The Nimrod will go back for the exploring party in January, 1910, before which time no news is expected from him.

After a lively meeting lasting until midnight, the board of education of New York City rejected a resolution for the restoration of corporal punishment in the public schools.

On March 7, Emperor William and many prominent officials witnessed the launching at Wilhelmshaven, Ger., of the Nassau, a mammoth warship, costing over \$9,000,000, to be used in home waters.



Chasing the White Specks on Magdalena Bay

LA PAZ, LOWER CALIF.—“Boom! Boom! Boom!” Specks of white canvas in the wake of tow boats go scudding over the water of Magdalena Bay, and after them moves our American battle fleet, its guns blazing and roaring and its signal flags flying.

Every captain is at his post; far up in the fighting tops the ordnance officers direct the movement of the vessels by means of electric buttons, and the giant ships vibrate with the din of mimic war from stoke hold to masthead.

Holiday leave for the jackies of the fleet is practically over for at least three weeks and the serious work of the annual spring target practice has begun. Twice a year the ships of the navy go through battle target practice. The spring maneuvers are called the “record practice,” for following this practice four trophies are awarded to the ships that make the greatest number of shots with the greatest percentage of hits. Large sums of prize money are also distributed to the vessels making the best records.

The target is a piece of white canvas, twelve by twenty-one feet, fixed on a raft pulled by a tow boat which moves at a speed of ten or twelve knots an hour. It zig-zags about and only at unexpected intervals and for a short time does it come within the proper range of fire from the pursuing ships. For that brief moment every range finder is on the lookout. Quickly the news is sent to the gunners, and a stream of shells pours forth from the great guns and goes screeching its way toward the bobbing target. The men work with feverish activity but with every muscle and nerve under control; the ships roll under the shock of the discharging cannon, and the awful crashing roar of the explosions almost deadens the hearing. Then the white specks pass out of range, the fire ceases and the eager men peer through the openings in the turrets to see the success of their shots.

Magdalena Bay, where the target practice is taking place, has been leased to the United States by Mexico for naval purposes. It is twenty miles long and twelve miles wide at the entrance.

When, on March 12, the American vessels steamed between the rocky headlands crowning the two peninsulas that almost inclose the bay, a city of tents awaited them on the other side, where there were only barren, shifting sand dunes when the fleet left Hampton Roads. Mexican traders had set up bazaars on the shore and there flowers, fruit, cooked meats, and trinkets of lace, woven baskets and pottery were arrayed. Proprietors of amusement places had left for a time the gold and silver mines—the chief source of wealth in Lower California—and had brought their attractions to the coast.

All of these enterprising business men will probably meet with disappointment, however, as the jackies will have little time for sauntering about in immaculate dress, to pick up souvenirs at Magdalena Bay. Work and not shore leave is the main order of their program. When target practice is over and the visitors who have come to witness it have returned to their mines, or to their vineyards, orange orchards and coffee plantations, the jackies must polish the grease and soot of the play battles from decks and hulls, ready to leave in as spotless array as they arrived.

With stops at San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz, the fleet will complete its trip to San Francisco. From there an excursion will be made to Portland to give the people of Oregon and Washington an opportunity to share in the feeling of pride which the visit of the navy has created on the Pacific Coast. Then, by a recent order of the Government, the fleet will complete the circuit of the globe, touching at Hawaii, Samoa, Australia, holding fall target practice in the Philippines, and returning home by way of the Suez Canal.

Our Australian Neighbors Would Be Glad to See Us.

SYDNEY, AUST.—A large audience, gathered here to listen to an address on national defense, rose en masse and responded with deafening hurrahs when Premier Deakin read a cablegram announcing that the American battle fleet would visit Australia.

Australia has a feeling of kinship for the United States which she holds for no other nation, not even Great Britain, it is said. Australia is an English speaking land surrounded by Asiatic countries. The United States is her nearest English speaking neighbor, and because of the United States' possession of the Philippines, the problems of the two are similar. In case of trouble with her Asiatic neighbors Australia would look first to the United States for sympathy. She is inclined to be jealous of German development in the Pacific, but not of American.

For commercial reasons, too, Australia is glad to foster friendship with the United States. She ships large quantities of meat to the Philippines and of coal to the Pacific coast of America.

Trip Raises Prestige of Our Navy.

WASHINGTON.—French and German naval experts are commenting with admiration upon the 12,000 mile voyage made by the American battle fleet to Magdalena Bay, in four days less than schedule time, without a single ship being disabled. In France, especially, the opinion seems to have been held that the trip would prove the weakness of the navy. Now many French critics are saying that the feat of our fleet proves the American navy one of the finest in the world.

Admiral Converse has completed his investigation of the navy, made at the request of President Roosevelt following the criticisms in *McClure's Magazine*. (L. C. Jan. 11.) By the President's instructions Secretary Metcalf has made public the Admiral's report. The report says that man for man and gun for gun the American navy is second to none in the world, and it was to give the moral support of this statement to the sailors who in case of battle would have to man the guns, that the President wanted the report published.

The criticisms published Admiral Converse says were "prepared by persons whose knowledge of the subjects discussed was limited and incorrect." An anonymous writer in a recent number of *The Scientific American* bears out this opinion in a detailed reply, illustrated with diagrams, to the charges made.

On the other hand, in the hearing which is being conducted before the Senate committee both Commander A. L. Key, former naval aid to President Roosevelt, and Capt. C. M. R. Winslow, declared the armor belts on our warships were placed too low. Lieut. Richard D. White, assistant inspector of target practice, said that if the ships went into battle with the load draft which they were designed to carry, the armor belts would be at the proper height, but as a matter of fact the ships, when in action, carried a greater draft.

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY: 1. What possessions besides the Philippines has the U. S. in the

vicinity of Australia? 2. What possessions has Germany? 3. What other nations own islands near Australia? 4. Why should Australia be especially jealous of German activity in Oceanica and Asia? (Remember that Germany has many trade schools at home, that she has many factories, that her people are good business men, and that many ships sail under her flag.) 5. Is Australia a great manufacturing country? Does she raise much raw material? 6. Where would her merchants be most likely to go to sell the products they could not sell at home?

HISTORY: 1. During the first years of the last century Europe had a poor opinion of the American navy. Was Europe's opinion at that time justifiable? 2. What occurred in Madison's administration to change that opinion?

BRUN'S "SWEET TOOTH" AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

SCRANTON, PA.—In a little shack in the woods near Greely, Pa., east of here, there live eight wood-choppers, who cut out new props for the mines. One day, recently, while examining the trees for suitable timber, two of the men found a beehive, and took from its hollow trunk nearly 100 pounds of honey, stored there by wild bees. They placed the honey in a barrel in their store-room, a roughly built wing of the shack.

A few nights ago the men were awakened by strange noises—a puffing and grunting and shoving, which seemed to come from the store-room. The men crowded to the door to investigate. Their flaring torch showed a bear feasting on the contents of the overturned honey barrel.

Frightened by the light and the men, the bear shuffled clumsily toward the opening it had made in the side of the shack; but as it passed through, part of the men rushed out and shot it. The bear was dressed and 210 pounds of meat were divided between the men of the company for which the choppers work.

(For what kind of mines do you think these woodmen cut timbers?)

AGREE WHERE THEY MAY GO FISHING.

WASHINGTON.—"How many fish may we catch, where may we catch them and when?" has been a vexed question between the Canadian and the American settlers on each side of the waterways that lie between the two countries. An agreement is now being drawn up between Canada and the United States which will regulate the closing of the fishing season, the size of nets to be used and the granting of fishermen's licenses.

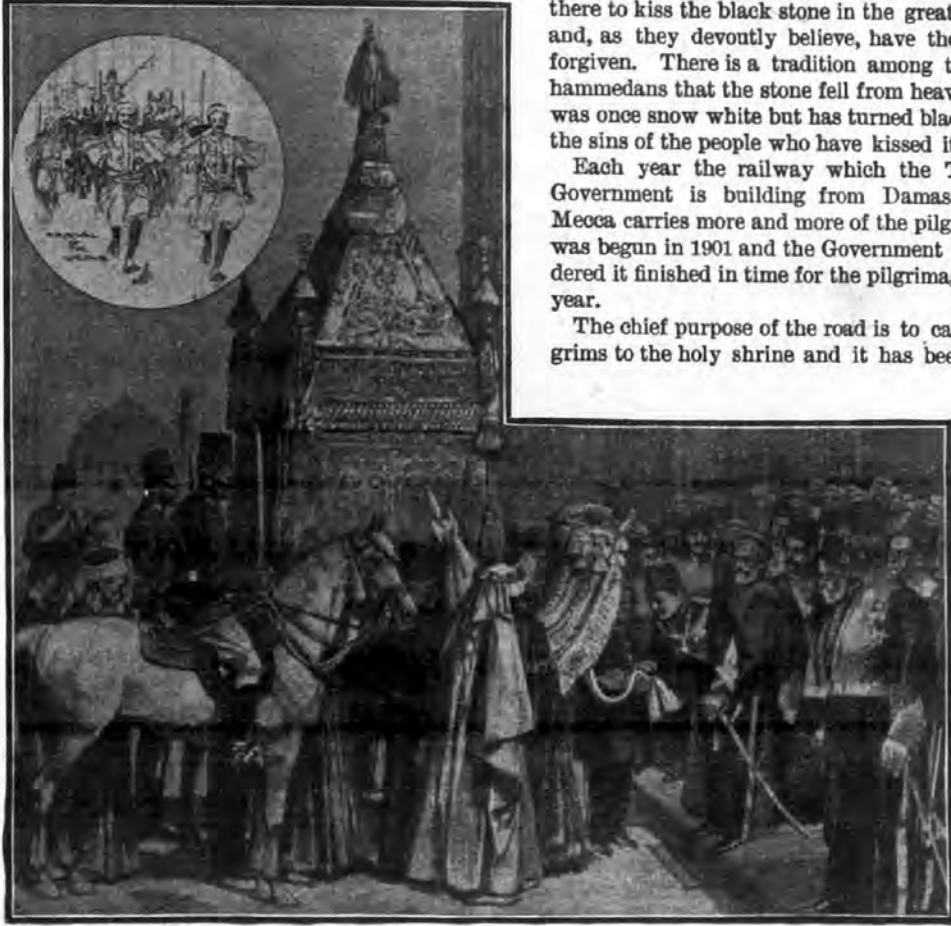
Heretofore, each state has made its own laws in regard to fishing. The agreement being made is expected not only to end friction between the two countries, but to preserve the fish which have been in danger of extermination.

(What are the water boundaries between the United States and Canada? What kind of fish are caught in these waters?)

The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking falls.

—*Winter's Tale.*

By Camel and Rail to the Feast of the Holy Carpet



DRAWN BY REGINALD CLEAVE.

The Khedive of Egypt Blessing His Gift.

(Small picture shows the Khedive on his way to the ceremony which precedes the departure of the Holy Carpet.)

MECQA, ARABIA.—Strange, piping music is heard in the still air and a queer procession makes its way over the sands of the desert. First comes the band and after it a military guard and then a camel bearing on its back a tiny tower covered with scarlet velvet and adorned with gold and glittering stones. Behind the camel is a motley crowd, some richly dressed and riding camels, others in rags and tatters, doing their best, on foot, to keep up with the procession.

They are all pilgrims bound for Mecca, the Holy City of the Mohammedans. The procession started in Cairo and in the little tower, which is, in fact, a litter and is the Holy Carpet, a present from the Khedive of Egypt for the holy shrine at Mecca. One after another pilgrims have joined the throng, and when they reach the end of their journey they will be met by a vast concourse of people who have come across the desert from different Mohammedan countries to the feast of the Holy Carpet.

Every devout Mohammedan who can possibly afford it goes at least once in his lifetime to Mecca, and every spring sees the pilgrims pouring into the city,

there to kiss the black stone in the great temple and, as they devoutly believe, have their sins forgiven. There is a tradition among the Mohammedans that the stone fell from heaven and was once snow white but has turned black from the sins of the people who have kissed it.

Each year the railway which the Turkish Government is building from Damascus to Mecca carries more and more of the pilgrims. It was begun in 1901 and the Government has ordered it finished in time for the pilgrimage next year.

The chief purpose of the road is to carry pilgrims to the holy shrine and it has been built

largely through contributions of money from followers of Mohammed and by the labor of Turkish soldiers who cheerfully give their time for wages of twelve cents a day because they are working for the cause of Mohammed.

Lying in a dreary desert waste where iron ties must be used because wooden ones warp under the intense heat of the sun, where even water for the laborers must be transported, where there is no coal for the engines, and where in many places stone dams must be constructed to keep the sand from drifting over the track, the road is being built at enormous cost. In the end, however, it will probably be a great saving of human life, as the unhealthful conditions under which the travelers now make their slow pilgrimages,—going as they do in crowds and often having little to eat,—nearly always result in an outbreak of cholera which causes many deaths. So far this year many deaths from cholera have been reported, but none among the Egyptians. The Egyptian officials are taking great pains to prevent that disease from being carried back to Egypt by the pilgrims.

President Castro Refuses to Arbitrate.



A lake that furnishes our streets with paving.

To what other uses is asphalt put?

CARACAS, VEN.—One of the duties of a government is to see that its citizens have justice done them in foreign countries. A number of years ago the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company secured permission from the Government of Venezuela to dig asphalt from Lake Felicidad, a black, ill-smelling body of pitch near the mouth of the Orinoco. Some time afterward an insurrection, led by General Matos, broke out in Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government says that the Asphalt Company furnished money to General Matos to carry on the revolt. After President Castro had put down the insurrection he had his government begin suit against the Asphalt Company. The Company admitted paying General Matos the money, but said they had to do it to secure protection for their property. The Supreme Court of Venezuela fined the company \$5,000,000.

The Asphalt Company then appealed to the United States Government to have its case submitted to arbitration. The State Department at Washington has endeavored to have this done, but President Castro has refused, saying there is nothing to arbitrate. Last week the Venezuelan federal court ordered Lake Felicidad sold to pay the fine against the Asphalt Company.

This lake and its counterpart on the island of Trinidad are two of nature's curiosities. The hard, black shores are covered with grayish-black pitch pebbles. Small islands, with stunted trees and grass on them, dot its surface. Sometimes these islands are swallowed up in a night. The center of the lake is soft, and at times great masses like huge toadstools rise above the surface and then gradually subside. Vast quantities are taken out every year, but

subterranean forces send up a fresh supply to fill the holes thus made. Before the asphalt can be used it must be boiled in huge caldrons to remove the impurities. After it has been boiled it is run into barrels and in this shape is sent to market.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The bills which have been introduced making it unlawful to deal in grain, cotton and other commodities for future delivery are meeting with opposition from all parts of the country. On boards of trade nearly all the grain, cotton, etc., is bought to be delivered 30, 60 or 90 days from date of sale. A large part of this trading is done by speculators who buy hoping the price will go up, or sell hoping it will go down. Bankers and trust companies of Chicago have petitioned both the House and Senate protesting against the proposed legislation. They say it would seriously interfere with the making of loans, as the banks would be deprived of a constant market for the grain or other commodities on which they make these loans. (What is meant by making a loan on grain or cotton?)

A bill is being prepared in Congress which provides for turning over to the Treasury Department the navy gunboat, *Vicksburg*, to be used in the revenue service. The boat will be stationed as a policeman on the Pacific and Alaskan coasts and will probably assist the revenue cutters in the work of life saving which they do in addition to that which they do for the Treasury Department. (What work do the cutters do for the Treasury Department?)

The House committee on Naval affairs in a recent report says "every consideration of national honor or policy demands that Pearl harbor (Hawaiian Islands) be made impregnable and equipped as a naval base immediately." The Hawaiian Islands form the outer line of fortification of our Pacific coast; the fortification of Pearl harbor was one of the things recommended in the President's Message. (L. C. Dec. 14, '07.)

Grain dealers, boards of trade, and other commercial organizations are flooding the Senate Committee of Agriculture with protests against the passage of a bill for a national inspection of grain,

Making the Campaign Cakes

OMAHA, NEB.—

What is more fun than being in the kitchen during cake-making time. It always smells nice in the kitchen at cake-making time, and you listen to the slap, slap of the spoon as it is stirred in the big bowl, hoping that a large quantity of the delicious dough will stick to the sides of the dish, so there will be plenty of "lickings" when the cake is emptied into the pans. Then you fall to wondering what the cake will look like when it is done. You peep into this dish and that. There are eggs, perhaps it will be a yellow cake, or maybe a white one. No, there is a cake of chocolate, it's going to be a brown cake, or better still a "marble" cake. Presently, as you watch the mixing process, something is put in that decides the color, and then you fall to wondering whether it will be a round cake or a square one. And so the interest keeps up until the cake is in the oven.

This is cake-making time in the world of politics. Each party is preparing a cake to present to the people of the United States. Many things will go into these political "cakes," and each party will put into its cake the thing it thinks will be best for the country and that the people will like most. No one knows just what form these cakes will take, but the ingredients are being collected, and a few days ago enough were put together to give the people an idea of what the color of two cakes is likely to be.

You will remember that in our issue of January 25 we spoke of how presidential "booms" are worked up. Of the banquets given to prospective candidates, the addresses the prospective candidates deliver, and the newspaper articles that are written about them, in order to work up feeling in their favor.

After prospective candidates have secured the indorsement of political clubs, county conventions, county and state committees, etc., the next step is to secure the indorsement of the state convention. It is the business of state conventions to elect delegates to the national conventions and to draw up platforms stating the things they believe should be done by the Government. These state platforms are what we might call the ingredients from which is made the political cake or platform each party offers to the nation. These platforms of the different states are generally very much alike, and no one but the politi-



DRIVE IN THE DEER HORN REGISTER AND LEADER.

"Hitching"

Do you think the facts justify the view taken by this Republican cartoonist?

cian pays much attention to what they say. But the platforms of two or three states are generally watched with great care; for they show about the color the national platforms are to take. This year the country has been watching for the state platforms of Ohio and Nebraska; for William E. Taft, of Ohio, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, are the two candidates that seem to stand the best chance of winning. The Republican state convention of Ohio has instructed its delegates to the national convention to vote for Mr. Taft, and the Democratic state convention of Nebraska has instructed its delegates to vote for Mr. Bryan. In drawing up their platforms each

convention, of course, consulted with the candidate it favored, and the platform it drew up contains a fair expression of the ideas held by its candidate. If Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft are nominated they will, of course, have a great deal to say about what goes into the Democratic and the Republican platforms; so these two state platforms are looked upon as indicating about what the national platforms will be.

On the next page will be found the most important planks in the two platforms.

Minnesota State Democratic Committee Declares for Johnson.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—"If Mr. Bryan gets the Democratic nomination he will have to fight for it," recently remarked W. B. Hennessy, a close personal friend of Governor Johnson of Minnesota. "When the time comes Governor Johnson will announce his candidacy and will make a fight for the nomination."

This announcement followed the adoption of a resolution by the Minnesota Democratic State Committee indorsing Governor Johnson as candidate for the Presidency. The followers of Mr. Bryan in Minnesota tried to defeat this resolution but were themselves defeated. They have announced that they will organize a campaign to prevent Johnson from securing the delegates to the national convention at Denver.

New York Committee for Hughes.

NEW YORK.—The Republican state committee of New York has indorsed Governor Charles E. Hughes

as candidate for the Presidency.

Connecting Links. HISTORY: 1. What were some of the questions before the country the first time Mr. Bryan was a candidate? 2. Which side of the

so-called "imperial policy" did Mr. Bryan take the second time he was a candidate? 3. Is there anything in the Nebraska platform that shows Mr. Bryan's views on that subject today? Do you think his views have changed?

Comparison of the Two Platforms

Nebraska Democratic Platform.

Rebate laws and enforcement of anti-trust laws indorsed. Legislation making it unlawful for corporations to contribute to campaign funds, and to prevent monopolies demanded.

Articles controlled by trusts to be allowed to enter country duty free; tariff on necessities of life reduced, and reductions made "in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore tariff to a 'revenue' basis."

An immediate declaration of the purpose of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as stable government can be established. Independence of islands to be guarded as independence of Cuba is now guarded.

Aldrich and Fowler bills condemned. Issuing of emergency currency to be in hands of Federal Government. This money to be loaned at a rate of interest high enough to make it unprofitable for banks to borrow it except in case of great need.

Employers' liability law recommended.

Income and inheritance tax advocated.

Railroads to be prohibited from engaging in business that brings them in competition with their shippers. Transportation rates to be reduced. Issuing of watered stock to be prohibited.

Postal Savings bank and state protection of bank depositors recommended.

Ohio Republican Platform.

Roosevelt and his campaign against trusts indorsed. Party to continue along same lines.

Tariff to be revised by a special session of next Congress, "insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad."

Self-government to be developed, step by step, in the Philippines.

A sound financial system in harmony with the achievements of the Republican party and such modifications of the currency laws as will provide for the demands of commerce, satisfy the needs of all portions of the country and have at all times the quality of undoubted security.

Employers' liability law recommended.

Abuses of injunction to be corrected.

Measures to create larger navy and more American merchant ships recommended.

Liberal appropriation to be made for improving waterways.

All national health agencies to be organized into a single national health department.

Waging War on the "White Plague"

HARRISBURG, PA.—It is not so many, many years ago since men with their families began to leave the villages of the East and push their way farther and farther out into the western wilderness. Perhaps you yourself know some old man who can tell wondrous stories of the days when he left his little log-house in the clearing, not at all sure that he would not find it a smoldering heap of ashes when he returned; and how he carried his gun through the forest in readiness for some stealthy Indian who might be hiding behind the next tree. But, as other families came to join him, these dangers of pioneer life disappeared.

While the incoming settlers drove away one foe they brought another with them—a cunning, subtle foe that always attacks people who live close together in towns and cities. This foe we call disease and to fight it every well-organized community has a vigilance committee known as a board of health.

Besides this vigilance committee which watches over the general health of the community, sees that the garbage is properly cared for, the alleys kept clean, the drinking water pure, keeps contagious diseases from spreading, and a host of other useful things, cities and states sometimes organize attacks on special diseases. In recent years tuberculosis has received special attention. For many years it was believed that tuberculosis was incurable, but investigation has proved that it is not only curable but that it can be prevented.

Some time ago the state board of health in Illinois published a pamphlet on the cause and prevention of consumption, in an effort to improve the health conditions of the state. This little pamphlet has been eagerly read, and now bears the inscription "sixth revised edition." Over 6,000 copies have been asked for by institutions and individuals outside the state.

The Illinois State Legislature has recently passed a bill authorizing cities and villages to establish tuberculosis sanitariums, and levy taxes for their support. Several states already have laws similar to this.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated \$6,000,000 to combat the "great white plague." In the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the southeastern part of the state, there is to be a sanitarium, the largest of its kind in this country, where 3,000 patients are to be given the most skillful medical assistance. Immanse pavilions will also be built where the sick can get the benefit of every breath of fresh air that blows across the forest-covered mountains.

Connecting Links. CIVICS: 1. Why is there less need of a board of health in the country or in a village than in a town or city? 2. What are some of the rules the board of health of your community has made? 3. Are there others that you think ought to be made? Why do you think so? 4. What can boys and girls of your age do to preserve the health of the community? 5. What things besides caring for your health does the community do for you? 6. Which do you think performs the more important function in a city, the police department or the health department? Why?

It Can Get Too Cold for Oyster Stew?

(Answer to Commercial Conundrum CCCXVI.)

THE CONUNDRUM.—How has the recent freezing weather along the Atlantic seaboard raised the price of oysters?

BALTIMORE, MD.—“Here are your groceries, Mother.” A stream of fresh March air poured into the kitchen as seven-year-old Willie Blaksley opened the door.

“I carried the oysters just as carefully as I could, and, see, I didn't spill but just a little bit of the juice.” Willie pointed to a damp line on the paper pail which showed where the “juice” had trickled down the outside. “Mr. Peterson says he has plenty of oysters now.”

“It is warm weather now,” said Mrs. Blaksley. “You remember, don't you, why you couldn't get me any oysters the last time you asked for them?”

“Oh, wasn't that a cold day! I 'most froze my fingers, carrying the grocery basket. It was so cold the Bay was frozen and that was the reason I couldn't get any oysters.”

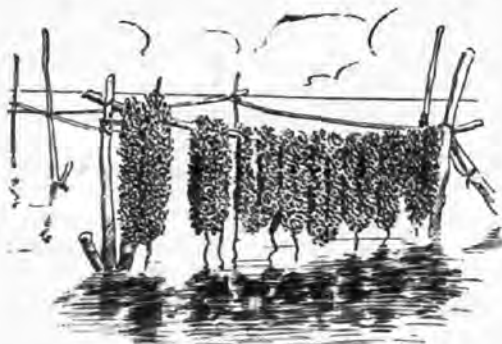
Willie Blaksley had watched the oyster fishers at work when he had been down to Chesapeake Bay, in the fall. He had seen the long-handled rakes which the fishers thrust over the sides of the boats to gather up the oyster shells in the bottom of the Bay, and he had seen the great dredge that worked by machinery bringing up oyster shells and sand and stones by the scoopful. Mrs. Blaksley had reminded him of his visit

to the Bay the cold day when he came from the market without the oysters for which he had been sent. She had told him why the boats could not go out, and had explained to him that this fact made oysters high priced and sometimes not to be found at all. Now she was pleased to see that he had not forgotten.

“Some day we will go to the Bay and watch the men at work again,” she said. “It isn't every little boy who has a chance to see oysters taken from the water, for there are not many places where oysters are caught. More than half as many are taken from our Chesapeake Bay as from all the rest of the world.”

“My, it smells good!” cried Willie, for his mother had worked as she talked and now the savory oyster stew was steaming in the kettle. “Some day we'll have oysters on the half shell, won't we?” he added as he placed his chair at the dining table. “Because I like to play with the shells and count the ridges that tell how old the oysters are.”

Drop Us a Line,



An Oyster Park, Showing Young Oysters Hanging to Their Ropes.

THE Tarentine Gulf—the instep of the Italian boot—is the birth place of oyster culture. The methods followed by the Italian oyster raisers have been in use here for generations. The shores are dotted with oyster parks which are made by driving four posts into the bottom of the Gulf and connecting them by wire grass ropes. From the ropes bundles of hazel boughs are suspended and to these boughs the oyster spawn or spats attach themselves. When a sufficient number of spats have collected, the twigs of the boughs are cut off and spliced into ropes. These ropes are replaced in the oyster park. They dangle in the water and sway back and forth with the waves and the tide. In this way the baby oysters get all the floating food the sea brings in, but escape the sediment of the bottom of the Gulf. After about two and a half years of this merry swing in the water, the Tarentine oyster is ready to quit his swaying home for the market. A rope fourteen feet long will rear about 2,000 oysters.

capitols. Many were at first loath to believe the stories of graft, but when the committee appointed to investigate the matter made its report, the state was dumbfounded at the tale of “graft” it told. (L. C., Aug. 24, '07; Sept. 28, '07.)

This commission had examined the treasurer's books and had found that the capitol had cost \$13,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000, as the people had been led to believe.

Fourteen men, former state officers, contractors and others of high social and political standing were indicted for defrauding the state. Four of these men have been tried and found guilty.

as the fish said to the angler. It will cost you only a two-cent stamp and it may bring you one of our prizes. In answering conundrums state your age.

Prize-winners for Conundrum CCCXVI., Joyce Adams, Marion, Ky., Lulu Mae Coe, Florence, Neb. Honorable Mention List: Emma Goodwin, Jennie P. Smith, Jo Matthews, Joanna Rankin, Lillie Wilson, Lorraine M. Wilson, Fred Kuntz.

New Conundrum No. CCCXIX.

Mr. H. H. Gross, Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Good Roads League, is urging before Congress the need of national aid in building roads. He says better roads would decrease the cost of food. Do you agree with Mr. Gross and what reason can you give for his statement?

CONVICTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT CASE.

HARRISBURG, PA.—About fifteen months ago the people of Pennsylvania were told that they had been defrauded in the building of their new state capitol. They were proud of the handsome looking structure, and they well might be, for it is one of our finest state

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor

ELSIE GRIDLEY,
GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
MAUD GRIDLEY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

APPLICATION MADE FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

True merit is like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.—Halifax.

A CULPRIT'S SCHOLARSHIP.

EVERYONE who passed Jones Brothers' store stopped to look at the strange spectacle. A great dog, dressed in a blanket, was being led back and forth in front of the place by a small boy, and—what attracted the most attention of all—in large letters painted on the blanket was a notice of a boycott on Jones Brothers' store. Other small boys looked on and grinned and envied the urchin who held the dog's chain. Some of their elders smiled and some looked indignant. Jones Brothers were putting up a new building and part of the mechanics employed on it had "struck." There were many in the crowd who guessed that this fact was behind the piece of mischief.

For a time the boy enjoyed his notoriety and the consciousness that he was earning not only the envy of his mates but a dollar from the men who had hired him. But his glory had a sad ending. Some one laid hands on him and before long he was in a court room, charged with disorderly conduct.

Judge Henry L. McCune, before whom the boy was taken, was disappointed when he learned who the young culprit was. He knew the boy's mother, a poor woman who had to support herself and her son. She worked in the store of Jones Brothers, the store before which the boy had been leading the blanketed dog! Only lately she had been to the judge to tell him of her hard circumstances and ask him to do something for her boy, and the judge had given her encouragement because he had in mind a beautiful plan.

Kansas City has not only a juvenile court, it has

also a boys' club and several of the men of the city have subscribed scholarships to enable boys to learn a trade and gain a means of making a living. Mr. Lawrence M. Jones of the firm of Jones Brothers had lately been to Judge McCune to say that he wished to give such a scholarship and to ask the judge to pick out a boy to receive it.

It was this plan the judge had in mind when the woman asked him to help her, and now here was the boy brought before him for disorderly conduct.

He listened to the boy's story. After all, the offense was not so serious, and it had been committed to earn money.

He let the boy go, stepped to the telephone and called Mr. Jones. He was going to tell his friend that he had found the boy to receive the scholarship, and that boy was the very one who had apparently been trying to do Mr. Jones an injury. But the Judge was sure his friend would see the case as he did, and he was right. The boy received the scholarship and with it the chance to learn a trade and earn a living.

Judge McCune, himself, told this story recently at a banquet at the Knife and Fork Club in Kansas City. He was telling of the work of the juvenile court and of the boys' club. "Last year," he said, "it cost this county \$75,000 to run the criminal court. It paid out \$2,000 in railroad fare to send prisoners to the penitentiary. Sixteen hundred boys passed through the juvenile court last year. Can we save these boys to society? Penitentiaries are a poor investment. The time to make our investment is before these boys go to the penitentiary."

Mme. Pecher, a teacher in a kindergarten in Brussels, Belgium, has devised a method of teaching history to her little folks. She has dolls to represent the great personages of history and has the children make the dolls act scenes in the lives of the people the dolls represent.

Miss Julia St. Cyr, said to be the only Indian woman lawyer in the country, is a full blooded Winnebago. She recently defended herself before the Federal court in Omaha, Neb., on a charge of having accepted too large a fee as pension attorney for an Indian woman. So well did Miss St. Cyr conduct her defense that the jury acquitted her on the first ballot.

At a meeting of Norwegian-Americans held in Chicago it was decided to raise a fund of \$150,000 to be used in waging war on tuberculosis in Norway, and for the erection of a memorial building in Christiania as headquarters of the Normana League of the World, an organization embracing Norwegians from all parts of the globe.

Reports from Cairo, Egypt, say that an ancient Egyptian tomb, weighing 250 tons, has been secured by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

If you are going to say everything you think you need to be careful what you think.

The best way to be cheerful when in trouble is to think of other people's troubles.

Difficulties grow by postponement.

Little Travelers from the Realm of Fierce Kibibonokka'

"He it was who sent the snowflakes
Sifting, hissing through the forest."



110. Feathery type



111. Clear prism-like branches

A FEW days ago when the snow was weaving a thick white mantle broad enough to cover a large part of the country, a man who was ploughing his way through the drifts of Chicago remarked to his companion that the falling flakes had traveled a long way. They were not the large, soft, feathery flakes such as come down when we say Mother Goose is shaking her feather bed. They were fine and hard and hit the face with stinging blows.

If one of the flakes had been put under a microscope it would have proved to be compactly formed and might have looked something like figure 111 or 112 in our illustration.

Some day when it is snowing, put out doors a board covered with a dark woolen or velvet cloth. Most of the flakes that alight on it will probably have no perfect geometrical shape, but perhaps there will be three or four that are exquisite crystalline forms. If the flakes are loose in structure, like those shown in figures 110 and 113, for instance, the storm is, no doubt, a local one, the flakes have not fallen far and the weather is comparatively mild. Unless the mercury hangs about zero it is safe to say that compact flakes like figures 111 and 112 have come a long way and from a great height. High up in the atmosphere they were formed by a bit of vapor freezing to a speck of dust. They fell because of their own weight until a gust of wind strong enough to lift them swept past,

tossed them to a higher plane, jostled them against other flakes, carried them through one cloud stratum after another, finally to let them fall again. In the swirl of the elements other crystals were added to the first ones, making them heavier; the molecules were rearranged and new lines etched on the little figures.

For some unknown reason a snow crystal when first formed takes one of two shapes. Either it is like three tiny rods crossed, making a six-pointed star, or it is a hexagonal film. From one of these two beginnings every snowflake is built up and a glance at the center of a perfect flake under a microscope will

tell in which form it started out to meet the world. Why a snowflake assumes a geometrical form is one of nature's mysteries. Given a certain freedom of movement, the molecules of all substances, we are told, have a tendency to assume geometrical designs. Gold, silver, iron, sulphur and other substances, melted and then allowed to cool, show this crystallizing force. Water sufficiently cooled—and snow is frozen water—shows the same power.

The variety and beauty of the forms assumed by water in crystallizing is marvelous. Mr. Wilson A. Bentley has for years been making a scientific study of snow crystals for our Government. In twenty years he has secured photographs of 1,300 different forms. One hundred and twenty-seven of his photo-



112. Solid type. Probably travelled a long distance



113. Low altitude crystal. Usually feathery and light in construction.

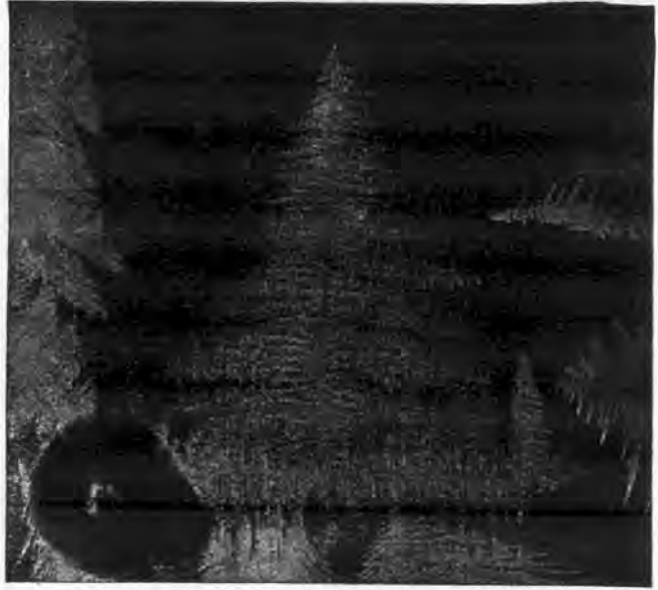
graphs have recently been reproduced in a new book called "Water Wonders Every Child Should Know," by Jean M. Thompson.

These "little studies of dew, frost, snow, ice, and rain," as the subtitle defines the subject matter of the book, reveal in a most interesting way many of the fascinating secrets of nature, with some of their underlying principles; how the dew avoids the vertical threads of the spider's web, while it makes jeweled necklaces of the horizontal ones; how the hoar frost white washes the rail fences; why a "frecze" blackens the flower gardens; how icicles form during a thaw; and why the drops of a thunder shower differ from those of a gentle "soaking" rain.

The studies of frost, like those of snow, have given the opportunity to reproduce many of the masterpieces of the great etcher, Jack Frost.

(WATER WONDERS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW, by Jean M. Thompson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.00 net.)

*The illustrations are from "Water Wonders Every Child Should Know." Courtesy Doubleday, Page & Co.



60. A design of frost work from "the land of the pointed firs"

The World's Chronicle League

Contest No. 5.—Poems Must Reach Us Before March 31.

Write a short poem in quatrain, or four lines to a stanza, remembering to have the rhyme perfect, and the right number of words in a line. Ask your teacher to help you scan your work.

You might take for your subject,—“The Merry Old Man-in-the-Moon,” “Pussy Willow,” “March,” “The Tulips,” or any other subject that is suitable for an early spring song.

Prize Winners in Contest 4.

Gold Badge.

Marguerite Platt, Coshocton, Ohio.

Silver Badges.

Gertrude Bugget, Charleston, S. C. Sara MacMaster, Sleepy Eye, Minn. Walter F. Schultz, Cavour, S.D.
Honor Roll and Merit List for Contest No. 4 will be published next week.

OPEN LETTER.

The contestants in Contest No. 4 are to be congratulated upon a very large amount of creditable work. At this rate, many of you will become magazine writers before you are aware of it. THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE wishes Miss Marguerite Platt success in the field of literature. Her composition shows great talent. Just one caution: Keep your stories in the bounds of probability. Now that you have found out how to do it, and how not to do it, we may expect bushels of fine stories in the next contest. Success to you all!

Contest No. 5—Off to Church.

(From Roger Cantwell—Silver Badge.)

One Saturday as Willie and Bertha Henderson were playing in the nursery, their mother came in and said, "If you are good children you may go to the Presbyterian church with me tomorrow. It is Children's

Day." But when their father came home he told their mother he had had a telegram from Cecil that their cousin was dead and the funeral would be the next day. He said they would leave the children at home with the nurse.

When Sunday came, their parents started early, and Willie said, "Let us go to church."

"All right," replied Bertha, and they began to get ready.

"Now be very quiet so nurse will not hear us," said Willie.

"Willie, won't it be fun to go to church without Mamma?" Bertha remarked.

"What are you going to wear?" asked Willie.

"I am going to wear my white dress, if I can find it."

"Then I will wear my blue suit," Willie replied.

After a while Bertha called impatiently, "Willie, come and help me find the waist to my white dress."

"All right," and away he flew to help Bertha.

While this was happening the last bell for church rang. Then the children began to hurry.

Willie said, "Oh, let it go, and put on another waist."

Soon they were ready and started for church.

As they closed the door it slammed and nurse came running into the room to see what was the matter.

Willie told Bertha to crawl under the porch so nurse

would not see them. When nurse went away the children started again.

The neighbors saw them go but did not know where they were going, so they never thought anything more about it.

When the children reached the church the services were half finished. They tried a back seat. Then they each took a little chair, that the primary children sit in at Sunday school. Willie did not like this so he changed to a front seat, disturbing everybody in the church.

They did not know that their cousin was in church. When they started for home she overtook them, and took them to her home for dinner, and had their picture taken just as they were.

When their parents returned and found the children gone they were very much worried. Soon their cousin came with them and explained where they had been.

Contest No. 3—Off to Church.

(From Samson Gill*—Silver Badge.)

One Sunday morning Willie Henderson and his six-year-old sister, Bertha, were left at home by their parents, who had gone to a funeral in a neighboring town. The funeral was of one of the children's playmates, and, of course, the children wanted to go very badly, but some one had to stay at home to take care of the few farm things they had.

The children were satisfied with blowing bubbles for a while, then they went into the woods to gather pretty leaves, but they had not forgotten the funeral. Willie, happening to know there was going to be church that day, proposed going. Bertha thought this an excellent plan. They hurried home, talking all the while.

"I don't think Mamma will be sorry, do you, Will?" "Dun' know," was the answer.

They hurried home to get ready. Everything seemed to go wrong. The cows got in the garden, chickens got in the flower beds, and even the old pump broke. Not being used to dressing themselves made all the more trouble. Shoe laces broke, and Bertha's ribbons got soiled. It seemed as if they would have to give up going, but Willie was a determined little lad and, finally, they were ready. As they had just come in from the fresh air, they were rather hungry, so they each took a big slice of bread smeared with molasses, and started out. The molasses got all over their faces. They took their sleeves to wipe it off

*Samson Gill's address was incorrectly given in the list of prize winners last week. It should be Tony, Wis., instead of Cokato, Minn.

and, of course, made it all the worse. It got all over their faces and sleeves, too, yet they were perfectly satisfied at getting started. Having finished their bread, they began to trot.

"I wonder if we're late?" inquired Bertha.

"I kind a' think we are," said Will.

"Listen, I think I can hear 'em singing," said Bertha. Sure enough, they could hear the sweet, mellow voices of the choir. The molasses seemed bound to stick to their faces and hands. They tried several hard rubs with their sleeves, but it only made matters worse, as Will said. So they gave it up for the time. They paused a moment to listen to the music and to take another rub at their faces, then they turned the knob and stalked in, their cheeks pink from harsh rubbing. Finding no chairs, they stood by the stove, with ears and eyes awake to catch anything new and interesting. They tried to do as the rest did and, of course, made many blunders.

When church was over the children tumbled over each other to see which one would get out doors first, as that was a habit of theirs. The preacher, who was a kind old gentleman, hurried to see who the children were. He talked to them as if he were a little child. He found out that they were the children of two of his old playmates, and where they lived.

As the sun had already gone to rest, they hurried home. It had been a long walk for little Bertha, and she was very tired and, of course, Will could not carry her. It was real dark when they reached home. They saw a light in the window and they knew their parents were there. They did not seem so tired then. The parents were not surprised at the late entrance of the children, thinking they had been playing with some of the neighboring children. You may be sure the children did not tell them.

It ran along for a long while, till one day the children noticed some one coming down the road. Thinking it was their grandfather, they ran to meet him. As they neared the lank figure they saw it was their friend, the preacher.

He seemed very glad to see them. The children did not stay with him when the parents were around, and they had a good reason, too. They had not forgotten the day they went to church, and neither had the preacher. The children did not want to eat at the same time he did. The preacher soon guessed the reason why. He began to chuckle when he heard the children say that they guessed they would wait. When the children were out playing, he told the parents all about the day the children went to church and how comical they looked. The parents laughed and laughed. After that, on Sunday, Mr. Henderson would ask Will if he and Bertha were going to church.

Merit List to Contest No. 3.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Appleby, Lucy | Grinnell, Iowa. | Green, Clara | Shawano, Wis. | Parquet, Margaret | Letcher, S. D. |
| Ames, Nina | Clyde, Ohio. | Gorham, Glenn | Lake City, Mich. | Riley, Elwyn | Letcher, S. D. |
| Anderson, Edna | Waverly, Neb. | Hanna, Nancy J. | Shelbyville, Ky. | Rohwer, Claude | Dixon, Calif. |
| Bradford, Geo. W. | Clyde, Ohio. | Hunter, Aubrey | Todd's Point, Ky. | Roddy, John | Anderson, S. C. |
| Bowser, Genevieve | Pascade, Wis. | Hahn, Ruth Coeur d'Alene, | Idaho. | Rogers, Garmon | Humboldt, Iowa. |
| Beste, Theo. | | Hartnell, Guy | Salem, Wis. | Sampson, Sparta | Hibbing, Minn. |
| Byrd, Steven | Anderson, S. C. | Halvorsen, H. | Clear Lake, Wis. | Sligh, Yancey E. | Anderson, S. C. |
| Brown, Nellie | Anderson, S. C. | Harrington, Edith | Hinton, Iowa. | Stewart, Irene, | Chicago, Ill. |
| Biss, Martha D. | Clear Lake, Wis. | Hanson, Edgar | Manitowoc, Wis. | Sartorius, Gertrude | |
| Benson, Elmer | Clear Lake, Wis. | Harvey, Mabel | Hibbing, Minn. | Shafto, Pearl | Kearney, Neb. |
| Bruce, Wallace A. | Clear Lake, Wis. | Jeter, Eliote E. | Anderson, S. C. | Siel, Leslie | Riverton, Neb. |
| Beer, Mary | Waco, Neb. | Krueger, Ernest | Salem, Wis. | Storms, Wm. H. | Humboldt, Iowa. |
| Byrnes, Mary | Batavia, Calif. | Kay, Sidney | Anderson, S. C. | Schaaf, Charlie | Mt. Gilead, O. |
| Casey, Mabel Coeur d'Alene, | Idaho. | Kanife, Willie | Lake City, Mich. | String, Willie | Waco, Neb. |
| Campbell, Julia | Anderson, S. C. | Leishman, LeRoy | LaGrande, Ore. | Spangler, Edith | |
| Cronk, Grace | Clear Lake, Wis. | Lefever, Frances | Mt. Gilead, Ohio. | Tanton, Earl | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Calhoon, C. | Minneapolis, Minn. | McConnell, Helen | Marissa, Ill. | Thomas, Gertrude | Shawano, Wis. |
| Conover, M. | Stillman Valley, Ill. | Martindale, Ray | Aurora, Minn. | Thompson, Marion, | Racine, Wis. |
| Compy, Florence | Racine, Wis. | Minter, Hugh R. | Anderson, S. C. | Veium, Marie | Stoughton, Wis. |
| Caine, Clarence | Milwaukee, Wis. | Moffett, Roy | Riverton, Neb. | Van Metre, Florence, | Letcher, S. D. |
| Dendy, Paul | Anderson, S. C. | Mehlhorn, Hulda | Shawano, Wis. | Verhulst, Willie | Sheboygan, Wis. |
| Davis, Rosser | Anderson, S. C. | Marshall, Ruth | | Wilson, Lilly | Marion, Ky. |
| Dimmitt, Fern | Alvo, Neb. | Marshall, Catherine | | Wilson, Amy | |
| DeGoote, Grace | Humboldt, Iowa. | McCabe, Florence | Hibbing, Minn. | Walden, Sara | Clyde, Ohio. |
| East, Zelda M. | Sparta, Ill. | McFall, Tibitha | Anderson, S. C. | Woolgan, Lillian | Clyde, Ohio. |
| Edwards, E. Coeur d'Alene, | Idaho. | Namie, Jennie K. | Aurora, Minn. | Wingerson, Peter | Anuburn, Iowa. |
| Edwards, Julian | Anderson, S. C. | Noe, Belle | Mt. Gilead, Ohio. | Waltheo, G. | Clear Lake, Wis. |
| Esse, Earl | Hendricks, Minn. | O'Laughlin, Ellen | Winona, Minn. | Whitford, Bernice | |
| Edner, Myrtle | Ceresco, Neb. | O'Brien, C. Coeur d'Alene, | Idaho. | Whitney, Glen | Mt. Gilead, O. |
| Force, Nellie | Tehamah, Neb. | Peterson, Edith | Clear Lake, Wis. | Watkins, Hazel | Salem, Wis. |
| Fearseth, F. | Hendricks, Minn. | Phillips, Mamie M. | Shelbyville, Ky. | Wilson, Olive | Batavia, Calif. |
| Goldsmith, Edw. | Anderson, S. C. | Prouty, Vera | Alvo, Neb. | Zander, Fritz | Manitowoc, Wis. |
| Griffith, M. | Mt. Gilead, Ohio. | | | | |



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World



"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."—Puck.



DRAGS BY C. J. DE LACY FROM DR. BARTH'S SKETCH.

THE CITY OF KANO.

IV. — ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANICA.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. The Jumber Coach at Bodeggi.

KANO (kah-no'), NIGERIA.—(100,000. On low, swampy ground, which is, however, well cultivated for miles around. City made up of low buildings, mostly of mud, and houses are often surrounded by walls. Many little gardens. The entire city is surrounded by a wall and is divided into two parts by a sheet of water. Market.)

A large crowd had gathered at the little village of Bodeggi, in the interior of Nigeria. There were several dark-faced, curly-bearded men, dressed in white gowns and bright-colored turbans; there were Englishmen and men of half a dozen other nationalities. Every one paid much attention to the dark-faced men, almost as much as they did to the object which stood on the new railway, in the center of the group.

This object was a car, a sleeping car, and the beds made up as if on shelves along the walls were a thing of wonder to the natives. It was the first sleeper put in position on the railway which is being built from Kano to Baro, below the falls of the Niger River. The occasion was made a great celebration in which the native emirs—the dark-faced men in the white gowns and bright turbans—were given a prominent part. An English official made an address to the emirs, in which he said the new railway would be a benefit to the natives, as it would make a way for them to get their cotton and other produce to the sea coast. One of the emirs replied, expressing his gratitude for the benefit bestowed upon his people and his loyalty to King Edward.

The railway was started largely for the sake of marketing cotton, which grows well in the soil of Nigeria. Below the falls of the Niger River crops will be transferred to boats and shipped to Akassa.

(Why are the English especially interested in cotton growing?)

It is surprising to find so large a city as Kano here in northern Nigeria. There are at least ten square

miles within its walls and people of almost every race, each living in its own quarter. It is the great commercial and manufacturing center of western Sudan and its market place is probably the largest in Africa. Here, for sale, is wood, tied in bundles; bright red and yellow slippers, turned up at the toes; clay dishes, rice, pumpkins, peanuts, sweet potatoes, onions and delicious honey.

"Quack, quack, quack." "Boa, boa, boa." "Moo, moo."

There must be a livestock department in this market. Yes, there it is on the other side of the great square. Goats, all brown, and horned cattle, all white; ponies, sheep, chickens and geese are for sale here.

The most important article for sale is cotton cloth, spun and woven by the natives and dyed with the indigo that grows on the plains.

Our trip to the coast is partly by pony, partly by camel and for a short distance by rail. It ends at Lagos, where we take a ship bound for South Africa.

2. Zig-Zagging through Zululand.

PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.—(24,800. Delightfully situated among hills. Houses of bright red brick, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Military camp. Government house.)

The half-naked little black Zulu children skipped into their hive-like huts and there peeked out at the grand gentleman who had come to visit the village. "It's the white Governor," they whispered to one another.

The tall, black chief of the village met the English Governor of Natal in a friendly manner and told him that he was happy to live under British rule and was thankful the British had made peace in Zululand.

After the Governor had looked at the sheep and cattle which had been let out of the stockade that surrounded the village, and had praised the chief's crops of tobacco and corn, he rode on to the next village.

This trip was to assure the British Government in Natal of the loyalty of the native Zulu chiefs, and it

has been highly satisfactory. At one place a great "pow-wow" was held, and the chiefs agreed that they should all be thankful to the British for keeping peace in their country. "We can sleep with our doors open, now," they said in their language.

For many months there have been signs of discontent in Zululand. It was said that the black men wanted South Africa for themselves and would gladly drive the white men into the sea. Several chiefs, loyal to Great Britain, were killed. Outbreaks became so common that last December Natal sent soldiers to put an end to them. The origin of the trouble was finally traced to the King of Zululand, Dinizulu, and after British officers had talked with him he agreed to surrender. So a mule cart was sent for him and with his three wives and several servants he was driven off to custody.

Since that time peace has reigned. The British Government is keeping close watch of the Zulus and trying to increase their loyalty.

A Zulu hut is an uninviting place in which to live. About all the furniture there is are the sooty pots and kettles which stand on the bare ground, as there is no floor. Some of the Zulu men work their little farms or live on reservations set aside for them as lands are set aside for the Indians by the United States Government. Many of the Zulus work on the great tobacco, sugar and pineapple plantations owned by white men.

Natal is known as the "garden of South Africa," and on her rolling lands of the interior, peaches, pears, apples, corn and oats are raised, and in the warmer country near the coast, oranges, lemons, rice and products of tropical lands.

We leave the red brick buildings of Pietermaritzburg behind us for Durban (dur-ban'). While we wait at the dock at Durban for our ship to pull out we watch the long line of Zulus going and coming with baskets of coal for the many ships that coal here. This coal is dug from the mines in northern Natal. At last we are off, following the coast north to Aden, Arabia, and there changing ships for Karachi. From Karachi we go inland to Lahore.

3. Little to Keep the Fierce Wolf from the Door.

LAHORE, INDIA.—(120,000. On western bank of the Ravi. City, surrounded by high brick wall, consists of narrow, dirty, crowded streets between high houses with only bare, windowless walls. Many magnificent mosques and Hindu temples. Fortifications, beautiful gardens and large ruined monuments outside city wall.)

The Hindu woman clasped her hungry looking baby in her arms and glanced from the bare hut out across the sunburnt fields. She looked the picture of despair as she squatted on the floor in the doorway, the white cloth wrapped about her head making her hollow eyes look more hollow and her sunken cheeks thinner. She crooned a low lullaby to her baby, wondering as she did so how long their little stock of rice and wheat would last and whether those stunted fields would bear enough to feed them during the coming year.

The rain, which for a time had scattered the fear

of famine (L. C., Jan. 25), had proved insufficient; a dry time had followed, and the danger of crop failures again faced the people of the Punjab (pun-jahb'). Last year was a famine season, too, and there wasn't much left to stand between the peasants and starvation.

We see a dark line running through the fields. That is an irrigation canal the British Government is building, partly for the sake of supplying water to India's thirsty land and partly for the sake of providing work for men who would otherwise be idle.

"It looks as if a famine were ahead of us," a young engineer who is conducting the work on the ditch says to us, "and the Government will do all it can to help. Last year the monsoon wind did not come till after the middle of July and it should have come in June. Vegetable gardens dried up and the grass was only half a crop. People sold their cattle because they could not feed them; they sold their tools and the very doors from their huts, when they could, to get money to live on. The Government will replace the cattle the farmers use in place of horses, and it has given them seeds. It has given the people work, but some of them won't work. One of the worst obstacles we meet in trying to help the people is the caste system of India. A man who is not a basket maker and whose father was not a basket maker before him will die before he will make baskets to carry dirt from the canals, and a woman of high caste will throw her baby to the jackals before she will give it food polluted by the touch of any one of lower caste."

We cross the blighted country to Calcutta where a steamer bound for Port Arthur, Manchuria, awaits us. We wait some time before the train comes in at Port Arthur and we are finally settled for our ride to Mukden.

4. Few Kernels of Grain to Pay for Fine Furs.

MUKDEN, MANCHURIA.—(250,000. On branch of Liao River in treeless plain. City surrounded by a wall three miles in circuit, pierced by nine gates, and contains several ancient palaces and official buildings. The suburbs, where most of the business is transacted, is inclosed by another wall, eleven miles in circumference.)

Lo Wing strode into a large, new looking building "down town" in Mukden, and threw a bundle on the counter. "Never saw a nicer bunch of furs than that," he said as the proprietor came forward and began handling the bundle, piece by piece.

Lo Wing watched with pride as each gray squirrel skin was counted, and the white fox, gray fox, wolf and deer skins were laid down, one by one. He waited till the merchant came to the last in the pile—that was the finest of the lot and his stolid face glowed as the merchant held it up. It was a tiger skin, thick, long-haired and beautifully marked. That skin Lo Wing had bought from a hunter who had got it up north in the Heilunchiang Mountains. The other skins were from animals he had shot or trapped himself.

"Fine, very fine," said the proprietor, and Lo Wing smiled with satisfaction.

Then began a talk about prices, and Lo Wing's face fell.

"I can't pay any more," declared the merchant.

"Times are hard. The harvests were poor last fall and the people won't pay me high prices."

"But the tiger skin?" persisted Lo Wing. "Some rich man will buy that." The haggling went on, as it does in all trading in Manchuria, until Lo Wing got the price he wanted for the tiger skin, though for the others he accepted less than he would have taken the year before. Then, only half satisfied, he pulled his fur cap over his ears and went out, jingling his money in his pocket.

Because of hard times, due to poor crops, furs in China are bringing from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than they did a year ago. Another fact which influences the market is that Japanese buyers refuse to pay the high prices the Russians formerly paid.

Almost everyone we see here is dressed in furs. The ladies in the cutters that fly by have on rich collars and boas; the men who are driving wear fur mittens. The workmen who pass us on the streets wear fur caps and coats. In their houses most of the Chinese wear fur-lined clothes, for they do not heat their homes in winter to such high temperatures as most Americans do. The poorer people content themselves with sheep and goat skins, but those who can afford it buy the rich pelts the hunters bring in. Many skins are brought to Mukden and there tanned, and that city has become a great fur trading center of China.

Back to Port Arthur now and then away from the ice and snow of the north. The sun will get hotter every day until we cross the equator and land on the palm shaded coast of the Celebes.

5. *The Black Lines under the Sea.*

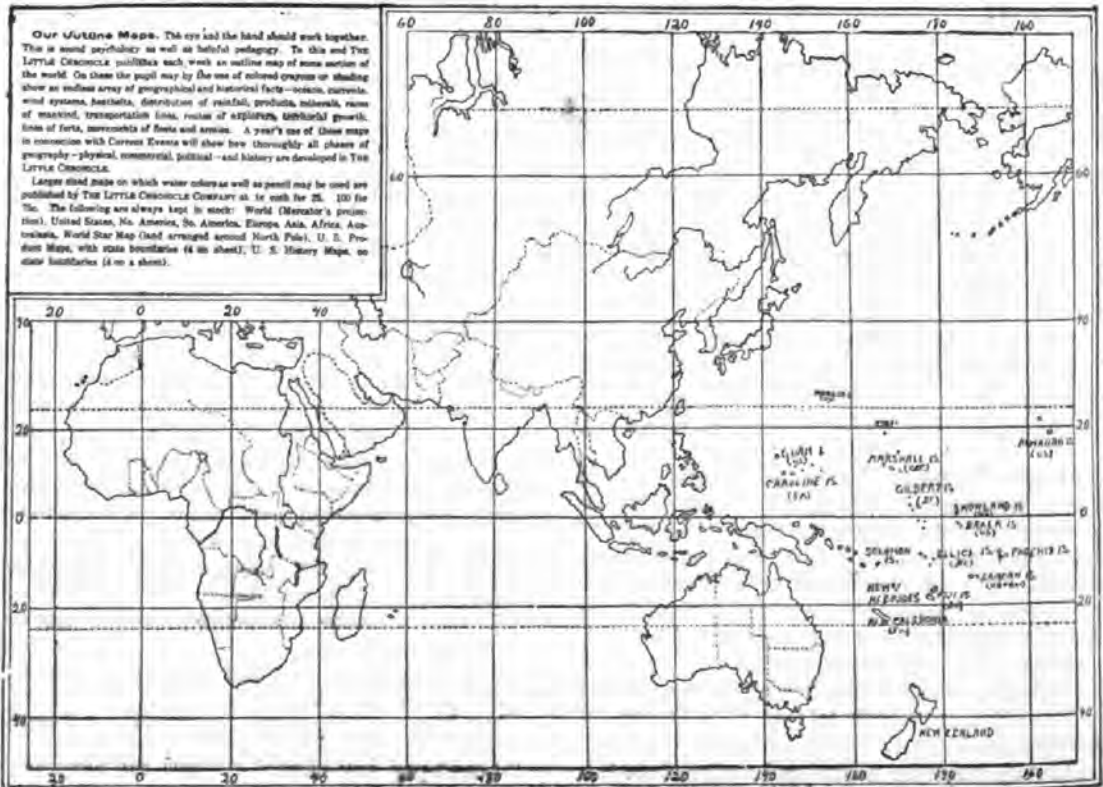
MACASSAR, CELEBES.—(20,000. Many snow-white houses where the Dutch live, and native huts, shaded by banana and cocoanut trees. Ships in the harbor. Sugar and rice fields outside the city.)

When the Celebes has a particularly fine crop of cloves and nutmegs to be sold, or the Dutch officials in the island want a detachment of troops sent them to quell some uprising among the natives, they can now step to the cable station and send word over to Dutch Borneo for soldiers or, by way of the island of Guam, let the United States know what spices they have to sell. A cable line has recently been laid between the Celebes and Borneo, and another between the Celebes and Guam.

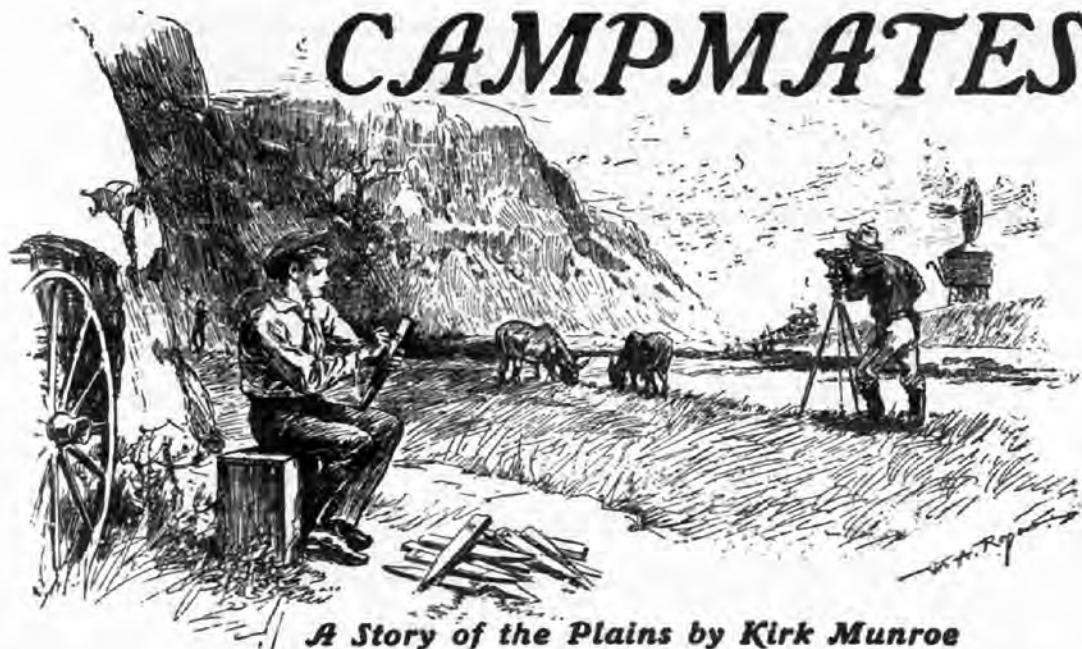
(Locate the island of Guam. How did it come into the possession of the country that now owns it? Who owns Borneo?)

We visit a spice plantation during our stay on the island. The tall clove trees, with their foliage interspersed with blossoms in all stages of opening, from green buds to clusters of bright red flowers, are a beautiful sight. The cloves we buy in the grocery stores at home to put in our pickle jars were once these red flowers. They were picked and smoked over a slow wood fire and then packed in boxes to be shipped to all parts of the world.

The nutmeg trees look like pear trees but they are handsomer. The fruit is shaped somewhat like a pear, but its color is more like that of a peach. The pulp is thrown away and only the kernel is saved for market, and the nuts are slowly dried in ovens. The covering of the kernel is removed and marketed as mace, and the kernels are sold as nutmegs.



CAMPMATES



A Story of the Plains by Kirk Munroe

COPYRIGHT, BY HARPER & BROS.

Synopsis.—Who were his father and mother, or what was his name, no one knew. He had been rescued from a railroad wreck at Glen Eddy, Ohio, by the engineer of the train. These two were the only ones saved. No one knew that his mother was on her way West with him to meet his father, who was a soldier, except a lady who left the train before it was wrecked. The engineer, Luke Matherson, took the baby for his own and named him Glen Eddy Matherson.

The main part of the story opens fifteen years after the wreck. Through lack of study Glen fails in his High School examinations. He hates study and wants to go to work. To make the chagrin of failure more keen, Binney Gibbs, who entered school when Glen did, is graduated with honors, and as a reward is given an opportunity to accompany an expedition, commanded by General Lyle, to the then unknown territories of Arizona, New Mexico and California. Glen rescues a set of plans belonging to an engineer named Hobart from the river into which they had fallen, and as a result is given a position on a surveying party in Kansas. During the trip West the train is held up and the engineer and fireman wounded. Glen, knowing how to run a locomotive, takes the train to Kansas City. Unbeknown to Glen, the man who fires the locomotive for him is ex-Governor General Elting. Mr. Hobart is suddenly ordered to leave his surveying work and go with General Lyle's expedition, and he offers to take Glen with him. Glen accepts.

While on guard duty one night Glen is captured by Indians. He is afterwards recaptured by some soldiers and with him Lame Wolf, an Indian boy. Glen becomes interested in Lame Wolf, and raises money enough among the members of the expedition to send the Indian East to school.

When Binney Gibbs first joined the expedition he made himself disliked by his selfish, snobby ways. He learns some valuable lessons and resolves to gain the respect of his comrades. Binney first wins the respect and friendship of Glen and finally of the whole expedition. After reaching the Rockies Billy Brackett, Binney and Glen are sent up one of the peaks. During the descent a snow storm overtakes them and while crossing a mass of snow Glen suddenly disappears.

Chapter XXXI.—Dropping into the Blue-Black Lake.

BLINDED by that furious blast, the boy had missed his footing. The next instant he was sliding helplessly, and with frightful velocity, down that smooth slope of unyielding snow, towards the blue lake hidden in the storm-cloud far below him.

As "Billy" Brackett turned and missed the companion whom he supposed was close behind him, his heart sank like lead. In vain did he shout. Not even an echo answered him. His loudest tones were snatched from his lips by the wind, torn into fragments, and indistinguishably mingled with its mocking laughter. It was barely possible that Glen might have turned back, and, with the slender hope thus offered, the engineer retraced his perilous way across the snow-field to the place where they last stood together. It was empty and awful in its storm-swept loneliness. A great terror seized hold upon the man's stout heart; and, as he again crossed the treacherous snow, he trembled so that his reaching the rocky shelf beyond was little short of a miracle.

Then he hastened to the place where Binney Gibbs anxiously awaited the return of his friends. He had kept up a roaring fire, knowing that it would be a welcome sight to them, especially since the setting-in of the storm. Its coming had filled him with anxiety and uneasy forebodings, so that he hailed "Billy" Brackett's appearance with a glad shout of welcome. It died on his lips as he noted the expression on the engineer's face; and, with a tremble of fear in his voice, he asked, "Where is Glen?"

"I don't know," was the answer.

"Do you mean that he is lost on the mountain in this storm?" cried Binney, aghast at the terrible possibilities thus suggested.

"Not only that, but I have not the faintest hope that he will ever be found again," replied the other; and then he told all he knew of what had happened.

Although, for their own safety, they should already be hurrying towards camp, Binney insisted on going to the place where his friend had last been seen. The snow-squall had passed when they reached it, but the clouds still hung thick about them; and Bin-

ney shuddered as he saw the smooth white slide that vanished in the impenetrable mist but a few rods below them. In vain they shouted. In vain they fired every shot contained in the only pistol they had brought with them. There was no answer. And, finally, without a hope that they would ever see Glen Eddy again, they sadly retraced their steps and reached camp just as the complete darkness, that would have rendered their farther progress impossible, shut in.

No one was more loved in that camp than Glen, and no loss from the party could have been more keenly felt. It was with heavy hearts that they sought their blankets that night; and, the next evening, when the search-party, that had been out all day without finding the faintest trace of the missing boy, returned, they talked of him in low tones as of one who had gone from them forever.

The following morning the camp in the pass was broken, and two days later a line had been run down the western slope of the mountains, to the edge of the San Luis Valley, near Fort Garland—one of the most charmingly located military posts of the West.

In the meantime Glen Eddy was not only alive and well, but, at the very minute his companions were approaching Fort Garland he was actually assisting to prepare the quarters of its commandant for a wedding that was to take place in them that evening.

For a moment, after he missed his foothold on the upper edge of the treacherous snow-field, and began to shoot down the smooth surface of its long slope, he imagined that he was about to be dashed in pieces, and resigned all hope of escape. Then the thought of the blue-black lake, with its walls of purple and red-stained granite, that he had seen lying at the foot of this very slope, flashed into his mind. A thrill shot through him as he thought of the icy plunge he was about to take. Still, that was better than to be hurled over a precipice. The boy even had sufficient presence of mind to hold his feet close together, and attempt to guide himself so that they should strike the water first.

He might have glided down that slope for seconds, or minutes, or even hours, for all that he knew of the passage of time. He seemed to be moving with great speed, and yet, in breathless anticipation of the inevitable plunge that, in fancy, he felt himself to be taking with each instant, his downward flight seemed indefinitely prolonged.

At length the suspense was ended. Almost with the quickness of thought the boy passed into a region of dazzling sunlight, was launched into space, and found himself sinking down, down, down, as though he would never stop, in water so cold that its chill pierced him like knives, and compressed his head as with a band of iron.

Looking up through the crystal sheet, he could see an apparently endless line of bubbles rising from where he was to the surface, and, after a while, he began to follow them. With a breathless gasp he again reached the blessed air, and, dashing the water from his eyes, began to consider his situation. He was dazed and bewildered at finding himself still alive and apparently none the worse for his tre-

mendous slide. Although he was in bright sunlight, the mountain-side down which he had come was hidden beneath dense folds of cloud, out of which he seemed to have dropped.

Gently paddling with his hands, just enough to keep himself afloat, Glen looked anxiously about for some beach or other place at which he might effect a landing, but could discover none. The upper edge of the snow-field, that bounded the lake on one side, projected far over the water, so that, while he might swim under it, there was no possibility of getting on it. On all other sides sheer walls of rock rose from the water, without a trace of beach, or even of boulders, at their base.

In all this solid wall there was but one break. Not far from where Glen swam, and just beyond the snow-field, a narrow cleft appeared; and from it came an indistinct roar of waters. Glen felt himself growing numbed and powerless. He must either give up at once, and tamely allow himself to sink where he was, or he must swim to that cleft, and take his chances of getting out through it. He fully expected to find a waterfall just beyond the gloomy portal, and he clearly realized what his fate would be if it were there. But whatever he did must be done quickly. He knew that and began to swim toward the cleft.

As he approached it, he felt himself impelled onward by a gentle current that grew stronger with each moment. Now he could not go back if he would. He passed between two lofty walls of rock, and, instead of dashing over a waterfall, was borne along by a swift, smooth torrent that looked black as ink in the gloom of its mysterious channel.

Ere the swimmer had traversed more than fifty yards of this dim waterway, the channel turned sharply to the left, and the character of the lower portion of its wall, on that side, changed from a precipice to a slope. In another moment Glen's feet touched bottom, and he was slowly dragging his numbed and exhausted body ashore.

Although the sun was still shining on the mountain-side, far above him, it was already twilight where he was, and he had no desire to explore that stream farther in darkness. It would be had enough by daylight. In fact, he was so thankful to escape from the icy water that, had the light been increasing instead of waning at that moment, he would probably have lingered long on those blessed rocks before tempting it further.

Now, as he gazed about him in search of some place in which, or on which, to pass the long hours of darkness, his eye fell on a confused pile of driftwood not far away. Here was a prize indeed. He had matches, and, thanks to "Billy" Brackett, they were still dry. Now he could have a fire. He found the driftwood to be a mass of branches and tree-trunks, bleached to the whiteness of bones, and evidently brought down by some much higher water than the present. They were lodged in the mouth of a deep water-worn hollow in the rock, and converted a certain portion of it into a sort of cave. Creeping in behind this wooden wall of gnarled roots, twisted branches, and splintered trunks, the shivering boy

felt for his hatchet; but it had disappeared. His knife still remained in its sheath, however, and with it he finally managed, though with great difficulty on account of the numbness of his hands, to cut off a little pile of slivers and shavings from a bit of pine.

In another moment the cave was illumined with a bright glow from one of his precious matches, and a tiny flame was creeping up through the handful of kindling. With careful nursing and judicious feeding the little flame rapidly increased in strength and brightness, until it was lighting the whole place with its cheerful glow, and was leaping, with many cracklings, through the entire mass of driftwood.

Before starting that fire, it seemed to Glen that no amount of heat could be unwelcome, or that he could ever be even comfortably warm again. He discovered his mistake, however, when he was finally forced to abandon his cave entirely, and seek refuge in the open air from the intense heat with which it was filled. Not until his pile of wood had burned to a bed of glowing coals could he return.

His couch that night was certainly a hard one, but it was as warm and dry as a boy could wish. If he only had something to eat! But he had not; so he went to sleep instead, and slept soundly until daylight—which meant about an hour after sunrise in the world beyond that narrow canyon.

If he was hungry the night before, how ravenous he was in the morning. He even cut off a bit of the rawhide lariat, which he retained, and tried to chew it. It was so very unsatisfactory a morsel that it helped him to realize the necessity of speedily getting out of that place and hunting for some food more nourishing than lariats.

Chapter XXXII.—On the Precipice.

Glen had been conscious, ever since reaching his haven, of a dull, distant roar coming up from the canyon below him; and now, after an hour of scrambling, climbing, slipping, but still managing to keep out of the water, he discovered the fall that he had anticipated, and found himself on its brink. It was a direct plunge of a hundred feet, and the body of water very nearly occupied the whole of a narrow

chasm between two cliffs similar to those at the outlet of the lake. A few feet of the rocky dam, where Glen stood, were bare of water; but its face fell away as steep and smooth as that over which the stream took its plunge. Only, in the angle formed by it and the side of the canyon, a mass of débris had collected that reached about half-way up to where Glen stood, or to within fifty feet of the brink. On it grew a few stunted trees, the first vegetation he had seen since taking his slide. Below that place the way seemed more open, and as though it might be possible to traverse. But how should he get down? He dared not leap; he could not fly. But he still had the lariat. It was forty feet long. If he could only fasten it where he stood, he might slide down its length and then drop.

Vainly he searched for some projecting point of rock about which to make his rope fast. There was none. All was smooth and water-worn. There was a crack. If he only had a stout bit of wood to thrust into it he might fasten the lariat to that. But he had not seen the smallest stick since leaving his sleeping-place. Some unburned branches were still left there; but the idea of going back over that perilous road, through the gloom of the canyon, was most unpleasant to contemplate. He hated to consider it. Still, before long it would be much more unpleasant to remain where he was, for he was already realizing the first pangs of starvation.

So he wearily retraced his steps, procured a stout branch, and after two hours of the most arduous toil, again stood on the brink of the water-

fall. Forcing the stick as far as possible into the crack, and wedging it firmly with bits of rock, he attached the rawhide rope to it, and flung the loose end over the precipice. Then, hanging over the edge, he grasped the rope firmly and slowly slid down. As he reached the end he hesitated for a moment and glanced below. His feet dangled on a level with the top of the upmost tree.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Campmates," in book form, can be obtained from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Price, \$1.14; postage, 11 cents.

To members of The World's Chronicle Book Buyers' Club the price is \$1.05; postage, 11 cents.



His feet dangled on a level with the top of a tree.

MARJORIE'S QUEST

BY DOUGLAS DORT



It was dusk of an autumn evening. A little old woman was walking feebly along King's Road, London. There was abject misery in the poor wrinkled face and in the stoop of her figure. The relentless heat of a fiery day still hung over the city. There was no breeze to cool the pavements that scorched even the callous feet of the barefooted street urchins, or the oven-like tenement rooms.

The woman kept slowly on; now and then she would waver uncertainly and grasp some iron railing for support. Once a man jostled her rudely, and, but for a lamp-post, she would have fallen. She turned down a dirty side street, hemmed in on both sides by dingy dwellings, which gave forth unpleasant odors of boiled cabbage and onions, and at the entrance of one of the neatest of the red brick buildings she turned in. She did not seem to hear the shrill, childish voice calling to her from a third-story window.

To tired little ten-year-old Marjorie waiting for her supper, it seemed as though her "Granny" would never finish climbing those two flights of dark, uneven steps.

"Granny must be awfully tired tonight," murmured the child as she dragged the one easy chair towards the window, through which a faint breeze had begun to come in gentle puffs. There was an empty stove in one corner, an uninviting looking bed in another, and two chairs and a deal table. The only pretty thing in this small room was Marjorie herself.

Granny staggered into the room and sank into the easy chair with a heartbroken sob.

Marjorie was on the arm of her chair in an instant, one soft hand patting the wrinkled cheek.

"Tell me, Granny, tell me what's wrong?"

"They've turned me out. They don't want any more of my paper flowers—I am too old; they say I spoil more than I make. Oh Marjorie!" the poor old woman moaned, wringing her withered hands and rocking gently to and fro in her anguish, "what's to become of us? You're too young, darling, and I'm too old, an'—an' there's no one to help us. There's a month's rent due for this room. I've just enough to meet it and nothing over."

With a fierce hug Marjorie gathered the frail form of the old woman in her strong young arms. She crooned over her and soothed her till the tears ceased and the weary eyelids closed, and presently, with Marjorie's sweet voice humming a lullaby, Granny dropped gently off to sleep. In this dark hour the poor old soul had become as a child again, and the

little maid had budded out into a woman.

For two mortal hours Marjorie, with her burden, never moved, despite the heat and hunger and thirst. Down below in the street the children fought and played; and the child could hear above the babble of their voices the roar of the traffic on the main road.

Granny stirred uneasily and presently she awoke and rose to her feet, and her face was more calm and peaceful than it had ever been in the old days of plenty. But the child trembled as she looked into the blue eyes, they seemed so dull and unseeing.

"How dreadfully hot it is, child," said Granny, slowly, passing her hand across her forehead; and then—"Where is your mother, Marjorie? She is late tonight."

The child shivered and drew back a step as it dawned on her that though her Granny was standing there talking to her, her poor troubled mind was half asleep, never to wake again, and that all the woes of those past five years were forever lost to her memory.

The girl knew not how to reply. But, luckily, the old woman had already forgotten her question and was busy getting tea through sheer force of habit.

Next morning, at the hour when the milkman is commencing his rounds and most little girls are still slumbering, Marjorie was preparing the oatmeal porridge which was all that constituted breakfast for this small household. Granny was still asleep and likely to sleep well on into the afternoon after the cruel blow of the day before.

How to win shelter and food for two was the problem that confronted Marjorie. But she was a brave little thing and she never doubted but that she would find a way.

It was the day the landlord collected the rents. So she waited for him. When this money-eating dragon had been fed, leaving Granny's worn purse pathetically thin, Marjorie got ready to go out. Carefully folded away in a drawer was a queer little bonnet and gown which Granny had made for her a couple of years before. It was exactly like the clothes worn by little girls in Holland. Granny had herself lived in that quaint land when a girl, and it brought back dear memories of her youth to see Marjorie attired as a true daughter of The Netherlands.

Arrayed in her Dutch garb, and with a parting kiss on the forehead of her sleeping Granny, the child went softly down the stairs and up the street to find the tall building, on the top floor of which was the manufacturer of paper flowers where Granny had worked.

Several people turned to gaze after the quaint little figure; and one urchin, who sat on the curb, yelled tauntingly at her.

Just then she caught sight of a tall building a little way ahead. She went in and inquired for a man who made paper flowers. But there was no man there. Disappointed, the child went on till she came to another tall structure, which looked to her as if it must be the right place. But how many such places there were, and how much alike they seemed!

Marjorie kept bravely on, but she was, oh! so tired and heartsick, and worst of all, she had completely lost her way.

For about the tenth time the child climbed wearily up the steps of a fine big building. It displayed a sign: "Studios to let," at the entrance, and she asked of the porter: "Is there a gentleman here who makes paper flowers, if you please?"

The man smiled at the tired little girl in her queer costume. "You mean who paints flowers I suppose?" he said. "Yes. You'll find him on the top floor."

"On the top floor," thought Marjorie. "Yes, that must be the man; he was on the top floor." The girl remembered so much.

The door happened to be ajar, so, after knocking and receiving no response, Marjorie pushed it open and went in timidly.

Never in her life had Marjorie seen such a wonderful room. The walls were covered with wonderful pictures and old armour and tapestries. There were soft, beautiful couches, a tea table, and many wonderfully carved chairs. A big easel stood near the center of the room, and resting on it was a square frame covered with plain canvas. At the other side of the easel a big easy chair yawned invitingly, and Marjorie slipped into it with a weary little sigh.

"I suppose the man will be back soon. I'll wait for him," she murmured, and fell fast asleep.

How long Marjorie slept she never knew, but suddenly she was aware of a queer little scratching noise, mingled with the low humming of a deep bass voice.

With a guilty feeling of a soldier who has slept at his post, the child sat up in the chair and rubbed her eyes in wonder. A man with a soft brown beard and the kindest of eyes was working away at the easel. He looked up as Marjorie awoke and broke into a merry laugh.

"Hallo, little one!" he said, cheerily. "Had a nice nap?" And then laying down a piece of pointed charcoal, he beckoned to Marjorie, "Come, child, and tell me how you came to run in here."

Marjorie did not answer for a few minutes. She was gazing with open mouth at a sketch of herself fast asleep on the easy chair, which had almost magically appeared on that square of canvas.

"Why, that's me!" gasped the child.

"It will be you if you'll come over here every day for a couple of weeks and sit in that chair for me and go to sleep," said the man. "Now tell me, child, what brought you here?"

Then Marjorie told him.

She was standing at his knee when she began, but before she had finished sobbing out the little tragedy the man was holding her tightly in his arms. And, somehow, in the way he held her Marjorie felt all her troubles fall away from her.

Marjorie had always been a quiet little thing and it seemed an absurdly easy way to earn a few shillings, just to sit still for an hour or two while a man with a brush drew a picture of you on white canvas.

For several years Marjorie earned enough in this way for Granny's wants and her own. Then she, too, caught the charm of the brush and the palette and began putting her thoughts on canvas. In one of London's art galleries there hangs a picture that causes every visitor to stop and look.

It is of a little old woman in a shabby gown gazing straight ahead of her with unseeing eyes.

The painting is called "Granny," and on it is Marjorie's name.



The Saga of King Olaf



Henry W. Longfellow

At the request of teachers and principals we are publishing the last part of "The Saga," telling of the building of the Long Serpent and the great sea fight with Eric the Earl.

N. B. We are having printed additional copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE containing these poems. Teachers wishing a supply for supplementary reading or for the room or school library may obtain them at two cents each in lots of ten. If you wish copies sent you kindly notify us at once.

King Svend of the Forked Beard.

Loudly the sailors cheered
Svend of the Forked Beard,
As with his fleet he steered
Southward to Vendland;
Where with their courses hauled
All were together called,
Under the Isle of Svald
Near to the mainland.

After Queen Gunhild's death,
So the old Saga saith,
Plighted King Svend his faith
To Sigrîd the Haughty,*
And to avenge his bride,
Soothing her wounded pride,
Over the waters wide
King Olaf sought he.

Still on her scornful face,
Blushing with deep disgrace,
Bore she the crimson trace
Of Olaf's gauntlet;
Like a malignant star,
Blazing in heaven afar,
Red shone the angry scar
Under her frontlet.

Off to King Svend she spake,
"For thy own honor's sake
Shalt thou swift vengeance take
On the vile coward!"
Until the King at last,
Gusty and overcast,
Like a tempestuous blast
Threatened and lowered.

Soon as the Spring appeared,
Svend of the Forked Beard
High his red standard reared,
Eager for battle;
While every warlike Dane,
Seizing his arms again,
Left all unsown the grain,
Unhoused the cattle.

Likewise the Swedish King
Summoned in haste a Thing,
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark;
Eric the Norseman, too,
As the war-tidings flew,
Sailed with a chosen crew
From Lapland and Finmark.

*King Olaf had at one time been betrothed to Sigrîd the Haughty; but Sigrîd refused to renounce Odin and become a Christian, and in his rage and disappointment, King Olaf struck her in the face with his gauntlet. It was to avenge this insult that King Svend went forth.

So upon Easter day
Sailed the three kings away,
Out of the sheltered bay.
In the bright season;
With them Earl Sigvald came,
Eager for spoil and fame;
Pity that such a name
Stooped to such treason!

On the gray sea-sands
King Olaf stands;
Northward and seaward
He points with his hands.

With eddy and whirl
The sea-tides curl,
Washing the sandals
Of Sigvald the Earl.

The mariners shout,
The ships swing about,
The yards are all hoisted,
The sails flutter out.

The war-horns are played,

"Strike the sails!" King Olaf said;
"Never shall men of mine take flight;
Never away from battle I fled,
Never away from my foes!

Let God dispose
Of my life in the fight!"

"Sound the horns!" said Olaf the King;
And suddenly through the drifting brume
The blare of the horns began to ring,
Like the terrible trumpet shock

Of Regnarok,
On the Day of Doom!

Louder and louder the war-horns sang
Over the level floor of the flood;
All the sails came down with a clang,
And there in the mist overhead

The sun hung red
As a drop of blood.

Drifting down on the Danish fleet
Three together the ships were lashed,
So that neither should turn and retreat;
In the midst, but in front of the rest

The burnished crest
Of the Serpent flashed.

King Olaf stood on the quarter-deck,
With bow of ash and arrows of oak,
His gilded shield was without a fleck,
His helmet inlaid with gold,

And in many a fold
Hung his crimson cloak.

On the forecastle Ulf the Red
Watched the lashing of the ships;
"If the Serpent lie so far ahead,

Safe under Svald at last,
Now were their anchors cast,
Safe from the sea and blast,
Plotted the three kings;
While, with a base intent,
Southward Earl Sigvald went,
On a foul errand bent,
Unto the Sea-kings.

King Olaf and Earl Sigvald.

The anchors are weighed,
Like moths in the distance
The sails flit and fade.

The sea is like lead,
The harbor lies dead,
As a corpse on the sea-shore,
Whose spirit had fled!

On that fatal day,
The histories say,
Seventy vessels
Sailed out of the bay.

But soon scattered wide
O'er the billows they ride,

King Olaf's War-Horns.

We shall have hard work of it here,"

Said he with a suer
On his bearded lips.

King Olaf laid an arrow on string,
"Have I a coward on board?" said he.
"Shoot it another way, O King!"

Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old sea-wolf;
"You have need of me!"

In front came Svend, the King of the Danes,
Sweeping down with his fifty rowers;
To the right, the Swedish king with his thanes;
And on board of the Iron Beard

Earl Eric steered
To the left with his oars.

"These soft Danes and Swedes," said the King,
"At home with their wives had better stay,
Than come within reach of my Serpent's sting;
But where Eric the Norseman leads
Heroic deeds
Will be done to-day!"

Then as together the vessels crashed,
Eric severed the cables of hide,
With which King Olaf's ships were lashed,
And left them to drive and drift

With the currents swift
Of the outward tide.

Louder the war-horns growl and snarl,
Sharper the dragons bite and sting!

Eric the son of Hakon Jarl
A death drink salt as the sea
Pledges to thee,
Olaf the King!

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

The Little Girl on the Pennies

NEXT time your father gives you his spare pennies, stop a minute before you send them rattling down through the slot into your bank, or reach them up over the tall glass counter in exchange for those long licorice switches that divide up into so many bites for your friends, and look at the little girl on the coin.

"Little girl?" you say, "Where? Why, that's an Indian!"

Don't be too sure about that. The head looks like an Indian head, but it is really the head of a little Pennsylvania girl.

More than fifty years ago a little girl named Sarah Longacre lived in Philadelphia. Her father was an engraver in the mint. A party of Indians, dressed in

their picturesque costume, visited the mint one day, and Mr. Longacre invited them to his home. There they saw little Sarah, and one of the chiefs paid her the unusual compliment of putting his feathered head dress on her head. So charming was the effect of the brilliant plumage on her soft hair, that a friend who was present made a sketch of the little girl.

This sketch was afterwards engraved by Sarah's father and submitted in competition with others, to a committee who were to choose the design for the new form of one cent pieces. Mr. Longacre's design was accepted, and so a little girl took her place on the cent,—the piece of money that especially belongs to children.

After Sarah grew up, she became Mrs. Keen and

for years was widely known as a gentle, stately leader in missionary work.

Wherever she went, in Mexico, Japan, and many



Mrs. Sarah L. Keen.

other foreign lands, all her life people loved and admired and honored her, just as the Indian chief had done in decorating the little girl with one of the highest tokens of his dignity.

A STAMP FOR THE YELLOW-VESTED EMPEROR'S LAND.

The mysterious land of the Emperor Penguin is being supplied with all sorts of modern conveniences even before it has been explored. Not only are the Emperor's subjects in deadly peril from the automobiles taken there by the invaders under Lieutenant Shackleton (L. C., Feb. 29), but provision has been made for spreading their private affairs broadcast, if the Lieutenant chooses to put them on the King Edward VII. Land stamps he is authorized to issue.

Just before Lieutenant Shackleton sailed for the Antarctic regions, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand appointed him Postmaster of King Edward VII. Land. He has the power to establish the first Antarctic postoffice, issue stamps and, when circumstances permit, to dispatch mail. As there will probably be very little mail delivered in that vast, silent country, now gradually turning gray and grayer with the departing sun, and as no communication is expected with the rest of the world for at least a year, a stamp issue for King Edward VII. Land would be more to celebrate the event than for actual use. But, even if no special stamps are issued, a New Zealand or British stamp cancelled within the Antarctic circle, would be a valuable addition to a collection.

WANTED FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Superintendents, Principals and Teachers for the vacancies we are unable to fill for lack of suitable candidates.

Salaries the best; opportunities unexcelled.
Fisk Teachers' Agency, Spokane, Wash.

300 All Different Foreign Postage Stamps 300 ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you name this paper and send only 25c for new six months' subscription to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Boston, Mass., the best stamp paper in the world. All the Stamp News! Thousands of Bargains! Special Articles! Questions Answered! Why not do a nice little side business in stamps? You will be surprised at the enjoyment and profit you will receive from this educational hobby. Stamps and Paper Both Only 25 Cents



MY PET HOBBY

A little pamphlet giving the pleasure and instruction of stamp collecting, together with our 1908 Price List and fifty (50) varieties of foreign stamps to start you. FREE ON REQUEST. 116 STAMPS all different, including 6 UNUSED PICTORIAL, and used from all quarters of the globe, 10c. 40 Page Album, 5c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Approval sheets also sent, 50 per cent commission. NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON

START A STAMP COLLECTION

Beginner's Packet, 25 cents, contains 100 different foreign stamps, 1,000 hinges and album to hold 1,200 stamps.

Price Postpaid 25 cents.

50 different United States stamps 8c
Collector's Catalog, gives value of all stamps..... 10c
Samuel L. Jones, 612 W. 2nd Street, Pittsburg, Kansas



Stamp Collecting is interesting, instructive and profitable. 25c will start you with Stamp Album, a Collection of 1160 fine foreign Stamps, catalogued nearly \$12., inc. about 200 var. from many strange countries like Rhodesia, China, Congo, etc. 80pp. List and \$1. Coupons Free. Agents Wtd 50 to 70 per cent. We buy Stamps! C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W. St. Louis, Mo.

RARE STAMPS and COINS

109 Var. Egypt, new Panama, etc., hinges, lists old coin and trial sheets only 10c. 7 Var. Greek 1901, 3c; 10.06 Olymp., 30c; 100 Var. U. S., 10c; 50 Var. 5c. 10 rare coins, 50c. Stamp Album, 5c. Sheets, 50 to 60 per cent. and agent's prizes. Samuel P. Hughes, Omaha, Neb.

STAMPS FREE 100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage—20 Russian stamps 10c.—20 Denmark 10c.—20 Japan 10c.—10 Foreign Coins 15c.—We buy Stamps—Buying list 10c. TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O.

21 STAMPS, each from a diff. country, set \$1 and \$2 U.S. Rev., pkt. of hinges, Millimetre Scale and rare Japanese Coin, only 10c—25 President CIGAR BANDS with centerpiece of Capitol 25c. Geo. D. Fisk Stamp Co., Toledo, O.

JUST THINK for 35 cents we will send you the Chicago Collectors' Monthly a whole year and give you absolutely Free a package of all different foreign stamps, all unused, catalogued over 75 cents. Send now. A. F. BOEHM, 1457 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STAMP ALBUM which holds 480 stamps, 50 foreign stamps, including 10 different kinds from Japan, also unused stamps with animals on them, very interesting. 1 big illustrated list of stamps, albums, sets, etc., and list of foreign coins, etc. All postpaid for 10c. Special price on several lots. Oriental Stamp Co., Columbus, Ohio

FREE! FREE!! A packet of fine stamps catalogued at 70c free to all who apply for our approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. and 2c postage, reference required; 103 diff. foreign Cuba, Congo tiger, etc., 7c; 10 diff. Animal, 9c; 50 diff. U. S., 10c; 1,000 hinges, 5c. A. S. Clausen, 1344 N. Mozart St., Chicago.

PHILATELIC FLASHES Only 15c per year. Are you a subscriber? It is the largest monthly paper devoted exclusively to philately in the U.S. After May 15th the rate will be raised to 25c per year. Ad rates only 25c per inch. Philatelic Flashes, Dept. W. C., Geneva, Ia.

10 CENTS and two cents for postage buys 100 varieties foreign stamps, 1 stamp album to hold 500 stamps, 10 var. unused stamps and 1 pkg. hinges. Springfield Stamp Co., P. O. Box 186, Springfield, Mass.

22 STUNNING POST CARDS and magazine 1 year, 10c. Burges Pub. Co., 204 Y. K., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Learn by Modern Methods

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting

And all Commercial Branches from Expert Teachers at

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Schiller Bldg., 109 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Day and Evening School All the Year
Correspondence Solicited
Visitors Cordially Invited

W. H. Harmon, W. I. Tinus,
Principals.

TEACHERS WANTED

We need excellent teachers at good salaries for schools in South and West. Write us immediately for circulars, The Teachers' Cooperative Company, 1st. National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' AGENCY

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good. For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

Good Positions Open to Teachers

who register with the NATIONAL TEACHERS' EXCHANGE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Many vacancies for 1908 now on our list. We personally recommend Teachers to School officers. Sixth successful year. Write today for free booklet and application blanks.



The Green Valley School

A Pedagogical Story

By C. W. G. HYDE
Editor of School Education

Mr. Hyde's long experience in educational work fits him in a peculiar manner for writing the story of a teacher's experience. He has produced a story of great worth and of sound pedagogy, based on true psychology. The story is a romance whose interest holds the attention and whose powerful presentation of what is vital in teaching and school management makes it invaluable as a help to young teachers.

Here is a story anchored to reality, which comes to the perplexed and often discouraged teacher as an adviser and friend. The book breathes the spirit of love, patience and sympathy which is essential to the solution of soul-racking schoolroom problems. The thread of incident which shows the school bully's development into docility and friendliness is of itself a volume on didactics.

The book appeals to supervisors and instructors with unparalleled force and conviction. Every teacher should read it. The story is true, healthy, inspiring, and—best of all—anyone can understand it and catch its spirit.

Cloth, 12 mo., 192 pages. Price, \$1.00; to teachers, 75 cents. Published by

North-Western School Supply Co.
Dept. L. 14th Ave. and 4th St. S. E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Home Study Courses



John F. Genung, Ph. D.,
Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 85 Soose Place
Springfield, Mass.

TEACHERS: Come to the Pacific Coast. Wages Good. Promotion sure and rapid. Strong teachers certain to secure desirable positions. Write Owen Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency, (Formerly of Portland, Ore.) McMinville, Oregon.

GRAND BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE TO BOYS



This grand outfit contains seven full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 inches long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

A. M. PIPER, Sec., 319 Popular Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

20 BEAUTIFULLY COLORED ARTISTIC & COMIC POST CARDS FOR 10 CENTS

35 FOR 15 CENTS SPECIAL:

55 FOR 25 CENTS AND 10 CARDS EXTRA FREE WITH EACH 25 CT. ORDER

NOT LIKE IT USED TO BE

Do it Now

SOUTHERN BEAUTY

Off Again

FUSSY AND ME

NOT TWO CARDS ALIKE ALL The Latest and Most Popular Cards on the Market. (Most Post Card stores sell the same cards at 5 cents each). Remember, No Two Cards Alike. Our Selected Assortment consists of Reproductions from Famous Paintings. Kittens, Dogs, Birds, Pretty Children, Handsome Women, Birth and Greeting Cards and the Funniest Assortment of Comics Ever Printed. Regular Side Splitters. Such as "Do it now," "Who said Divorce," "Not like it used to be," "Keep right on," "Seeing the Sights," and many others. Don't Miss this Wonderful Post Card Offer. You Can Sell our Cards at One Cent Each and make big Money. In ordering Post Cards send Silver, if stamps are used, send two cents extra.

STERLING PUBLISHING CO., PASSAIC, N. J.

SONGS 1 CENT EACH

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7 Old Black Joe | 213 Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore |
| 8 Home Sweet Home | 222 Sherman's March to the Sea |
| 16 America | 244 Morning by the Bright Light |
| 22 Swanee River | 252 Darling Nellie Gray |
| 24 Sweet By-and-By | 268 Hall Columbia |
| 28 You'll Remember Me | 305 I'm Gwine back to Dixie |
| 30 Kathleen Mavourneen | 312 O Columbia, the Gem of the South |
| 38 Last Rose of Summer | 313 Old Oaken Bucket (Ocean) |
| 48 Take this letter to my mother | 333 Roll on, Silver Moon |
| 58 Marching through Georgia | 338 Answer to Gypsy's Warning |
| 67 Star Spangled Banner | 359 Battle Cry of Freedom |
| 77 My Old Kentucky Home | 477 In de Evening by de Moon- |
| 84 I'll be all smiles tonight, love | 568 In the Gloaming (light) |
| 95 The Gipsy's Warning | 659 John Brown Song |
| 107 Carry me back to old Virginia | 660 Tramp, Tramp, Tramp |
| 111 When the Swallows Home- | 968 Yankee Doodle |
| ward Fly | |
| 130 Comin' through the Rye. | 1195 Where is my wandering |
| 154 Nearer my God to Thee | boy to-night |
| 172 Tenting on the Old Camp | 1224 Good-night, Ladies |
| Ground | (house) 1227 Flag of the Free |
| 182 Over the hills to the poor- | 1618 Maryland, my Maryland |
| Any 10 songs postpaid for 10c, or all 40 songs | |
| for 25c. Not less than 10 songs sold. Order by | |
| number. Stamps taken. | |
| HALLEY BOOK CO., Dept. C, 417 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. | |



VENTRILOQUISM

Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 2c stamp for particulars and proof.

O. A. Smith, Room 690, 2040 Knoxville Ave. Peoria, Ills.

GREGG SHORTHAND

Easiest to Learn—Easiest to Write—Easiest to Read

OPPORTUNITY

Lies in shorthand. Often it is the pathway to success

Investigate it—its remarkable progress—1200 schools adopting it—court reporters writing it—endorsed by the highest scientific authority. The system that Gullbert Pitman (nephew, and for 20 years manager for Isaac Pit-

IN SILVER IT'S STERLING

IN SHORTHAND IT'S GREGG

man, London, England) called "The Shorthand of the English-Speaking People." First Lesson Free—Send for it.

1123 Broadway New York City

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.,

733 Fillmore San Francisco

151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Our New Name.

It was after long consideration that The Little Chronicle Company decided to change the name of their magazine from The Little Chronicle to THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. The magazine stands for one of the great forward movements in education—the connecting of the school studies with the life of the world. Every piece of news that goes into its pages is selected with this end in view. In this way the life of the world, in which every one, old and young, is interested, is made to interpret the text book, and the text book in turn interprets the doings of the world. We feel that in following this end successfully we are doing a great work, and it has long been our desire to have a title more in keeping with the dignity of our purpose. The title THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE was chosen by the direct vote of the readers of the magazine.

Of the three names suggested for a change of title, my choice is decidedly in favor of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, as an adequate description of the actual scope and value of the journal.—*J. W. Cheney, Librarian of the War Department, Washington, D. C.*

To introduce

The World's Chronicle

we shall be glad to send to the teacher as many free copies of one week's issue of this weekly current events magazine as she has pupils. We give these free trial copies because we want every teacher, pupil and parent to have an opportunity to inspect the paper before subscribing. Full instructions on how to form a Ten Cent Subscription Club will be sent to each teacher.

I think that your paper is one of the best publications to keep its readers in touch with the world and its great happenings, both geographical and historical, with which I have any acquaintance.—*H. C. Muckley, Asst. Supt. Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Please send 104 copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE for five weeks to Mae B. Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn.

Enclosed find order for two dollars and twenty cents for which please send for five weeks, beginning with the next issue, 22 copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.—*Helen Shankland, Public School, No. 90, New York City.*

Enclosed please find \$13.40, for which renew our order for 65 copies for ten weeks.—*Misses Kimmel and Hoppood, Henderson, Ky.*

Inclosed find check for \$7.20 for which please send me 20 copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE for 18 weeks on your two-cents-a-week plan.—*Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Harvard Prep. School, Chicago, Ill.*

(An affiliated Academy of the University of Chicago.)

Please find inclosed \$3.40 for 34 copies. We find your paper very helpful indeed, but have noted most progress in Language work. We take many of our compositions from your paper and there find things written in such an attractive style that the pupils cannot help but imitate.—*St. P. and P. School, Dominican Sisters, Green Bay, Wis.*

We enjoy the paper very much. Current Events is counted the same as any other subject in our school. I regret, however, that you intend to change the name at all. But call it what you will, it is all right anyway.—*J. E. Waggoner, Prin., Rupert, Idaho.*

TEACHERS

Write for Free Sample Copies

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
368 Dearborn Street, Chicago,

SENT ON APPROVAL

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

AND

Red Gem Ink Pencil

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium, we offer your

choice of

\$1.00

THESE
THREE
POPULAR
STYLES
FOR ONLY

Postpaid
to any
Address

(BY INSURED MAIL—3¢ EXTRA)

Illustrations are Exact Size.

Every pen guaranteed full 14K Solid Gold. Cut on right hand, our new Non-breakable Transparent, a pen in which you can always see the quantity of ink in the holder. We guarantee this holder and cap against breakage from any cause whatsoever, accident or otherwise. Cut on left, our Standard Opaque (black) Holder, either plain or engraved as preferred.

To show our confidence in the Laughlin Fountain Pen, you may try it a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better value than you can secure for three times this special price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it. The extra 10 cents being for your trouble in writing us. (Two customers in 3,000 have asked for return of money). Cut in center is our famous and popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position, in any pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch, Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.

17 Majestic Bldg. :: Detroit, Mich.

CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.; for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavailable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize Winner for February 21.

Elden Dunham, Kelso, Wash.

When Mystery Melts Away.

By Bennie Satterlee, Oliverea, N. Y.

Hildred's brother told her he was trying to solve a puzzle. After a few minutes Hildred asked: "Brother, do you think you can dissolve it?"

Nipped in the Bud.

By C. W. Anderson, Horner, Ky.

One morning Bridget forgot to put soda in the biscuits, and they did not rise.

"Mamma, the biscuits have been frost bitten," said little Freddie.

The Storm King's Dark Lantern.

By Mary F. Oliver, Klemme, Iowa.

Robbie was sitting on his mother's lap in a dark room, during a severe electrical storm. After a brilliant flash of lightning, he exclaimed:

"Oh, Mamma! See the dark fly open!"

At a Peaceable Age.

By E. D. Doxsee, Grant's Pass, Ore.

"I wish our cow was bald headed, like Grandpa's," said Laddy Boy to a small friend. The cow at Laddy Boy's home had horns.

Running in Time's Race.

By Roger Franey, 1016 Main St., Evansville, Ind.

One day my father let my three-year-old brother hear his watch tick. As soon as the watch was taken from his ear my brother said:

"What makes its heart beat so fast?"

Making a Magic Rug

By Louise Wenzel, 1192 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Little Agnes had visited her father's downtown office, where she had seen a typewriter for the first time.

"Oh, Mamma," she said on returning home, "I saw the funnest sewing machine down at Papa's office. It sewed the A, B, C's!"

1887 Emblems for Graduation 1908

New designs and a select list of GOLD and SILVER patterns to choose from.

YOUR ideas carried out in new designs. Write us stating your wants and giving your ideas.

UNION EMBLEM COMPANY,
8 Dean Street, Attleboro, Mass.



THIS FINE RIFLE GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS

BOYS; Do you want a fine Rifle for Hunting? A Genuine Take-down Hamilton Hunting Rifle—that has all the latest appliance, accurate and true, one you can depend on; that's the kind we are offering you, something you will be proud of—**The Best Boy's Rifle Made**—Steel barrel, rifled brass inner tube, steel frame, peep sights, automatic shell extractor, shoots long and short 22-calibre cartridges. Boys, you can't get a better rifle anywhere—and we are going to give you this handsome rifle for selling only thirty packages of our beautifully colored artistic and comic Post Cards at 10 cents a package. (10 assorted Post Cards to each package.)

Everybody buys pretty Post Cards, no trouble to sell them. We trust you with our Post Cards to sell. Send no money in advance. Your fine Hamilton Rifle will be sent you the day your money from sale is received. Don't delay, write at once. **STANDARD PUB. CO., 878 Canal Street, Passaic, N. J.**

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1908 model. Write for Special Offer.

Finest Guaranteed 1908 Models \$10 to \$27 with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.

1906 & 1907 Models \$7 to \$12 all of best makes

500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new..... **\$3 to \$8**

Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P13 Chicago

COUPON No. 1215 For the purpose of introducing our popular Post Cards and securing new customers for them, we will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail post-paid to any address upon receipt of only 15c. in postage stamps of 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine, heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Washington and a fine assortment of comics, etc., etc. They are the kind of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest estimate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 15c. postpaid are worth 63 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. Address all orders to **DEFIANCE ART COMPANY, Art Publishers, 65 West Broadway, New York.**

TREES THAT GROW

Apples 5c, Peach 5c, Plums 10c, Cherries 10c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes \$2.50 per 100, Forest Tree Seed, 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE have a complete line of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalog free.

GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 109, BEATRICE, Neb.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS Beck's Perfect Developing Powders are absolutely perfect for developing either papers, plates or films. A 25c box makes fifty ounces. A package mailed for 2 cent stamp. Address **L. M. Beck, Dept. 1, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**

The World's Chronicle for 1908



EVER before in our history was it so necessary for the boys and girls of the nation to know of the problems and projects of the world. The whole world is astir with the thrill of progress; big things are being done and bigger things are being planned, and our boys and girls will have a part in carrying out these "bigger things." During the year we shall have many interesting *special articles* on the things the world is doing and the men and women who are doing them. It will be our policy to announce these articles long enough before they appear in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE so that teachers may have an opportunity, if they wish to do so, to awaken interest in these romances of modern life, and to prepare the pupils for a broader grasp of the subject by readings in geography and history. Within the next few weeks the following articles will appear:

Bringing the Atlantic Inland.

In his article, "*A Question of Trade Routes*," in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE of January 18, Dr. J. W. Redway has outlined one of the great problems of our day. It is one of the problems that every boy and girl who reads THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE may be called upon to help solve. The following articles on the inland waterways of North America tell how men propose to bring the old Atlantic Ocean inland and make hundreds of cities seaport towns.

A Deeper Bond between Erle and Ocean.

The vast volume of traffic that pours down the Great Lakes can scarcely force its way through the shallow waterway between Buffalo and New York. New York State is now striving to solve this problem.

Our Great Central Highway.

Its arms reach out and touch the Rockies and the Alleghanies, and it extends a hand toward the Great Lakes. Shall we make eastern United States an island and bring ocean ships to our mountain foothills?

The Answer of Our Lady of the Snows.

Canada, too, has a brilliant prospect before her in developing her waterways. She can strike at the trade of New York and our lake ports from the rear and, like a wise general, she is planning to do so.

The Business of a Modern Bank.

Article VIII.—*How Uncle Sam Makes His Money.* Article IX.—*The Banks of Our European Cousins.*

The Work of a Nominating Convention.

Fireworks, processions, speeches and shoutings, and out of it all in some mysterious way, like the rabbit the magician takes from the silk hat, come two men and a platform for them to stand on from convention day until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Our Subscription Club Plan.

To introduce THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE we will send to the teacher as many free copies of one week's issue as she has pupils. We give these free trial copies because we want every teacher, pupil and parent to have an opportunity to inspect the paper before subscribing. If the pupils really know the departments and how to use them, the subscription club follows naturally.

Full instructions on *How to Form a Subscription Club* are sent to each teacher.

(Cut this out, or copy the following blank, giving name of school.)

FREE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.



Continuing The Little Chronicle

Gentlemen:—

We wish to take advantage of your Free Trial Offer and shall be glad to have you send..... copies (one issue) one each for the pupils above the fourth grade, free of charge.

We will use these copies in connection with our school work to as great an extent as circumstances will permit.

It is understood that in accepting this offer we are under no obligations to form a club, if in our judgment it would not be advisable.

Name.....School.....Grade.....

Address.....City.....State.....

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY, Chicago.

BOOKS

(WEE WINKLES AND HER FRIENDS, by Gabrielle E. Jackson. Illustrated. 155 pp. Harper & Bros., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.25.)

Wouldn't it be delightful to study one's lessons in a Fairyland School-room? Not a place where fairies go to school, but just a room in one's own house like the one where lovable little Wee Winkles went every morning with her mother, and putting on a "thinking-cap" like a big morning-glory blossom, took most delightful journeys on the map to learn geography, and made play excursions to market to learn arithmetic and had a most happy, helpful time. Probably you never went to such a school but the next best thing is to read about one, and this charming book tells just what it is. Besides this, it tells of Wee Winkles' dolls, and of the little baby kittens, and about Jerry, the fire-engine horse, and how it helped Wideawake, Wee Winkles' brother. It is a pretty story, and, incidentally, the love and care of animals is taught in a pleasing way.

(THE YOUNG TRAIN DISPATCHER, by Burton E. Stevenson. Illustrated. 334 pp. L. C. Page & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Perhaps no business offers a boy more opportunities for advancement, if he is the right sort, than the railroad business. In this book Allen West, the hero of "The Young Section Hand," makes rapid strides upward in the service. This is not only because circumstances give him many chances to prove his manliness and courage, but also because he is willing to study and prepare himself to make the most of every thing that comes his way. Woven into the many exciting adventures that befall him in the discharge of his duties, is a wealth of interesting information concerning railroading.

(A LITTLE PROSPECTOR, by Edith M. H. Baylor. Illustrated. 236 pp. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.00.)

The little prospector is a real boy who went with his parents from Boston to Arizona and Nevada. Harry is a bright little fellow and he found many things that surprised and interested him in those little-known regions. The descriptions of the desert and mining country are unusually vivid and the account of Harry's experiences highly entertaining. A very pretty incident, which is said to have actually occurred, is the making of a flag from scraps of red, white and blue, and the celebration of The Fourth of July, something never before seen by the little children of the region, and which taught them something like a love of country. Twenty-four illustrations from photographs add much to the book's attractiveness.

(HIS WIFE, by Warren Cheney. Bobbe-Merrill Co. Price, \$1.50.)

(THE HELPMATE, by May Sinclair. 438 pp. Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

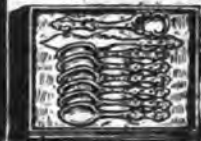
GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS GIVEN TO GIRLS

THIS HANDSOME BIG DOLL AND LARGE GENUINE TEDDY BEAR. Both as one premium for selling only 30 packages of our beautiful colored Post Cards at 10 cents a package. (10 assorted Post Cards to a package.) Our big Dolls are 18 inches tall, sleep, have fine bisque heads, long curly hair, elegantly dressed from head to foot, beauties. Our big Teddy Bears are the real genuine fuzzy fellows. A foot tall and sell in stores for \$1.00. Remember you get both the beautiful Doll and the big Teddy Bear for selling 30 packages of our fine Post Cards at 10 cts. a package.

Extra Premium: Box containing six heavy silver plated tea spoons, a butter spreader and sugar shell to all our agents for quick work.

Write at once for Post Cards. Send no money. We trust you. Premiums forwarded same day money from sale is received.

STANDARD PUB. CO.
8788 Canal Street
Passaic, N. J.



AIR GUN FOUNTAIN PEN

SEND NO MONEY. We give 126 premiums for selling our NEW Style Easy-to-Thread Best Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 6c a package. Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with **BIG PREMIUM LIST**. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order to-day and get extra premium FREE.

CROWN MFG. CO., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 292

TELESCOPE BRACELET CAMERA OUTFIT

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

Choice Supplementary Reading



Our New Series of Five-Cent Classics

Beautiful Covers and Illustrations. Large, Clear Type.

They furnish a variety of Supplementary Reading of the highest order—Fables, Myths, Nature, Biography, History, Geography, the Industries, and Literature. They are being rapidly adopted by the best schools everywhere.

With a supply of these booklets in your school the course of study would be greatly enriched and a live interest in all the grades assured. A trial order will convince you of their attractiveness and worth.

Should you not have a fund available to purchase a supply, just show copies to your school and you will be surprised to see how quickly the pupils will raise the money.

ADOPTED IN TORONTO—2300 copies each of Vision of Sir Launfal and Enoch Arden ordered for the Toronto, Canada, Schools.

Below is the List, Classified and Graded

FIRST YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 6 Fairy Stories of the Moon
- 27 Aesop's Fables—Part I
- 28 Aesop's Fables—Part II
- 29 Indian Myths
- 140 Nursery Tales

NATURE—

- 1 Little Plant People—Part I
- 2 Little Plant People—Part II
- 20 Story of a Sunbeam
- 21 Kitty Mittens and Her Friends

HISTORY—

- 22 Patriotic Stories (Story of the Flag, Story of Washington, etc.)

SECOND YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 32 Stories from Andersen
- 34 Stories from Grimm
- 35 Little Red Riding Hood
- 37 Jack and the Beanstalk
- 38 Adventures of a Brownie

NATURE—

- 3 Little Workers (Animal Stories)
- 29 Little Wood Friends
- 40 Wings and Stings
- 41 Story of Wool
- 42 Bird Stories from the Poets

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 43 Story of the Mayflower
- 45 Boyhood of Washington

THIRD YEAR

FABLES AND MYTHS—

- 46 Pass in Boots and Cinderella
- 47 Greek Myths
- 102 Thumbelina and Dream Stories

NATURE—

- 52 Story of Glass
- 53 Adventures of a Little Water Drop

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 4 Story of Washington
- 7 Story of Longfellow
- 21 Story of the Pilgrims
- 54 Story of Columbus
- 55 Story of Whittier

- 57 Story of Louisa M. Alcott
- 59 Story of the Boston Tea Party
- 64 Child Life in the Colonies—I (New Amsterdam)
- 65 Child Life in the Colonies—II (Pennsylvania)
- 66 Child Life in the Colonies—III (Virginia)
- 68 Stories of the Revolution—I (Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys)
- 68 Stories of the Revolution—II (Around Philadelphia)
- 70 Stories of the Revolution—III (Marion, the Swamp Fox)
- 71 Selections from Hiawatha (For 3d, 4th, and 5th Grades)
- 132 Story of Franklin

FOURTH YEAR

NATURE—

- 75 Story of Coal
- 76 Story of Wheat
- 77 Story of Cotton
- 78 Stories of the Backwoods

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 8 Story of Lincoln
- 79 A Little New England Viking
- 81 Story of De Soto
- 82 Story of Daniel Boone
- 83 Story of Printing
- 84 Story of David Crockett
- 85 Story of Patrick Henry
- 86 American Inventors—I (Whitney and Fulton)
- 87 American Inventors—II (Morse and Edison)
- 89 Fremont and Kit Carson

LITERATURE—

- 90 Selections from Longfellow
- 91 Story of Eugene Field

FIFTH YEAR

NATURE—

- 93 Story of Silk
- 96 What We Drink (Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa)

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—

- 16 Western Pioneers
- 97 Story of the Norsemen
- 99 Story of Jefferson

- 101 Story of Robert E. Lee
- 141 Story of Grant

LITERATURE—

- 8 King of the Golden River (Ruskin)
- 9 The Golden Touch (Hawthorne)
- 107 Story of Robert Louis Stevenson
- 108 History in Verse (Sheridan's Ride, Independence Bell, the Blue and the Gray, etc.)

SIXTH YEAR

GEOGRAPHY—

- 114 Great European Cities (London and Paris.)

LITERATURE—

- 10 The Snow Image (Hawthorne)
- 11 Rip Van Winkle (Irving)
- 12 Legend of Sleepy Hollow (Irving)
- 23 Rab and His Friends
- 24 Three Golden Apples (Hawthorne)
- 25 The Miraculous Pitcher (Hawthorne)
- 26 The Minotaur (Hawthorne)
- 119 Bryant's Thanatopsis and Other Poems
- 120 Selections from Longfellow—II
- 121 Selections from Holmes
- 122 The Pied Piper of Hamelin (Browning)

SEVENTH YEAR

LITERATURE—

- 13 Courtship of Miles Standish (Longfellow)
- 14 Evangeline (Longfellow)
- 15 Snowbound (Whittier)
- 20 The Great Stone Face (Hawthorne)
- 123 Selections from Wordsworth
- 124 Selections from Shelly and Keats
- 125 Selections from the Merchant of Venice

EIGHTH YEAR

LITERATURE—

- 17 Enoch Arden (Tennyson)
- 18 Vision of Sir Launfal (Lowell)
- 19 The Cotter's Saturday Night (Burns)
- 22 The Deserted Village (Goldsmith)
- 126 Rime of the Ancient Mariner (Coleridge)
- 128 Speeches of Lincoln
- 129 Selections from Julius Caesar
- 131 Selections from Macbeth
- 143 Scott's Lady of the Lake—Canto I

Order by Number.

Price Five Cents Each, Sixty Cents Per Dozen.

Add two cents per copy for postage on orders for less than five copies.

AT TEN CENTS EACH:—Longfellow's Evangeline, Hiawatha and Miles Standish—three separate books—each complete with notes and plan of study. THE BEST FOR CLASS USE.

ALWAYS
ADDRESS

WORLD'S EVENTS PUB. CO.

U. S. BUILDING
DAYTON, OHIO

PERPLEXITIES

Address Perplexities only, Aunt Piety, care of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Pontiac Building, Chicago. A book for best list of answers; fifty cents for best lot of original puzzles; received by April 4. Answers and awards will be published May 2. Pearl Schuble, 104 Harriet St., Evansville, Indiana, best answers to February 8. Lyle Wheeler, 80 Wright St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, best original puzzles.

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY 8.

- | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| 13. | A b u T s P R y r O P e F e a T A M F a s E a l T A W A Y A R n d E E M A N E A R n n R i f E Y E S e e s s C U d I R e t E y e D | 14. | M a t c a d e t M a d i s o n t e s t y t o y n |
| Diagonals: Trotter, appears, fleeced, erasure. | | 15. | 1. c a M e l 2. g r E e n 3. h u R R y e 4. h o R s e 5. s n i P e 6. g a M u t 7. h e A r t 8. d e C o y 9. l i M i t 10. c r O w n 11. d a N d y 12. m a l z e 13. m i T r e 14. e r O u p 15. g l R t h |
| 16. | m t o w m o t o r w o o r p i g p i t r o e l i v e r i p e n o b l e g e t t e n e l f r n d o e n o v e l e e l l | Centrais, Merrimac, Monitor. | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13. 1. El Paso. 2. Monaco. 3. Kioto. 4. Chicago. 5. Ohio. 6. Morocco. 7. Oporto. 8. Oswego. 9. Toronto. 10. Laredo. 19. Watch. | 17. K A L A M O A D E N A U L E V A N T A N A D I R M A N I L A O U T R A M |
|--|--|

39. Wisconsin Enigma.
My whole has 13 letters, and is a body of water in Wisconsin that is named after a tribe of Indians. 10-4-12-6-8-7-6-8-12 is the third word in the Bible. 5-11-1-3 is a word in Matthew XV. 31. 10-2-3-9 is a word in I. Samuel XXVIII. 24. 7-13-10-1-4 is a word in I. Corinthians I. 26. —Lyle Wheeler.

40. Pentagon.
Reads the same across and down toward the left.
A letter in Constantinople; to silence by force; birthplace of Columbus; a city in New Mexico; a beard falling from the chin; to make afraid; inspiring fear or awe. —Thomas Gren.

41. Cross-Word Enigma.
My first is in bud, but not in flower;
My second is in acid, but not in sour;
My third is in sack, but not in bag;
My fourth is in witch, but not in hag;
My fifth is in pike, but not in lance;
My sixth is in Norway, but not in France;
My seventh is in pine, but not in oak;
My eighth is in coal, but not in coke;
My ninth is in throw, but not in fling;
My tenth is in yelp, but not in sing.
My whole is a book that explains everything. —Henry Hansen.

42. Reversed Words.
Ex. Reverse a kind of ship and obtain puddles. Ans.: Sloop, pools.
1. To come together; and get to bring forth. 2. To pierce; and get a variety of night animals. 3. An insect; a strong taste. 4. A part of duration; to send out. 5. Open hostility; uncooked. 6. An untruthful person; a bar of wood. 7. The Greek Jupiter; a great canal. 8. A wild animal; to move steadily on. 9. A mechanical power; to carouse. 10. The flowing of the sea; to prepare for publication. 11. Cease; kettles. —D. R. Mitchell.

SAY, BOYS AND GIRLS ZENO

MEANS GOOD CHEWING GUM

It's on sale everywhere. Buy it. Save the wrappers from each stick. Send them to us and get valuable presents. Also

MONEY PRIZES

- \$25 CASH** Each to the Five sending in The Largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
- \$15 CASH** To the one sending in the Second largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
- \$10 CASH** To the one sending in the Third largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.

TEN: \$5 cash prizes for the ten next largest numbers. You may send Zeno Gum Wrappers as often as you like for the regular presents, but if you want to try for one of the cash prizes send for entrance certificate and prospectus. Cash Contest will close September 1, 1908. No one not enrolled can be considered in awarding the cash prizes. Write for BIG FREE list of presents.

ZENO MFG. CO., DEPT. H
150-160 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

Every Boy His Own Toymaker



Greatest boys' book ever written. Tells how to make a Steam Engine, a Camera, Windmill, Microscope, an Electric Telegraph, Telephone, Magic Lantern. Boats of every kind, kites, balloons, electrical and mechanical toys, traps, fishing tackle, rustic cottages. 200 illustrations. Every boy should have this great book. Price only 10 cents, postpaid, 3 for 25 cents. WESTERN PUZZLE CO. 338 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.

Send 10c for a Bargain in Easily Grown Seeds

Nasturtiums—Climbing Madam Gunther's Hybrid; salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc. **Royal Show Pansies**—100 colors and markings of the best strain. **Asters**—Finest mixed. **Sweet Peas**—Over 40 varieties. All four packages and my 15th Annual Catalog for only 10 cents and the name of two flower loving friends.

Filler Seedswoman **MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT**
of America 602-604 10th St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

21 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 20 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$5 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING. **A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.**

TWO GOLD RINGS FREE!

Send 10 Packages Biting at 10 cents, when sold and us \$1.00 and we will send you these two beautiful Solid gold Pattern Rings FREE, one a Signet, the other set with a sparkling Jura Diamond. You will be delighted. We trust you. Address **Columbia Mfg. Co., Dept. 40 Manchester, N. H.**



MARCH 21, 1908.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

BOOKS for YOUNG FOLKS

To the Front

By

Gen. Chas. King



To the Front

Sequel to

“Cadet Days”

Another dashing tale of adventure like “Cadet Days”—and in every sense of the word it is a sequel to “Cadet Days,” which was the most popular boys’ book of its day. The scene moves from West Point to the far west. A straightforward, manly story is this new “To the Front.”

All the training and discipline that our country applies to the making of her men at West Point is at its very best in this young Graham, who proves that a true soldier can render service in any field of emergency, whether in the army or outside it.

Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Harper's Young People Series.

ADVENTURES WITH INDIANS.

By W. O. Stoddard, Philip Verrill Mighels, and others.

In these pages may be found not only stirring tales of ambush, battle, and adventure, but also suggestive glimpses of Indian life and character, and of the varied phases of relations between white men and red, as the former have pushed onward to complete the conquest of the continent. While the book is fiction for the most part, certain of the stories are largely fact, and others are founded on actual incidents. Illustrated. Cloth. Price, 60 cents.

Heroes of American History Series.

JUAN PONCE DE LEON.

By Frederick A. Ober.

Ponce de Leon's quest for the Fountain of Youth is one of the most romantic episodes in the early history of America. In this volume, however, it is shown that this was only one of many daring exploits that this hardy soldier and adventurer undertook. His life was spent among the islands of the New World in continual fighting and exploring, and the story of his career is interesting at every turn. Illustrated. Cloth. Price, \$1.00 net.

HARPER'S ELECTRICITY BOOK FOR BOYS.

By Joseph H. Adams.

An invaluable book, designed to give the needful information to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the general principles of electricity. It is not a mere book of theories, but shows what boys can actually do.

It tells of cells and batteries, of switches and insulators, of armatures, motors, and coils—in short, the practical information. The book shows how easily and with how slight an expense experiments may be carried on at home. Many illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price, \$1.75.

Harper & Bros., Publishers, New York

3

W.S.

Brooklyn 26 48

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



Marked Copy



THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 14
WHOLE NUMBER 418

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

Page. LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

- 387 Who Own America's Railways?
389 A Letter from Uganda's Boy King.
390 The President's Message to Congress.
391 Battle Fleet to Follow Track of Drake.
392 Senate Passes Aldrich Bill.
Bomb Exploded during Demonstration of Unemployed in New York.
Earthquake Razes Mexican Towns.
393 Java Coffee Blight Increases Brazil's Exports.
394 Educating the German Crown Prince.
395 Calendar of Harvests for April.
398 Zig-Zag Journey in North and South America.
401 Two Railroads Win Cases Against States.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, SEASONS:

- Do you think Daudi Chau's kingdom will ever become a great summer resort?..... 389
Trace on your map the mountain system in which this earthquake occurred, from the system's beginning at Cape Horn to the end in the Philippines and East Indies. In how many countries this system crosses are earthquakes frequent?..... 392

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

- Could Daudi Chau's servants have dug the metal for his watch chain from his mountains? If he could not have found it in his own mountains where in Africa could he have found it?.... 389
What other products come down the Amazon from the home of these rubber gatherers?..... 399
What other valuable animals roam the regions which the caribou procession covered?..... 400

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:

- If you went to visit Daudi Chau what kind of products would you expect to see his farmers selling? Would you expect to find many factories in his kingdom? Why?..... 389

Find the latitude of Java. Does this parallel pass through Brazil? Judging from this would you think that Brazil and Java had any other products in common? Do you think it would be profitable to establish a line of vessels between the two countries?..... 393

TRANSPORTATION:

- What are the principal articles of freight on each of the Ry. systems described by Dr. Redway?..... 387
Trace the route the coffee took to reach the man who drank it in Batavia..... 393
What are some of the products these Bolivian lines carry eastward? What other means of transportation have the Bolivians?..... 398

HISTORY, CIVICS, ETHICS:

- What right has President Roosevelt to be sending these huge envelopes to Congress every few days? (Const. Art. 2, Sec. III.) Could he personally introduce a bill into Congress?..... 390
What other famous English navigators made voyages to America in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?..... 391
What reasons can you think of that would justify a community in refusing to allow a man to make a public speech as the New York Socialists were refused? Do you think such a refusal would be a violation of the Constitution? Why?..... 392
Could President Roosevelt prevent the bill passed by the Senate from becoming a law if he wished?..... 392

COUNTRIES: (See also News in a Nutshell.) Argentina, 398; Australia, 391; Bolivia, 398; Brazil, 399; British East Africa, 399; Canada, 400; Central States, 401; China, 391; Egypt, 408; France, 410; Germany, 410; Great Britain, 398, 408; Japan, 391, 408; Mexico, 392, 400; Middle Atlantic States, 390, 392, 401; Santo Domingo, 399; Southern States, 401; Pacific States..... 391

Our Front Page Picture is from the painting, "The Wind Storm," by G. Calves.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

The British House of Commons on March 30 adopted the following resolution in regard to Irish home rule: "In the opinion of this House a solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control in all purely Irish affairs." Before the resolution was adopted it was amended by the addition of the words, "all subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament."

A fire which occurred in London, March 25, seriously damaged Drury Lane Theater, one of London's most famous playhouses, Drury Lane Theater was first opened in 1683.

Japan has sent to this country an agricultural expert, Mr. R. R. Nagmine, to investigate the methods used by our Department of Agriculture to improve farm lands in the United States.

Owners of pineapple plantations in the Philippines are joining the tobacco and sugar growers in their protests against the tariff on products sent to the United States.

On a lagoon in Jackson Park, Chicago, float three quaint little sailing vessels. They represent those in which Columbus made his voyage of discovery to America and were presented to this country by Spain at the time of the Columbian Exposition in 1892. Senator Hopkins is about to introduce a bill asking Congress for an appropriation to enable the park authorities to give the caravels proper care and protection.

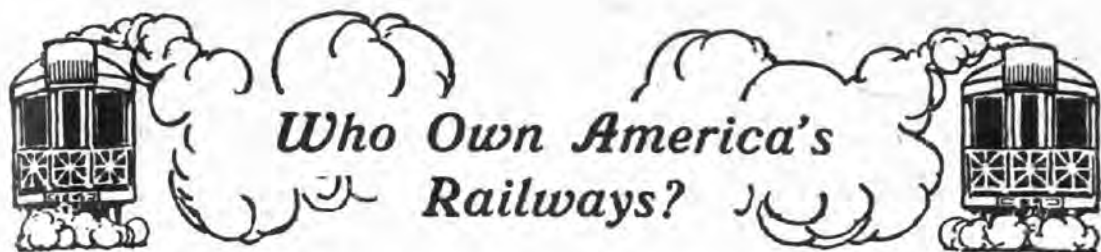
The Illinois State Food Commission is starting a crusade against the use of oleomargarine in the restaurants of Chicago. Sixty per cent. of the restaurants of the city are said to be serving oleomargarine instead of butter, in violation of the law.

A cablegram to Harvard observatory from the observatory at Kiel, Ger., announces the discovery of a new planet or satellite. The new body was also seen during eight nights by Observer Melotte at Greenwich, Eng. (What is the difference between a planet and a satellite?)

It is reported that Capt. Roald Amundsen, the explorer who rediscovered the Northwest passage, is to spend the next five years studying the ocean currents, taking deep sea soundings and making other scientific investigations north of Bering Strait.

What is said to be the "world's record" for twelve hours' work was made one day recently in a mine in Nottinghamshire, Eng., when 3,913 tons of coal were taken out. Nearly 20,000 tons were mined there during the third week in January.

The freedom of the city of London has recently been given Florence Nightingale. At her request, the document was inclosed in a casket that cost only \$25, instead of the usual \$500 casket. The remainder of the sum is to be given to nursing establishments that bear her name.



Dr. J. W. Redway, F. R. G. S.

RAILWAYS are not bought, sold and transferred by means of deeds, as is the method of dealing with real estate. On the contrary the capital of each road is divided into a certain number of shares, and each share represents so much ownership or "stock" in the corporation or company. Thus, the Pennsylvania Railroad is divided into about five million shares. Some of these represent the Pennsylvania Railroad proper; others, the lines west of Pittsburgh. If you will look in the New York stock market column in your daily paper you will find that Pennsylvania shares are selling for about \$120 each, although the face, or par, value is \$100. The reason of the increased value is the fact that the road has paid as high as eight per cent. a year on the par value of its stock. The stock is a favorite in the market because it yields a good and pretty sure income on its market value. As a result it is much sought by people who have money to invest as a "gilt-edge" investment, and the road is owned by about forty-five thousand shareholders.

Not all railway stocks are above par, however; one can purchase shares in many roads for from twenty-five to fifty dollars a share. Such stocks pay no dividends; they are known as speculative, or gambling stocks. Their chief value is the fact that they are voting stocks, for in the stockholders' meetings each share counts one vote. So when a strong road, or a bank wishes to obtain control of another railway the shares in the latter are purchased by brokers, or agents, acting for the purchaser on the stock exchange and in the open markets. Theoretically, fifty-one per cent. of the stock is necessary to control the road purchased, but for most purposes forty per cent. will answer. You will remember when Harriman wanted to get control of the Illinois Central a few weeks ago he did not own enough stock to do this and his great struggle was to persuade enough of the stockholders to vote as he wished so that he could out-vote Fish and Fish's friends. (L. C., Oct. 13, '07; Feb. 29 and W. C., March 14, '08.)

In late years it has been the settled policy of the great trunk lines to purchase and absorb smaller lines

whenever possible and when state laws permit. In most cases the purchase is for the purpose of getting new terminals or new territory from which to draw freight. In some instances a competing line is purchased in order to put a stop to rate-cutting. Thus, the New York Central acquired the West Shore for that purpose; later, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania purchased controlling stock in the Chesapeake & Ohio, for the same reason, holding it in common.

Because of this policy of purchasing and consolidating, about two-thirds of the railways of the United States are owned and controlled by a very few men. The New York Central lines now aggregate more than 12,000 miles, but the Vanderbilts, who own the

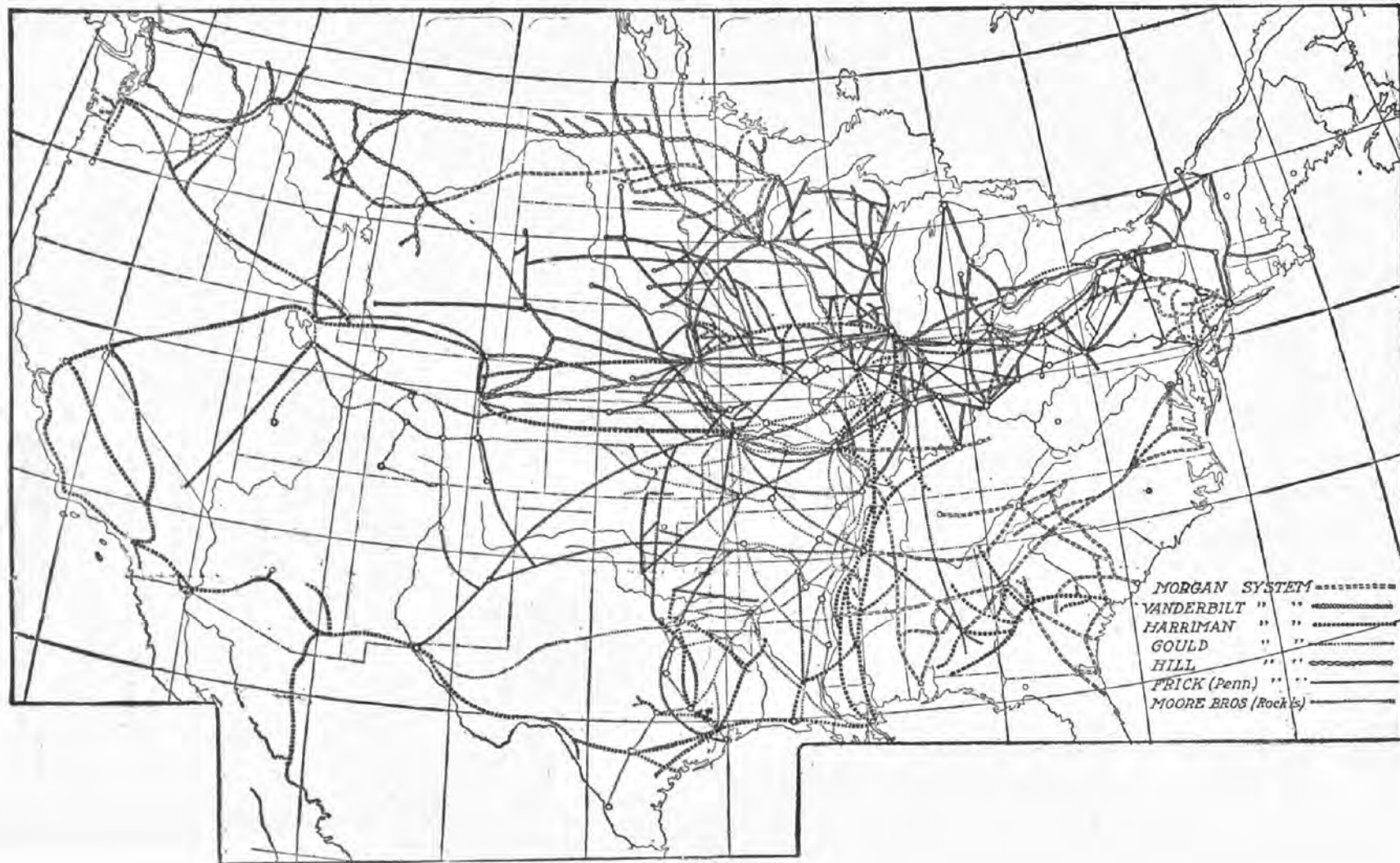
New York Central, have the controlling stock of about 24,000 miles. The Pennsylvania Railroad, of which Henry C. Frick is said to have the controlling power, owns 11,000 and controls 18,000 miles. The Harriman coterie controls more than 25,000 miles. It is difficult to say how much of this is actually owned, however, for the shares of stock in one are pledged as security in the purchase of another. Banker J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill together own and control nearly 21,000 miles. They do not gamble in railways and the roads owned and controlled by



them are considered very safe investments. The Goulds own and control over 20,000 miles. Their roads are good earners, but are notorious for poor roadbeds and equipment. The Moore brothers control about 27,000 miles. John D. Rockefeller personally controls about 15,000 miles, but the Standard Oil Company owns dividend-paying stock in about every railroad whose stock is worth having. The Pennsylvania Railroad has probably the best organization of its kind in the world. The New York Central has, undoubtedly, the richest territory and controls the most important trade routes on the continent. Its business management is severely criticised, and the market value of its property is less than that of the Pennsylvania, which has only three-quarters of the mileage of its competitor.

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY: Look care-

Our Seven Largest Railway Systems and Their Owners.



- MORGAN SYSTEM
- VANDERBILT " " —————
- HARRIMAN " " - - - - -
- GOULD " " - · - · -
- HILL " " ~~~~~
- FRICK (Penn) " " - - - - -
- MOORE BROS (Rock Is) - - - - -

fully at the map on the next page and see which of the men mentioned in Dr. Redway's article control the railways of your community. 2. What are the chief articles of freight carried by the road that runs through your community? 3. Compare this map with your geography map of United States railroads. In which parts of the country are the railroads not controlled by the men mentioned by Dr. Redway? 4. Which sections of the United States have the most railroads? 5. Why are there so many more in

these sections than in the Plateau States? Than in the Southern States? 6. What means of transportation besides railways have we in the United States? 7. To which of these means is the country paying special attention just now?

1. Name one article that you have on your dinner table that must be brought to you over a railroad. 2. Name an article that must travel by water before it reaches your table.

To the Boys of America from Little King Daudi Chau

MOMBASA, B. E. A.
—“Noanyuse nyo okulamusa abalenzi bona abomu United States.

“Nze,

“DAUDICWA, KABAKA.”

This is the letter which the boy king of the Uganda sent to the boys of the United States by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter. Translated, the letter says:

“I am glad to salute all the boys who are in the United States.

“I am,

DAUDI CHAU, the King.”

Mr. Carpenter, who is known to many boys and girls of America through his Geographical Readers, recently had an audience with his royal highness, who, under the direction of three British ministers and a native council, is ruler of more than 2,000,000 of the most intelligent natives of central Africa. These people have a system of numerals of their own; they have books in their own language, and many of the native chiefs keep their official records in type writing.

Even in the heart of Africa there is quite a little ceremony in visiting a king. After Mr. Carpenter had presented his letter of introduction to the English officials at Entebbe, which is the chief port on the east side of Lake Victoria, he traveled in a jinrikisha over a fine wide road to the native capital, Kampala. Six native policemen in uniform accompanied him.

The town is situated on six great hills that rise out of low, swamp land crossed by roads and bridges.

The natives dragging the jinrikishas for Mr. Carpenter's party pushed and pulled up the long hill where the boy king lives, singing and grunting in chorus. Once they stopped at a thatched hut as big as a large hay stack, with a sunbonnet-like projection over the door, to call on the native prime minister.



Twelve-Year-Old King Daudi Chau of Uganda.

The road lay between high matting fences until they reached a wall fifteen feet high, made of what looked like hundreds of fishing poles woven together.

Two black servants solemnly opened a great cane gate, and the visitors passed through a vast banana grove, to an open space where every afternoon the king plays football.

The king received them on the porch of his bungalow palace. The favorite drummer stood at one side and beat a welcome with his hands on a barrel-like drum as high as his waist, while other drums of different tones rolled and thundered, and several other instruments kept time with them; the whole

band making an unearthly din.

Soon Daudi Chau appeared. He held out his hand timidly to his guests as each was presented to him.

Daudi is a delicate-looking boy about twelve years old, with light brown skin and regular features. He wore a red cap, and white gown reaching from his neck to his feet. Over this was a gray coat and vest of European pattern; a heavy gold chain decorated his breast. He is very modest and quiet; but he is bright, his tutor says, and is rapidly learning to read and write English. He spoke a little broken English in reply to Mr. Carpenter's questions, and, as the visitors left, brought out a guest book in which he asked them to sign their names.

“I told him,” said Mr. Carpenter, “that there were millions of boys of his size in America, and, although there were no kings in my country, every boy considered himself an American prince and as big as any king on earth. Then I asked if he did not want to send them a word of greeting in his own language. This pleased him and he wrote the message.”

The Huge Envelope and What Was in It

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Fairbanks, President of the Senate, looked toward the head of the center aisle, and nearly every eye in the Senate followed his glance. There stood President Roosevelt's assistant secretary and beside him the assistant doorkeeper, who still has the youthful appearance of a page boy though he has been in the Senate's service a quarter of a century.

Across the assistant secretary's breast was a huge envelope.

"A message from the President of the United States," said the assistant doorkeeper when he had been recognized by the chair.

The assistant secretary then bowed.

"Mr. Secretary," said the President of the Senate.

The assistant secretary bowed again and announced that he bore a message from the President of the United States, and the huge envelope was carried to the desk.

In this time honored way the message which the country had been expecting from President Roosevelt was introduced into the Senate March 25. A duplicate was sent to the House of Representatives the same day.

This message dealt with several questions which the President thinks Congress should act upon before the close of the session. If the records of the present session were compared with those of the two preceding ones, it would be seen that comparatively little has been accomplished. Many Congressmen think that in a session preceding a presidential election it is safer to pass as few laws as possible than to make many at the risk of offending the people of the country and so losing votes for their party at the next election. This is said to have been the policy followed by the present Congress, but not the policy approved by the President.

Two things in this message have attracted special attention. These are what the President says about the tariff and about the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In regard to the tariff he has recommended that Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, take steps to prepare the way next summer for tariff revision. If Congress sees fit to act on the President's suggestion it will probably pass a resolution authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to sit during the summer recess and obtain from the different departments of government the data Congress would need to revise the tariff at its next session.

The President urged that wood pulp and paper made from wood pulp be placed on the free list. This, he said he would furnish one means of giving our forests the protection they so much need. Such a change would greatly please the newspaper and magazine publishers, who have been complaining about what they call the present exorbitant price of paper.

The Sherman anti-trust law, as it now stands, President Roosevelt calls "a most unwisely drawn statute." It makes illegal any combination in restraint of trade regardless of whether the combination would

be a good thing or a bad thing for the country. In order not to prohibit combinations that would be a benefit to trade, the President suggests that contracts which might possibly be considered in restraint of trade be presented to some department of the Government for examination. If the Government does not forbid them on the ground that they are bad for the country the contracts may be made.

Combinations among farmers, men who work at trades, and other business men are growing more and more necessary, the President believes. He speaks especially of the right of laboring men to organize and to strike.

In this connection he says: "Nothing should be done to legalize either a black list or a boycott that would be illegal at common law."

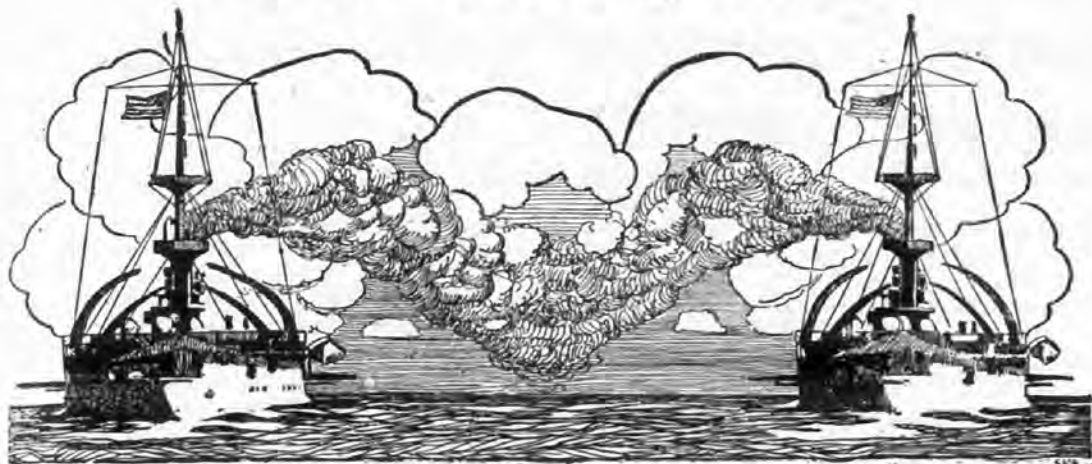
It is reported that in regard to the amending of the anti-trust law President Roosevelt's opinion clashed with that of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers would have labor unions exempted entirely from the operation of the anti-trust law. At a convention of labor leaders held recently in Washington supporters of the labor cause were urged to bring all legitimate power to bear on Congress to have the anti-trust law amended so as to exclude labor unions from its operations. An editorial, written by Samuel Gompers for the *Federationist*, says that if Congress does not accede to the demands of labor in amending the anti-trust law, in enacting an employers' liability bill, in establishing an eight-hour day and regulating the use of the injunction against labor unions, the laboring men will unite at the polls in the next election.

Other points recommended in the President's message are financial legislation; the prohibition of child labor throughout the nation, beginning with the District of Columbia, which is governed by Congress; the re-enacting of the employers' liability law so as to make it constitutional; providing that in labor disputes no temporary injunctions be issued without notice and that petition for a permanent injunction be considered by the court within a reasonably short time after a temporary injunction has been issued; the establishment of a postal savings bank and of a permanent waterway commission.

Two days before the message was sent, a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law was introduced into the House by Representative Hepburn of Iowa. It follows, in general, the lines suggested by the President in the message and was the outcome of conferences between the President, cabinet members, prominent business men and labor leaders. Friends of the measure hope that with the incentive given Congress by the President's message the bill may be carried.

Connecting Links. CIVICS: 1. Why did the President speak particularly to the House about the tariff? (Const. I, VII, 1.) 2. Why has the Senate no Ways and Means Committee? (What does "Ways and Means" mean—ways and means of doing what?)

In the Track of Drake



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—On a cold December day in the year 1577 a fleet of five small vessels heavily armed with cannon, sailed out of Plymouth harbor, England, and began the long voyage across the stormy Atlantic. When the ships reached the shores of the Western Hemisphere they turned and sailed southward until the Straits of Magellan were reached.

Four years before, the commander of this fleet, Sir Francis Drake, had stood on the shores of the Isthmus of Panama and vowed that he would sail his ships into the Pacific. The object of his vow was to plunder the rich Spanish towns on the west coast of South America, which were unguarded, as the Spaniards thought no one would dare to make the perilous voyage around South America.

Drake sailed four of his vessels through the Straits successfully and began the career of plunder which made his name a terror to every Spanish town and won him world-wide fame; for in those days piracy was considered a gentleman's profession. Northward Drake then sailed his ships, spending the winter, it is said, in San Francisco Bay, and then, fearing to return by the route by which he had come, because of the Spaniards, he pushed boldly into the unknown terrors of the Pacific. He sailed through the East Indies, visiting many of the islands, rounded Cape Good Hope, and reached Plymouth in September, 1580.

Not since this famous voyage was made has a war fleet sailed around the globe. Now, as THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE told you two weeks ago, Uncle Sam proposes to send the second war fleet around the world. Our battle fleet will follow to a large extent the track of Drake. It has sailed through the Straits of Magellan, and visited towns on the west coast of South America. It will leave for its Pacific voyage from San Francisco. The contrast between the voyage of Drake, with its program of plunder and pillage, and the friendly purpose of our ships is almost as great as the contrast between the frail wooden vessels of the first fleet and the ponder-

ous steel fortresses of today. One contrast marks the advance the world has made in peace and civilization; the other the advance it has made in knowledge; for all the arts and sciences must be called upon in building, equipping and sailing a modern battleship.

The battle fleet will leave the track of Drake when it pays its visit to Australia. This vast continent had not been discovered when Drake made his famous trip. Our Government has also accepted an invitation to allow the fleet to visit China and Japan, both of which countries were little known to Drake and his contemporaries. After leaving the East Indies the fleet will travel through a water route that did not exist in Drake's day—the Suez Canal, and it may pay a visit to England, although this is doubtful. The Navy Department hopes to have the fleet home in time to celebrate Washington's birthday next year.

When Uncle Sam consented to allow the fleet to visit Japan he did something that many diplomats believe will be a great help to Japan. Japan, as you will remember, is heavily in debt because of the Russo-Japanese War. When the recent talk of war between Japan and the United States was started, Japan's credit in Europe began to go down, because European bankers did not think Japan could afford to have another war on her hands before she had paid for her last one; they feared she might not be able to pay her debts. Now that she and Uncle Sam have shown themselves to be good friends the bankers are more willing to loan her money.

Connecting Links. HISTORY: 1. As in the case of Drake's voyage, the Spanish have furnished the real cause of the trip of our fleet around the world. Can you explain how? (See McKinley's administration in your history. What did we gain during this administration that we did not have before?) 2. What territory did we acquire from Spain in Monroe's administration? 3. What were the motives that led the Spaniards to explore the New World? When we consider the deeds of many of the Spaniards in the New World, especially their plundering of the natives, Drake's treatment of the Spanish towns seems a natural retribution.

1. Were Drake's ships the first to circumnavigate the globe? 2. What other famous men had visited the Orient before the sixteenth century?



Senate Passes Aldrich Bill



WASHINGTON.—

The elderly gentleman whom one cartoonist shows at work at the table has now finished winding his bandages about the pill and the gentleman in the chair has walked off with his prescription to Dr. Representative at the other end of the Capitol to ask him whether he shall take the pill. If Dr. Representative says "Yes," whom else will the gentleman have to consult before he can take the pill?

On Friday of last week the Senate passed the Aldrich bill by a vote of 42 to 16. The bill has been before the Senate since Jan. 2. Senator after Senator has given his opinion of the bill in a speech, in many cases offering an amendment. A number of amendments have been adopted. (L. C., Jan. 18, 25; Feb. 22; March 14.)

The bill, as it now stands, allows national banks to issue \$500,000,000 emergency currency. (This currency will be in the form of paper money which national banks now issue.)



"Fixing Up" the Aldrich Bill.

Uncle Sam:—"I wonder if I have to take the wrappings as well as the pill."

When a national bank needs some of this emergency money it must send to the Secretary of the Treasury some state, county or municipal bonds. If the Secretary thinks these bonds are good he will send the bank packages of bills with the bank's name printed on them. The sum of the bills in this package will be seventy-five per cent. of the par value of the bonds the bank sent to the Secretary. On this money the bank must pay one-half of one per cent. a month during the first four months it has the money, and afterward three-quarter of one per cent. a month. This high rate of interest is placed on this money so that banks will not ask for it unless it is absolutely necessary.

The bill also provides that national banks shall pay not less than one per cent. on all money the Government deposits with them. Heretofore, national banks have not paid the Government interest on its deposits.

Meeting of Unemployed Ends in Tragedy

NEW YORK.—Men, women and children by the hundred thronged the paths that led to Union Square Saturday afternoon March 28. The day had been set for a meeting of the unemployed of New York, said to number 200,000, and Socialist leaders who had planned the demonstration were to make speeches, calling upon the mayor of the city to provide work for those who needed it. The leaders, however, had been unable to secure a permit from the Park Commissioner to hold the meeting in the park and when the crowds assembled they were turned by the police into the side streets. There some of the speakers attempted to address the throng, but in every case were prevented by the police.

By three o'clock the park was practically cleared. A few men who remained were gathered about a fountain near which was a squad of police which Captain Miles O'Reilly was about to order to march out. Suddenly something round and yellow was seen by some of the bystanders in the hand of a man who sat on the curb of the fountain. There was a sputter, a flash and a report. A bomb had exploded in the man's hand, seriously injuring him and several on-lookers, and killing one man.

The man who had the bomb afterward gave his name as Selig Silverstein. He said he had recently been prevented by a policeman from delivering a speech and to take revenge he had intended to hurl the bomb at the police squad. He declared that no person or organization had prompted the terrible deed. Investigations which the police are carrying on, however, have led them to believe that the at-

tempt was part of an anarchist plot and that at least eight of the men with Silverstein, Saturday, were also armed with bombs.

Silverstein's act is deplored by Socialist leaders as they believe it will tend to turn public sentiment from what they consider the main issue at stake, the right of free speech.

Connecting Links. CIVICS: 1. What provision have we for securing to every man the right of free speech? (Const. Amend. I.) 2. What other liberties does our Constitution grant us? (You will find some in Amendments I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, Art. 1, Sec. 9, cl. 2, and in other places.) 3. What word in the first Amendment gives the police department the right to stop disorderly meetings?

RAZES MEXICAN TOWNS.

MEXICO CITY.—As the women in many of the villages in the state of Guerrero, south of Mexico City, were stooping over the little clay stoves preparing black beans for the evening meal on March 26, and as the men were returning from work, an earth tremor ran through this mountainous district that left ruin in its wake. Later in the evening another shock followed in the track of the first. Morning found three villages razed to the ground and the city of Chilapa, of 12,000 inhabitants, in flames as a result of the earthquake. The Government, on receipt of the news, ordered troops to Chilapa, with tents in which to house the injured and homeless and provisions to keep them from want.



Over the Coffee Cups

(Answer to Commercial Conundrum CCCXVIII.)

THE CONUNDRUM.—How has the blight which has attacked the coffee trees of Java helped increase the exports from Santos, Brazil?

Our Commercial Conundrums are questions in geography such as the world asks the business man. For the best answer sent by our readers we give a prize of 50c; for the next best, 25c. The new Conundrum will be answered and prizes awarded three weeks from date of this issue. The answers sent in by contestants are not printed in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

BATAVIA, JAVA.—The sun streamed across the table of the pretty Dutch hotel. Through the open windows came the morning song of birds and the delicious fragrance of orchids. A tall palm rattled great green leaves over the red-tiled roof of the little building, and rows of palms lined the street down which looked two gentlemen who sat at the hotel table.

A white gowned native waiter came softly in and the men turned their eyes from the pleasant outdoors to the steaming breakfast before them.

"That coffee smells fine," exclaimed one, an American gentleman. Then, having lifted his cup to his lips and set it down again, he added, enthusiastically, "Never tasted a better cup of coffee in my life. Java lives up to her reputation of producing the finest flavored coffee in the world."

The other man took a sip of coffee, and a twinkle came into his eye. "Java, no doubt, raises the finest coffee in the world," he said, in a tone that plainly showed that he had come from the land of windmills. "Java also gives a man a fine appetite, that adds to the flavor. What if I should tell you that the berries this coffee was made from never hung from a tree in Java?"

The American opened his eyes. "Don't the Javanese drink Java coffee?" he asked in surprise.

"There isn't coffee enough grown here to supply both the local demand and the export trade. The famous Java coffee grows on trees originally introduced from Arabia. This variety of tree is dying out. A blight has attacked it. The new trees being set out are from Liberia. Their berries are not so fine flavored, and at present they are not plentiful enough to supply the demand."

"What is this coffee we are drinking?"

"I venture to say it is Brazilian coffee. Brazil sends us larger quantities of coffee every year. Importers here have recently asked the steamship companies to reduce the freight on coffee from Santos, for that is the port from which most of it is shipped to us. The coffee planters are protesting against the import of so much coffee. They have petitioned the Governor-General to have the import duty raised. But let us not linger over our coffee cups. You are to see my coffee plantation and my banana grove today."

The men were soon in a two-wheeled, covered cart that had been waiting outside. As they rode down the street, past the low white houses that make Batavia look like a piece of Holland, toward the beautiful plantations beyond the town, the American remarked, "I drink Brazilian coffee at home, but I wasn't expecting to find it here in the stronghold of the famous Java brand."

"Our loss is Brazil's gain," replied the Dutchman, "for, of course, as our crop decreases Brazil supplies not only part of our local trade but part of our export trade as well."

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY: 1. Why should this demand for Brazilian coffee have an especial effect on the trade of Santos? 2. Are there any other Brazilian towns whose export trade would be affected in a similar way? 3. Find the latitude of Santos, Brazil. Find the same parallel in north latitude. Can you find a coffee-raising country some part of which does not lie between these two lines?

1. Why does Batavia look so much like a city of Holland?

Do You Want a Baseball Bat or a Skipping Rope?

Perhaps our Commercial Conundrum offer will help you buy one.

The prize winners this week are Selma Fraedrick, Jackson, Wis., and Ethel Wilson, Batavia, Calif.

Those deserving honorary mention: Minnie Reimes, Lillie Speaker, Mildred Grobe, Thorgny Carlson, Lyle Wheeler, Iliia Conant, Alice Neerhof, Clifffe Peters, Thomas Kinyon, Hasel E. Chandler, Joyce Adams, Eugene Smith, Hugh Ayres, Arthur P. Hill, Lena Myers, Joanna Rankin, George Travis, Le Roy J. Lehisman.

New Conundrum No. CCCXXI.

The United States consul at Lucerne, Switzerland, writes that the financial stringency in the United States has had little effect on the export trade of his district. In CCCXIII (L. C. Feb. 29) we learned that it had made a great difference in the trade of South Africa. Can you explain this difference?

HINT.—What are the principal exports of Switzerland?

Let's take the instant by the forward top.—*Alf's Well that Ends Well.*

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor

ELSIE GRIDLEY,
ELLEN E. FOSTER,
GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
MAUD GRIDLEY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label.

Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

APPLICATION MADE FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Vacillation is the prominent feature of weakness of character.—Voltaire.

ONE "ROYAL ROAD" TO LEARNING.

THE first thing Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany does each morning after breakfast is to take an automobile ride.

Do you wish you were a prince? Wait till you find out more about Frederick William before you make up your mind you would like to take his place.



PHOTO BY SCHWARZKOPFER, BERLIN.
Crown Prince Wilhelm

The Prince's morning ride is not just a pleasure spin. He goes to school at the capital and he must be at his desk at nine o'clock, even though he is a prince, twenty-six years old, and a married man. His home is at Potsdam, eighteen miles from Berlin, and in order to be on time he must be up before seven. Early rising, however, is considered a virtue in the German royal family and the Prince has been used to that all his life.

The course which Frederick William is taking is one in government. He is learning how each department of the German government is conducted by working in each until he becomes familiar with the way in which it is run. Privy Chancellor von Falkenhaven is his tutor. One of his duties is to make out certain reports asked by cabinet members and many times he takes his papers home and works on them at night.

Only a year is allowed the Prince in which to study

government. Next October, a recent cablegram from Berlin tells us, he must be ready to go to Charlottenburg to study mechanical engineering. At the end of that course he will become an apprentice in an engineering firm. In this way he will gain practical experience in planning and making the machinery which runs Germany's great manufacturing plants and he will understand how the railways and the steamships that carry the country's products are made.

Until the crowns of Prussia and Germany are placed upon his head, Prince Frederick William will go to school.

His training began under the guidance of his father and mother, when he was a little boy. Summer and winter he had to be at his study desk by seven in the morning. Besides his book lessons he was learning to be a soldier. Toy guns and sabres and wooden soldiers had been his playthings from babyhood, and when he was fifteen he was a real colonel of a regiment in the army. At the Princes' Academy at Plean, where all the students are princes of royal blood, he learned not only to run a yacht and ride a horse, but to be expert at both. He has had a course in scientific agriculture—taught him on a farm—and one in domestic science. Do you wonder why a prince should study domestic science? Think of the immense household that fills a royal palace, of all the guests and servants that go in and out the royal doors, and you will understand.

When Frederick William had completed his college course at Bonn he made a tour of Germany, that he might learn as much as possible about the people he is to govern; about the factories where the woolen and cotton goods, the iron and steel, and other manufactures for which Germany is famous* are made, and about the farms where her rye and beets, and other products are grown. He also went abroad to foreign countries to study.

According to the German standard it is not enough for a king and emperor to rule; he must take an interest in all the affairs of his people and be able to encourage and direct them. Some day, if he lives, Frederick William will be King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany.

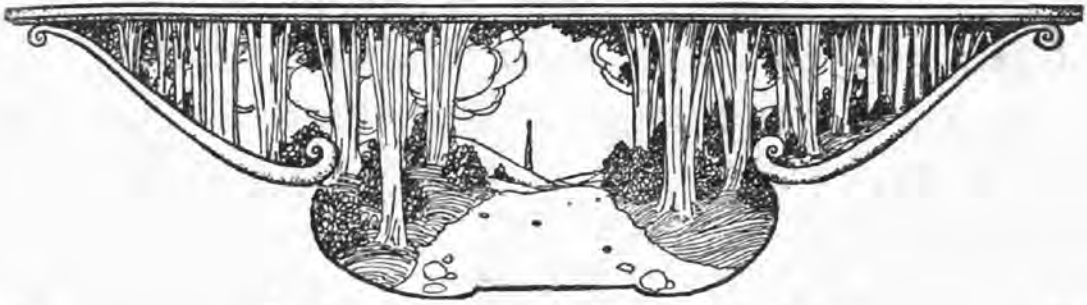
As ruler of his country he expects to make practical use of every course he selects and so he studies each thoroughly until he masters it.

Sir Robin.

Rollieking robin is here again,
What does he care for the April rain?
Care for it? Glad of it! Doesn't he know
That the April rain carries off the snow,
And coaxes out leaves to shadow his nest,
And washes his pretty red Easter vest,
And makes the juice of the cherry sweet,
For his hungry little robins to eat?
"Ha! ha! ha!" hear the jolly bird laugh,
"That isn't the best of the story, by half!"

Robin, Sir Robin, gay red-vested knight,
Now you have come to us, summer's in sight,
You never dreamed of the wonders you bring,
Visions that follow the flash of your wing.
How all the beautiful by and by
Around you and after you seems to fly!
Sing on, or eat on, as pleases your mind!
Well have you earned every morsel you find,
"Aye! ha! ha! ha!" whistles Robin, "My dear,
Let us all take our own choice of good cheer!"

—Lucy Laroom.



Calendar of Harvests for April

Suggestions for Using the Calendar.

1. Places mentioned under each section are arranged in geographical order, traveling around world with sun. This arrangement aids memory and is at the same time a journey among these harvest fields. In taking journey have pupil tell something about climate, people, etc., comparing with his own locally, nationally. 2. Color outline maps showing where each crop is being harvested. 3. Show on outline map location of harvest area for *current* month of one of the products. Repeat each successive month, so that a series results showing movement of area. Different color may be used for each month. This work is excellent for teaching movement of sun and resulting change of seasons. 4. See if any of the crops you are studying about are ripe anywhere. Tell us how you use it.

WHEAT—Mexico. In India the harvest in Bengal, Central and Northwest Provinces ending, and beginning in the Bombay Presidency, Sind, Rajputana and Punjab Provinces. Upper Egypt (begins late in month).

OATS AND BARLEY—Bengal, Northwest and Punjab Provinces (India), Egypt, Canary Islands.

CORN—Argentina, New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria (Australia), Cape Colony.

RICE—The summer crop is being harvested in Burma and Bengal Province (India).

BUCKWHEAT—Victoria (Australia).

FORAGE CROPS—CLOVER—Victoria (Australia), Egypt. ALFALFA—Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California. WILD GRASSES—Along the Tropic of Cancer.

COTTON—Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Southern India and Northwest Provinces.

SILK—Siam, India (beginning to reel from cocoons).

FLAX—Egypt (to April fifteen).

RAMIE—Egypt (spring crop).

SHEEP SHEARING—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California.

SUGAR BEETS—Egypt (end of winter).

MAPLE SUGAR—Canada, New England, and to some extent throughout northern tier of states to Minnesota.

FRUITS—STRAWBERRIES—Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California. ORANGES and other CITRUS FRUITS are near the end of their season in the West Indies, Central America, California, South Sea Islands, India, Egypt, Northern Africa and Southern Europe. The first PLUMS are ripening in Arizona, PERSIMMONS and GUAVAS, Victoria (Australia). APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, OLIVES, New Zealand, Tasmania and Victoria (Australia).

VEGETABLES—April in the Southern Hemisphere corresponds to October in the Northern. The season for green things at Buenos Aires, Sydney (Australia) and Cape Town (South Africa) has come to an end, while along the Tropic of Cancer all garden

vegetables are to be had in abundance. Cuba, the Gulf States, Mexico, Southern California and Southern Europe have RADISHES, LETTUCE, ONIONS, PEAS, STRING BEANS, BEETS, and ASPARAGUS. In the warmer regions TOMATOES, POTATOES and CUCUMBERS are ripe, and all these have found their way to the large markets of America and Europe. Australia and India are digging SWEET POTATOES and the Southern Continents their winter supply of POTATOES.

NUTS—COCOANUTS, Central America, South Sea Islands (where during the dry season, now at hand, large quantities are gathered, the meat-dried into copra, which is exported for soap making). India spring crop. ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS, CHESTNUTS, Victoria (Australia). PEANUTS, India (first of season). ALMONDS, Algeria.

SPICES—PEPPER, Java, Malay and Ceylon. TURMERIC, India (end of the season). THYME, SAGE, MINT, Southern France.

MEDICINAL PLANTS AND DYES—POPPY, India (end of season), Italy (beginning). CASTOR BEANS, India. SAFFLOWER, Egypt. DIGITALIS, France.

FLOWERS (for perfume making)—ROSES, Persia, Turkey. ORANGE BLOSSOMS, VIOLETS, JESSAMINE, TUBEROSE, France.

TEA—Japan, Formosa, China.

COFFEE—Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil.

CACAO—Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador (one-third of world's supply). Ceylon.

FISH—April is the last month of the northern season for OYSTERS, CLAMS, LOBSTERS. Sea fishing continues, but in northern waters is most active in warm months.

SKINS—Fur trapping in the Northern Hemisphere stops with the melting of the snow.

ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS—ARGENTINA: Imbrachio for tanning leather. PARAGUAY: Sugar cane and tomatoes. VENEZUELA, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, YUCATAN: Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, rubber, and roots, especially in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. SAMOAN ISLANDS: Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), cocoanuts (converted, by drying, into copra for expressing cocoa oil), tobacco. The natives of the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS cut few cocoanuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. FORMOSA: Camphor. JAVA: Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, cocoanuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sago. SIAM: Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. SYRIA: Silk reeled every month. CANARY ISLANDS: Sugar cane and citrus fruits.

The World's Chronicle League

An organization of girls and boys who have produced something worthy of publication. Any reader, whether a subscriber or not, may compete in the contests. Each contribution must bear the name and address of the sender and be indorsed as original by the teacher. Competitors whose contributions are of superior merit will be given gold or silver badges. The next best will receive certificates of membership and will have their names placed on the Honor Roll; and competitors whose work shows merit but is not good enough for publication will be mentioned in the Merit List. As much of the work of Honor Members as space will permit will be published. All compositions must be written upon one side of the paper. The writing must be good, and the words correctly spelled.

TEACHERS.—Where an entire class writes upon a League Subject we suggest that you send us the best only, to avoid unnecessary work in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE office.

Contest No. 6.—A Drawing Contest.

(Drawings must be in our hands before April 15.)

This contest is open to all from Grade One to Grade Eight. Send us a simple landscape in pencil, colored crayon or water color. Be sure not to put too much into the picture. Your work *must* be signed by your teacher as original.

For the best picture from each grade below the Fifth Grade, we will send an Honor Roll certificate in the League, and a box of Crayonart—eight colors. For the best picture from each grade above the Fifth Grade, we will send an Honor Roll certificate in the League and a box of Crayograph.

Send drawings flat—use paste-board for back in mailing. Best pictures will be printed and honorable mention given.

Prize Winners in Contest No. 5 will be announced in our issue of April 18.

Contest No. 3—Off to Church.

(From Clyde Pritchard—Silver Badge.)

One cold Sunday morning Willie Henderson, who was eight years old, and his little six-year-old sister, Bertha, were left at home while their parents attended a funeral in a town near by.

Rather late the children decided to go to the special services at the Presbyterian church, where a convention was being held.

They knew if they did not hurry they would be late. Very soon they were clambering up and down stairs after different things, this being the first time they had ever dressed without their mother's help. They did not know where to find all of their clothes, but after hunting a while, they found what they thought they needed; though when they were dressed they did not look as if their mother had dressed them.

So with anxious faces and hurrying steps they went down the street and when about half way to the church Bertha noticed that Willie had on one tan shoe and one black one. What to do they did not know, as they had so little time. They spent some time deciding, but at last back home they went to change the shoe; then on to the church, where they found that they were late.

The minister was praying and they thought that they would tiptoe in and no one would notice that they were late, so they tried very hard to go softly.

Just inside the door, curled up on the floor, lay somebody's little dog, fast asleep. In the children's hurry to get to a seat unnoticed they did not see the dog and Willie stepped on its tail. It gave a terrible howl, scaring the children so that they screamed at the top of their voices and startling the people so much that they turned around in their seats to see what was the matter.

It was soon plain to all that the children were not hurt, so, after smiles at each other, the congregation turned around in their seats and listened attentively to the preacher, while the children slipped quietly into the nearest seat and were so ashamed that they had made such a disturbance that they kept very quiet during the services.

After the services were over they went quickly home, where they found their parents looking for them. When they were asked where they had been, they told the whole story and were very sorry that they had disturbed the church people. Their parents did not scold them, but praised them for their good

thoughts, wishing them better success in their dressing and telling them to be more careful where they stepped next time.

Contest No. 4—The Fire Engine.

(From Walter F. Schultz—Silver Badge.)

"A likely looking dog, Jim," I said to a fireman, as I walked into the firehouse of engine company thirteen.

The dog mentioned was lying on a rug near the door. He was a poodle of more stomach capacity than speed.

"Yes, very likely, that is, likely to lose his fool head," said Jim.

"How?" said I.

"By barking it off at some cat or getting it under the wheels of the engine."

"He goes along to fires, does he?" I said.

"That's all he does do, besides eating."

Jim had been polishing the brass work on the engine, and as he came forward I said, "I should think that he would be killed in those crowds and jams at the fires."

"Queer, but he has yet to get hurt at a fire." Jim was getting warmed up for a tale of some sort and I was not sorry.

"Last spring," he began, "on one of those nasty, sloppy days when a man can't keep warm drinking hot coffee, we had a call up on Thirty-first Street. The fire was in a large frame building that was being used for an apartment house. The fire did not amount to much and we were soon 'taking up.' Just then this pup came along, wagging his tail and barking like a campaign orator. We took pity on him and were going to give him a ride. But he wouldn't stand for that, he wanted to run and bark. So he followed, or rather, we followed him to the house.

"We had just got back when we were called again. As soon as we started down the street he followed suite. He cut across a lot and thus got ahead. Then he stopped. I saw by his grimaces that he had found a gum drop. Plasters stick and so do gum drops. He was soon having the time of his life trying to get the candy to go one way or the other.

"We were coming down the street at full speed, and I thought that it would be all over with him. There was no room to turn out and so I shut my eyes for the worst. As we went over I heard a sharp yelp and that

was all. In half a second he was making tracks down the street as though he was making for the last car. He'd got the candy down and he was trying to catch up with us again. But say—"

"Ting aing, ting, ting." All was orderly excitement in a second. The horses came out and were hitched; and in a minute they were off. The dog went along as I expected. The next day I stopped at the same place. I found "Spot" lying in a far corner of the room and a man was doing something to him.

"What's the trouble?" I asked.

"Oh, he's been trying to shave hisself," answered the man. "Jest lost his ear trying to run between the wheels," he continued.

Jim appeared with fresh bandages.

The man that was caring for "Spot" said; "'Spect we'll have to lock him up or he'll be runnin' out after us every time he hears the bell."

"That was a pretty close shave," I said to myself as I walked out.

Contest No. 4—The Fire Engine.

(From Sara MacMaster—Silver Badge.)

[This story is told by "Spot," a coach dog of the fire department, loved and petted by all the firemen.]

Clang! clang! clang!

There goes that bell again. That's the second time today and it's so nasty, first snow, then rain.

Oh, yes, it's fun, but then— There goes the engine! My, but that's a fine pair of bays!

There's the hose wagon. I don't like those horses

because when I come near them they snap and bite at me. I guess I know why! Ha! Ha!

Here's my man and my wagon. I like him best 'cause he likes me. May I jump up? I see the answer "No," so away I run, in and out among the crowd, still keeping in sight of the hook and ladder wagon. (My wagon.) All at once I can no longer see them. Where are they?

"Bow," that's the time I nearly got caught.

Well, I guess I have lots of business here. That policeman doesn't know me. He must be that "Clarence" we see in the newspaper on Sunday.

O-o-h! Hear that noise! Guess that's another engine. It must be a big fire. My, I nearly got run over that time!

Here's an alley. I wonder what I can see here.

"Bow, wow! Bow, wow!"

Oh! but that hurts. I don't like coal on me, even if they are not very large pieces. There goes one side of the building, and I nearly got under it, too.

Oh, dear! Oh, dear! My back! I know it's broken. I know it. And there's my man calling me and I just can't get up. I wonder if I shall ever see him again.

"Bow!" I don't see how he could hear that, with such a noise, and I am hurt so.

Oh, here he comes. I cannot show my joy much, but I can wag my tail.

[An hour later]

My man had another man come here, whom they called "Doc," and he fixed me up; though he says I can't go to a fire for a long time.

Among Ourselves.

An Eighth-grade class in Leavenworth, Kan., is carrying out a fine idea. The pupils bring news items to class, and each week a different pupil is appointed to select the best items to be pasted in a large scrap book which the class has provided. Leavenworth is developing editors as well as well-read men and women.

"I am in the fifth grade, and I am reading the CHRONICLE, and enjoy it very much, especially Campmates and the Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World. In our league meeting we recite Current Events. I send you a cute saying, hoping that it will do to put in your paper. Miss Mayock is our teacher. I wish you much success in your paper.

Yours sincerely,

MORRIS HARVEY."

This is one of a nice set of letters addressed to THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE by the pupils of Miss Julia E. Mayock, Fifth Grade, Deming, N. Mex. We are always glad to hear what our friends are doing, especially in their current events clubs. Any letter or set of letters containing suggestions or words of apprecia-

tion is welcomed by the editor.

Don't overlook the new League contest, announced on another page. Whether you are in the First Grade, the Eighth Grade or any grade between, it gives you a chance to try your hand at landscape drawing. Let us have as many contestants as possible.

A subscriber has asked us to publish the names of the Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The list with the state from which each came and the date of his term follows:

John Jay, New York, Sept. 26, 1789—April 19, 1794.

John Rutledge, South Carolina, July 1, 1795—Dec. 15, 1795.

Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, March 4, 1796—Feb. 27, 1793.

John Marshall, Virginia, Jan. 31, 1801—July 6, 1835.

Roger B. Taney, Maryland, March 15, 1836—Oct. 12, 1864.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1864—May 7, 1873.

Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874—March 23, 1888.

Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, April 30, 1888—





Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World.



"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."—Puck.

II. NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. "We'll Keep on Our Side of the Line."

LA PAZ, BOL.—(62,000. In a deep gorge. Streets so hilly that no vehicles are used. Houses of pink, lavender and other delicate colors have flat, red-tiled roofs. Many Indians, dressed in bright ponchos, on the streets.)

There is one unfailing topic of conversation in Bolivia. The people *may* talk of the cocoa crop, the rubber, the coffee, the sugar-cane or the grain crop; or the amount of gold, silver, or copper that is being sent from the mines; but they are *sure*, sooner or later, to talk about the railways that have been built or that are going to be built. If you will look at the map and ask yourself how Bolivia gets her goods to the markets of the world you will see why this subject is talked about so much.

The latest news about the railways of the country is that the Bolivian Government and the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company have entered into an agreement not to build railways in the same territory. The value of this agreement is plain. If the railway company built a line in the territory in which the Government had built one there might not be enough freight to support both roads; and the same thing would be true if the Government built a line in a part of the country where the railway company had one. So the company and the Government have agreed to keep out of each other's territory.

I want you to climb with me this morning to a window in the top story of our hotel. You will have to pause for breath several times before you reach the top of the stairs, for we are just twelve thousand feet above the sea and the air is so thin and contains so little oxygen that it is hard for us to get enough.

Some one has said that man built the ramparts of every other walled city in the world, but God built the walls about La Paz. Look out of the window now. Vast cliffs rise almost straight from the valley more than a thousand feet into the air on every side. On one side is a narrow gateway through which the people can get out into the rich, fertile fields that lie a day's journey toward the Pacific.

As we stand gazing across the valley it seems as if some one had taken a huge brush of yellow paint and had colored the mountains, and then had dipped his brush into an enormous pot of Indian red paint and drawn streaks over the yellow. Towering high above the mountain wall is the glorious peak of Illimani, its head and shoulders clad in spotless white snow.

The people on the streets seem to have chosen their dresses to match the brilliant colorings of the mountains. The women have on skirts of bright red, yellow, green, purple, sky-blue and orange; and not one skirt but a half dozen or more, so that it is hardly possible for two women, to pass each other on the sidewalk without one going into the street.

The men are not gaily dressed, but each wears his poncho, a bright blanket with a hole in the middle through which he sticks his head. Edmund Spenser's description of the Irishman's mantle in his day might well be applied to the Bolivian's poncho:

"When it raineth, it is his penthouse; when it bloweth, it is his tent; when it freezeth, it is his tabernacle. In summer he wears it loose; in winter he can wrap it close; at all times he can use it, never heavy, never cumbersome."

But we must be off for the coast now. On our way out of the city we cross the LaPaz River, dashing on its way toward the Atlantic, for we are on the east side of the great South American divide. Perhaps we may meet some of this very water again, for one of the places where we shall stop on our journey is on the stream with which the LaPaz mingles to reach the sea.

Trace our journey to Buenos Aires. Which of the two ways of reaching that city do you choose?

2. A Land of "Misty, Misty Mornings,"—and Afternoons.

BUENOS AIRES, ARG.—(664,000. Checker-board streets, bordered by low brick houses, each with its little garden. Government palace, Custom house, Park, Cathedral. On low ground near the mouth of the Rio de la Platte.)

Directly east of the Strait of Magellan is a group of islands where the sun seldom shines and the wind always blows. So hard does the wind blow that not a tree can live there, and sailors tell strange yarns about the potatoes being blown out of the ground when an unusually heavy wind storm comes up. It rains nearly every day and the islands are covered with swamps.

Your map will tell you that these Falkland Islands belong to Great Britain and you might think that Great Britain would be allowed to keep the dreary little group if she had any use for them. But Argentina thinks differently. She says the islands belong to her, and Senor Zeballos, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently officially informed Great Britain of this fact.

Great Britain uses these islands as a coaling station for her naval vessels and merchant ships, as she uses the hundreds of other islands she possesses, and it is

not thought she will admit that Argentina owns them. It may be that this question will cause trouble between Great Britain and Argentina in the near future.

It is said that natives of Argentina have become alarmed at the number of British immigrants coming to their country and at the large commercial interests the British have gained there, and that this statement of Senor Zeballos is part of an anti-British movement that has started in Argentina.

When a boy or girl on the Falklands wants to play with his next-door neighbor he must ride five or ten miles. Everybody lives too far away from everybody else to go to school, so the school goes to the pupils. The teacher with his books travels from one home to another, staying two weeks in each home. Before he goes he lays out a course of study and after a time he comes back to examine his pupils on what they have studied during his absence. Between lessons the boys and girls help tend the few sheep which are the only product of the islands.

If it were not for the Spanish names over the shop doors here in Buenos Aires, we might think we were in New York or Chicago. Every thing is bustle and stir and business. The harbor is crowded with ocean and river steamers and the wharves are piled with goods. Our next trip takes us north until only a few minutes of longitude are between us and the equator.

3. Past the Age of Trading in Jack Knives.

PARA, BRAZIL.—(65,000. On a low point of land on the River Para. City of white and brightly-colored houses screened from the water by a row of tall palms and the masts of many vessels that line the shore. Dense forest behind the city; narrow business streets where vultures act as scavengers. Parks. Cathedral.)

The up-river steamer from the Amazon rounded Marajo Island and crossed the wide stretch of water to Para. As the gang plank was run in, a swarthy man stepped off and walked into one of the long freight houses on the wharf.

"Ah, Felix, back so soon? What luck?" exclaimed one of the men who were inspecting a pile of rubber.

"Luck, say nothing of luck. Bah! It is a failure, this trip," and the man spread out his hands with a deprecating gesture.

"So?" replied his friend, with a surprised lift of the eyebrows.

"Yes. I took the best jack knives, the finest looking glasses, the most beautiful beads in all the Amazon, the reddest cloth; but, no, these Indian rubber gatherers will have none of them. They say they know the value of the rubber, and they want to get the price. Some would take my goods and give rubber, but most said, 'no.' It was not so two years ago when I went."

For many years the rubber gatherers of the upper Amazon valley have been willing to accept trifles in exchange for the valuable gum they gather, but each year, the traders say, more and more of them learn the value of the product they handle and demand something of value in exchange.

You can not get away from the smell of rubber here

in Para, nor the voice of some one talking about it. Boat load after boat load of the rubber hams come to the wharves. The hams weigh about six pounds and when one falls on the wharf it bounces high into the air and rolls about. Away goes a man after it, and it sometimes leads him a merry chase.

When the rubber buyers come to purchase the hams they cut each ham open to see that it is pure rubber all the way through; for sometimes the wily rubber gatherer in the forest stuffs the lump with sticks and stones.

Even when we have said good-bye to our friends in Para and are on board the ship that takes us to Santo Domingo we do not get away from the smell of rubber. The hold of our vessel is loaded with scores of great pine boxes, each of which holds three or four hundred pounds of rubber.

We are more than a day crossing the mouth of the Amazon, and it is hard for us to imagine that the noisy yellow stream we saw in LaPaz on the other side of the continent, empties into the Atlantic through this vast mouth that is more like a lake than a river.

We are traveling northward at the rate of 240 miles a day. How long will it take us to reach Santo Domingo, allowing one day at Georgetown and two days at Trinidad, half day each at St. Lucia and Martinique and a day at Ponce (pon'-thay), Porto Rico?

4. The Yellowing Harvest on the Hillside.

SANTO DOMINGO, SANTO DOMINGO.—(25,000. On a bay at the mouth of the river Ozama. Many buildings and fortifications of ancient date. Fine statue of Columbus in principal square. Cathedral.)

The baking sunshine streamed down on the Santo Domingo hills, the ripening tobacco fields and the thatched huts. Humming a tune to himself, a man came down the hillside and walked slowly in the direction of one of the huts. He was carrying a bulky burden—a long pole over which hung bent stalks of yellow leaved tobacco.

"Come, help hang this pole up," the man called out in Spanish to a half-grown boy who lay in the sunshine near the hut.

The boy rose lazily and did as he was asked. Then the two started toward the field together.

"Wish I never had to cut any more tobacco," said the boy, sullenly. "We didn't have half a crop last year and this year it isn't much better. It's been too dry for tobacco."

The older man sighed. He was thinking of what a Cuban planter had told him. This Cuban was one of two who had been brought to Santo Domingo by the Government the year before to help teach the people how to improve their way of raising tobacco. He had said that the tobacco fields of Santo Domingo might be worth three times as much as they were if they were cultivated by modern methods and if the crops were carefully cured. As it was, much of the tobacco was ruined because it was shipped before it was well cured. It was a loss to the merchants who handled it and the farmers received little for it.

"If we would work a little harder we might make money," he said to his son. But he could not long be



despondent and he was soon singing a tune in which his son joined, and the work went on in the dilly-dally way which critics of Santo Domingo claim is one of the greatest reasons why her planters are not more prosperous.

The indolence of the people of Santo Domingo is seen everywhere. Like their neighbors in Haiti, at the other end of the island, they are ready at any moment to engage in a revolution, and were it not for the strong restraining hand of Uncle Sam the country might at any time be put in an uproar. But the people here know that as long as the United States is in charge, as she practically is, they cannot engage in civil war.

Uncle Sam takes care of the revenue of the country, allowing the Santo Dominicans forty-five per cent. with which to pay the expenses of their government. The rest of the revenue is devoted to paying off the enormous debt of the country.

We leave the island on a hot afternoon and sail westward toward Mexico. After landing at Vera Cruz we go by train up the mountains to the capital.

5. *Dance to the Play of Lights in the Sky.*

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—(333,000. In a mountain-girt valley, with snowy summits of Popocatepetl and White Woman in full view. Flat-roofed houses stand close to the streets, which cut each other at right angles. Houses without chimneys.)

A group of Indians sit in a circle on the ground outside their rude huts in the northern part of Lower California. They are members of the Cocopah tribe and Chief Borege is talking to them. He is nearly one hundred years old, and he tells them that never in his long lifetime have the evil spirits that live in the mud volcanoes only a few miles away, been so active as they are now. The spirits are angry,

for are they not spitting fire into the air, and steam and mud?

Even as he speaks the sky becomes ablaze with light at six different points where the volcanoes are located. The light grows more and more brilliant and spreads over the heavens, and faint rumblings come from the earth.

The Cocopahs must dance their sacred dance, the old chief says. Then begins a weird religious dance that is continued as long as the lurid lights play in the sky.

For several weeks this scene has been acted over and over again; now the rumblings have grown so terrifying that the Indians have fled. The mud volcanoes have turned into geysers of steaming mud, some of them throwing streams fifty feet into the air.

As we are about to leave Mexico City we hear of the dreadful earthquake at Chilapa (see p. 392 in this issue). Possibly there is some connection between the mud volcanoes and this earthquake. The Government is rushing supplies to the stricken district and doing all it can to relieve the suffering.

We travel across the grand, mountain-covered plateau of central Mexico; follow the railroad line across the Rockies and up the coast to Canada, then turn east to Calgary. From Calgary a railway reaches to Edmonton, whence the overland route to the Klondike region runs.

6. *Quarter of a Million Caribou All in a Row.*

CALGARY, (kal'-ga-ry) ALB.—(4,000. Frame buildings. Few business houses. In a picturesque valley, bordered by snowy-crested mountains partly forest-covered. Herds pasturing outside the town.)

Miners by the score, with guns and camping outfits were tramping over the snows, headed for Sixty Mile Creek, a tributary of the Yukon near Dawson.

The men had come from Forty Mile, Klondike, Eagle and other mining camps and they were going to see the procession. Several weeks ago the news started from camp to camp that a band of caribou were crossing the head of Sixty Mile Creek.

A caribou procession in northern Canada or Alaska is a great thing. Sometimes half a million or more of the animals will set out for some new pasture land.

For days they will travel in groups or in long lines. The present procession had over 300,000 animals in it and was days in passing. It came from the head of the Tanana Valley and was going toward the unexplored region lying between White and Copper rivers. The miners made good use of the time and killed enough caribou to furnish a supply of meat for many months.

Two Railroads Win Cases Against States

WASHINGTON.—When the founders of our Government framed our Constitution they aimed to lay down certain general principles on which they thought a wise and just government could be conducted. One of their provisions was to place the interpreting of the Constitution in the hands of a Supreme Court.

One of the great questions that has come before the people of the country many times is that of state rights, and the Supreme Court has often been called upon to decide questions that might either increase or decrease the powers of the state governments or of the Federal Government. Last week the Supreme Court rendered two decisions that increase the power of the Federal Government over railroads and corporations,

and decrease that of the states over these institutions.

During the recent agitation over railroad rates, the state of Minnesota and the state of North Carolina passed laws lowering the passenger rates. In both cases the railroads appealed to the Federal courts for protection. The Federal courts gave them protection and a clash occurred between the Federal and the State governments. In North Carolina it was feared that United States troops might have to be used to sustain the order of the Federal court.

The cases in both states were appealed to the Supreme Court and, after a hearing, eight of the nine Supreme justices decided in favor of the Federal Government, practically making void the rate laws passed by the states.

From Sea to Sea

*Stories from the Battle Fleet as Sent by Newspaper Correspondents
on Board the Louisiana*



Fourth Chapter

THREE nights out from Rio de Janeiro, Admiral Evans ordered the first searchlight practice for the fleet. Just as eight bells were struck, when not more than half a dozen lights were visible on each ship of the fleet, a great beam of white shot out across the starboard of the Connecticut. Instantly ninety-six beams like it darted into the air and the ocean for almost a square mile became illuminated as though the full glory of the heavens had descended upon it.

It was like a new world sprung into existence before your eyes. Something of the meaning of the power of a fleet of warships was revealed to you. It was merely a small part of this power, just a trifle of the strength of warships put on display because it could be tested in no other way.

Each ship had six of these great searchlights. As

soon as the lights were turned on, the men managing them began to swing and twist them, now fast, now slowly, about each ship. When the rays struck the water, at a distance of perhaps 300 yards from the ship, and each light was turned slowly around the vessel, it was as if so many spirits of the sea were dancing about like children around a May pole.

Each ship looked as if it were a thousand legged spider, each leg made up of a ray of light. Sometimes the lights of a ship would be interlaced; again they would be centered on some spot far out in the water.

For half an hour the thrilling exhibition continued, and just as you were preparing to throw up your hat and give three cheers for Uncle Sam and his navy, an officer would dampen your enthusiasm with the quiet remark:

"Why, this was just a sort of tuning up process, to

be no more compared with the real thing than the tuning of a piano is to be compared with a Paderewski performance."

An unexpected use of the searchlights soon followed. About 2:30 o'clock on the second morning after the display, a gun on the Missouri boomed out the signal for a man overboard. At once the cotton life buoys were cast off. On each was a light that burned brightly. The Missouri and the eight ships of the squadron burst into a blaze of light. The entire fleet was stopped; boats were lowered and searchlights thrown on the water, their brilliant light showing the men rowing about looking for the lost man. Systematic search was made for half an hour; then the recall was given, the boats returned to the ships and the squadron proceeded. No one was missing at roll-call next morning: later it was learned that the alarm had been given by a sailor who had a nightmare.

In describing the arrival and stay of the battle fleet in Rio de Janeiro there is an almost irrepressible desire to use the superlative. Mere accuracy demands the use of the comparative, for never was an American fleet greeted more cordially or entertained more elaborately than in this city.

The welcome began when, early on the morning of Jan. 12, the fleet passed Cape Frio, seventy-five miles east of Rio. Far back among the hills was a signal station, and the flags that snapped in the breeze, said:

"Welcome, American fleet!"

"Sounds pretty good," said a signal officer, smiling in pleased surprise.

Just before noon three Brazilian warships appeared. On they came, the clear notes of the bugles sounding across the water. Men appeared at the rails of the vessels and salutes were exchanged.

One, two, three, and so on, boomed the guns of the Brazilian cruiser. Thirteen—then another and another and then silence. It was the vice-admiral's salute, a compliment to Admiral Evans, who can fly only a rear-admiral's flag.

Soon the mountains surrounding the beautiful harbor came into view, old Sugar Loaf and Corcovado, and all the others, standing like dignified guards in stiff salute.

Slowly the long line of battleships passed through the narrow entrance of the harbor. Fort Santa Cruz on the east bestowed a salute that was answered from the rocky islet crowned by Fort Villegagnon.

This was the cue for a chorus of "How-do-do's" from the whistles and fog horns of hundreds of steamers and sailing craft of all kinds gathered in the harbor, a hubbub of welcome that continued as the fleet swept into the wide, island dotted bay and anchored in four lines opposite the city.

As evening came on lights began to twinkle in the city, the long boulevard curving about the bay flashed like a crescent of diamonds; the Brazilian ships illuminated in honor of the fleet, and fireworks were set off from the hilltops.

Next morning the bluejackets landed with a whoop. The first thing they saw when they stepped ashore in the beautiful park that occupies the center of the water front, was a big sign:

"Information Bureau for American Seamen."

It was an information bureau, a real one; and the most useful kind of a welcome ever provided in a foreign port for the sailors of any people.

The English and American residents, aided by those of other countries, had been busy for weeks preparing for this visit of the sailors ashore.

As they landed each man was handed a pamphlet containing a map and pictures of the city. The pamphlet told all about street car lines and the places worth seeing, about postage and many other things of general interest.

A large room in the fine new building of the ferry company had been fitted up for the accommodation of the sailors.

They soon found it out and rushed there in throngs. Here Jack found long tables with free writing paper, ink, pens, mucilage, and down he sat to write to sweetheart or wife. Then he went to change his money.

Here was an unexpected difficulty. A dollar is worth 3,200 reis. One of them got a \$10 bill changed and received in exchange 32,000 reis. He was astonished.

"Here, fellers!" he shouted, "I got 32,000 reis for \$10. Gee, whiz! Me for Wall street! When can I get a steamer home, mister? I've got rich and didn't know it."

Jack soon found that he wasn't really rich. He had to pay 300 reis for an ordinary postage stamp, 400 reis for a glass of lemonade, about 800 reis for a handkerchief or a collar, and the money began to melt quickly.

But what did Jack care? It was an automobile for him or something equally expensive. What's the use of being an American man of war's man if you can't act like a millionaire for ten minutes when you reach a foreign port?

From twelve to fourteen hours every day, while the fleet was in port, men and women worked in the stifling heat, selling to the laughing, jesting sailors, postal cards—some 170,000 cards were sold while the fleet was at Rio,—and meal tickets and tickets for a myriad of amusements and excursions. Guides and attendants by the score stood ready and anxious to answer all kinds of questions.

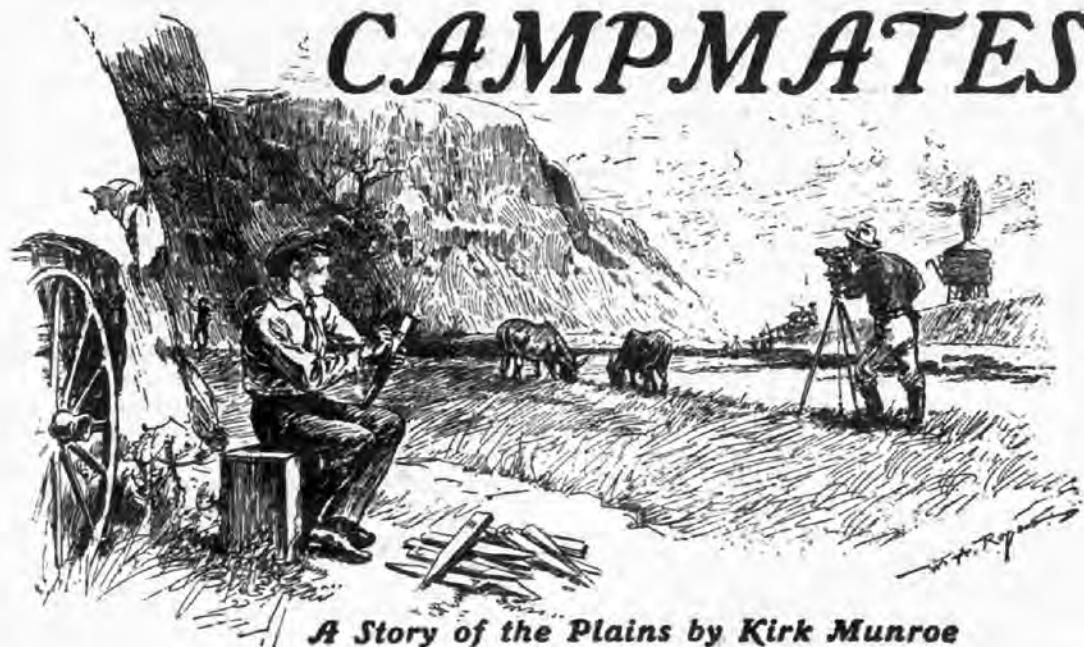
The sailor boys crowded the narrow business streets where mules pulled little cars over narrow tracks so close to the sidewalk that there was danger of sweeping the passengers off in passing the pedestrians. Everywhere they were welcomed. "English spoken here," was a frequent sign. They were even allowed to loll on the grass of the many beautiful parks, an act that costs a native a fine of from five to fifteen milreis.

They walked down magnificent Central Avenue, built within the last four years right through the heart of the city from north to south, just as Napoleon built highways in Paris. This new avenue rivals anything that Paris can show. It is about 120 feet wide, with sidewalks fifteen feet broad.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Teachers who mention THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE will receive free sample box of Crayons. Read the adv. of American Crayon Co. on another page.—Advs

CAMPMATES



A Story of the Plains by Kirk Munroe

DEPOT, BY HARPER & BROS.

Synopsis.—Who were his father and mother, or what was his name, no one knew. He had been rescued from a railroad wreck at Glen Eddy, Ohio, by the engineer of the train. These two were the only ones saved. No one knew that his mother was on her way West with him to meet his father, who was a soldier, except a lady who left the train before it was wrecked. The engineer, Luke Matherson, took the baby for his own and named him Glen Eddy Matherson.

The main part of the story opens fifteen years after the wreck. Through lack of study Glen fails in his High School examinations. He hates study and wants to go to work. To make the chagrin of failure more keen, Binney Gibbs, who entered school when Glen did, is graduated with honors, and as a reward is given an opportunity to accompany an expedition, commanded by General Lyle, to the then unknown territories of Arizona, New Mexico and California. Glen rescues a set of plans belonging to an engineer named Hobart from the river into which they had fallen, and as a result is given a position on a surveying party in Kansas. During the trip West the train is held up and the engineer and fireman wounded. Glen, knowing how to run a locomotive, takes the train to Kansas City. Unbeknown to Glen, the man who fires the locomotive for him is ex-Governor General Elting. Mr. Hobart is suddenly ordered to leave his surveying work and go with General Lyle's expedition, and he offers to take Glen with him. Glen accepts.

While on guard duty one night Glen is captured by Indians. He is afterwards recaptured by some soldiers and with him Lame Wolf, an Indian boy. Glen becomes interested in Lame Wolf, and raises money enough among the members of the expedition to send the Indian East to school.

When Binney Gibbs first joined the expedition he made himself disliked by his selfish, snobby ways. He learns some valuable lessons and resolves to gain the respect of his comrades. Binney first wins the respect and friendship of Glen and finally of the whole expedition. After reaching the Rockies Billy Brackett, Binney and Glen are sent up one of the peaks. During the descent a snow storm overtakes them and while crossing a mass of snow Glen loses his footing and slides down the mountain side into a lake. Escaping from this he wanders down a narrow canyon, seeking an exit. After several days he meets the famous scout, Colonel Carson. Carson takes the boy to Fort Garland, where the expedition finds him.

Chapter XXXV.—A New Mexican Wedding.

FOR a moment the amazement of the two men at again beholding the lad whom they were fully persuaded was dead would neither allow them to speak nor move. Then "Billy" Brackett walked softly over to where Glen was standing, and gave one of his legs a sharp pinch.

The startled boy, who had not noticed his approach, leaped to the floor with a cry of mingled pain and surprise.

"I only wanted to be sure you were real, old man, and not a ghost," said "Billy" Brackett, trying to speak in his usual careless tone; but the tears that stood in the honest fellow's eyes, as he wrung the boy's hand, showed how deeply he was affected, and how truly he had mourned the loss of his young friend.

Nor was Mr. Hobart less moved, and, as he grasped Glen's hand, he said, "My dear boy, I honestly believe this is the happiest moment of my life."

They did not stop to ask for his story then but insisted on taking him at once out to the camp that was being pitched just beyond the fort, that the rest of the party might share their joy as speedily as possible.

The boys were so busily engaged with their evening duties that the little party was not noticed until they were close at hand. Then somebody, gazing sharply at the middle figure of the three who approached, cried out, "If that isn't Glen Matherson, it's his twin brother!"

Everybody paused in what he was doing, and every eye was turned in the same direction. For a moment there was a profound silence. Then came a great shout of joyful amazement. Everything was dropped; and, with one accord, the entire party made a rush for the boy whom they all loved, and whom they had never expected to see again.

How they yelled, and cheered, and failed to find expressions for their extravagant delight! As for Binney Gibbs, he fairly sobbed as he held Glen's hand, and gazed into the face of this comrade.

Although, at first sight, it seems almost incredible that so many adventures should happen to one boy on a single trip, it must be remembered that, with the exception of Binney, Glen was the youngest of the party, and consequently more likely to be reckless and careless than any of the others. He was also one of those persons who, while everybody around them is moving along quietly and soberly, are always getting into scrapes. Then, too, he was a stout, fearless fellow, with perfect confidence in himself that led him into, and out of, situations from which such boys as Binney Gibbs would steer clear.

An amusing feature of Glen's adventures was, that while his companions were ready to sympathize with him on account of his sufferings and hardships, it never seemed to occur to him that he had had anything but a good time, and one to be remembered with pleasure. Thus, in the present instance, according to his own account, his slide down the mountain-side had been the jolliest coast he ever took. His swim in the lake had been cold, but then it had not lasted long, and he had enjoyed the fire and the warmth of the cave all the more for it. As for his subsequent experiences, he related them in such a way that, before he finished, his listeners began to regard him as one of the most fortunate and to-be-envied fellows of their acquaintance. They seemed to be crossing the Plains and mountains in the most prosaic manner, without doing anything in particular except work, while, to this boy, the trip was full of adventures and delightful experiences. Would these incidents seem so pleasant to him if he were as old as they? Perhaps not.

They were all to enjoy one novel experience that evening, though; for Glen brought an invitation from Colonel Carson for them to attend the wedding, and, of course, they promptly accepted it. As it was to be an early affair, they hurried to the fort as soon as supper was over, and found the guests already assembling in a large room, from which every article of furniture had been removed. It was a motley gathering, in which were seen the gay uniforms of soldiers, the buckskin of trappers, the gaudy serapes of Mexican Caballeros, the flannel shirts and big boots of the engineers, and the blanket forms of stolid-faced Ute Indians, for whom Colonel Carson was acting as agent at that time.

The company was ranged about three sides of the room, close against the walls; and, when they were thus disposed, a door on the vacant side opened, and a Mexican woman, bearing a large basket of candles, entered. Giving a candle to each guest, and lighting it for him, she indicated by signs that he was to hold it above his head. So the guests became living candlesticks, and, when all their candles were lighted, the illumination was brilliant.

Everything being ready, the door through which the candles had been brought again opened, and the bridal party entered. First came the priest, then Kit Carson and his wife, who was a Mexican woman from Taos. Behind them walked the couple who were to be married. The bride was a slender, olive-complexioned girl, dressed very simply in white, while the groom wore the handsome uniform of a lieutenant

of cavalry. The rear of the procession was brought up by a bevy of black-haired and black-eyed señoritas, sisters and cousins of the bride.

The priest read the wedding service in Latin, and the bride made her responses in Spanish, so that the few English words spoken by the groom were all that most of the spectators understood.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the entire wedding-party, with the exception of the bride's father, disappeared, and were seen no more. Colonel Carson led his guests into a neighboring room, where the wedding supper was served. Here the famous scout, surrounded by the tried comrades of many a campaign, entertained the company by calling on these for one anecdote after another of the adventures that had been crowded so thickly into their lives. This was a rare treat to the new-comers, especially to Glen Eddy and Binney Gibbs, to whom the thrilling tales, told by the trappers, scouts, hunters and soldiers who had participated in them, were so real and vivid that, before this delightful evening was over, it seemed as though they too must have taken part in the scenes described.

Chapter XXXVI.—Down the Rio Grande Valley.

In spite of the late hours kept by most of the engineers the night of the wedding, their camp was broken by daylight, and at sunrise they were off on the line as usual, for September was now well advanced, and there were mountain ranges yet to be crossed that would be impassable after winter had once fairly set in. So, leaving the pleasant army post and their hospitable entertainers in it, they picked up their line, and, running it out over the broad San Luis Valley to the Rio Grande, began to follow that river into the very heart of New Mexico.

Glen was more than glad to find himself once more on Nettle's back, and again bearing the front flag in advance of the party. He was also surprised to find what a barren place the valley that had looked so beautiful and desirable from the mountains really was. Its sandy soil supported only a thick growth of sage brush, that yielded a strong aromatic fragrance when bruised or broken, and which rendered the running of the line peculiarly toilsome. It was a relief to reach the great river of New Mexico, and find themselves in the more fertile country immediately bordering on it. Here, too, they found numbers of quaint Mexican towns, of which they passed one or more nearly every day.

These were full of interest to the young explorers. While looking at their low flat-roofed houses, built of adobe, or great sun-dried bricks of mud and straw, it was hard to realize that they were still in America and traversing one of the territories of the United States. All their surroundings were those of the far East, and the descriptions in the Bible of life in Palestine applied perfectly to the valley of the Rio Grande as they saw it. The people were dark-skinned, with straight, black hair; and while the young children ran about nearly naked, their elders wore loose, flowing garments, and, if not barefooted,

were shod with sandals of rawhide or plaited straw.

The square houses, with thick walls, broken only by occasional narrow unglazed windows, were exactly like those of the Biblical pictures. Inside, the floors were of hard-beaten clay, and there were neither tables nor chairs, only earthen benches covered with sheep-skins or gay striped blankets. Some of the finer houses inclosed open courts or plazas, in which were trees and shrubs. The cooking was done in the open air, or in round-topped earthen ovens, built outside the houses.

The women washed clothing on flat rocks at the edge of the streams, and young girls carried all the water used for domestic purposes in tall earthen jars borne gracefully on their heads. The beasts of burden were donkeys, or "burros," as the Mexicans call them. Grain was threshed by being laid on smooth earthen threshing-floors, in the open air, and having horses, donkeys, cattle and sheep driven over it for hours. The mountains and hills of the country were covered with pines and cedars, its cultivated valleys with vineyards and fruit orchards; while the raising of flocks and herds was the leading industry of its inhabitants.

At this season of the year, though the sun shone from an unclouded sky of the most brilliant blue, the air was dry and bracing in the daytime, and crisp with the promises of frost at night. It was glorious weather; and, under its influence, the second division ran a line of a hundred miles down the river in ten days. As the entire party had looked forward with eager anticipations to visiting Santa Fé, which is not on the Rio Grande, but some distance to the east of it, they were greatly disappointed to be met by a messenger from General Lyle, with orders for Mr. Hobart to come into that place, while his party continued their line south to Albuquerque, eighty miles beyond where they were.

Glen was intensely disappointed at this, for Santa Fé was one of the places he had been most anxious to visit. His disappointment was doubled when Mr. Hobart said that he must take somebody with him as private secretary, and intimated that his choice would have fallen on the young front flagman if he had only learned to talk Spanish. As it was, Binney Gibbs

was chosen for the envied position; for, though he, like the rest, had only been for a short time among Mexicans, he was already able to speak their language with comparative ease.

"I don't see how you learned it so quickly," said Glen, one day, when, after he had striven in vain to make a native understand that he wished to purchase some fruit, Binney had stepped up and explained matters with a few words of Spanish.

"Why, it is easy enough," replied Binney, "to anybody who understands Latin."

Then Glen wished that he, too, understood Latin, as he might easily have done as well as his comrade. He wished it ten times more though, when, on account of it, Binney rode gayly off to Santa Fé with Mr. Hobart, while he went out to work on the line.

Near the close of a mellow autumn day Glen and "Billy" Brackett sat on a fragment of broken wall and gazed with interest on the scene about them. On one side, crowning a low bluff that overlooked the Rio Grande twelve miles below Albuquerque, was the Indian pueblo of Isletta, a picturesque collection of adobe buildings and stockaded corrals, containing some eight hundred inhabitants. On the other side were extensive vineyards; beyond them were vast plains, from which flocks of bleating sheep were being driven in for the night by Indian boys; and still beyond rose the blue range of the Sierra Madre. The air was so clear and still that through it the sounds of children's voices, the barking of dogs, the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle, and the cracked tones of the bell in the quaint old mission church came to the ears of Glen and his companion with wonderful distinctness. The Indian women were preparing their evening meals, and the fragrance of burning cedar drifted down from the village. Never afterwards could Glen smell the odor of cedar without having the scene of that evening vividly recalled to his mind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Campmates," in book form, can be obtained from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Price, \$1.14; postage, 11 cents.

To members of The World's Chronicle Book Buyers' Club the price is \$1.05; postage, 11 cents.



The Heroism of Tim Towley

By William Burton



TIM TOWLEY was a sturdy, red-haired, freckle-faced boy of the plains. He lived in a dugout, which, save in size, was not much different from the holes the prairie dogs dug and shared with the owls and rattlesnakes. But there was no reason to laugh at the home of Tim, for all the other habitations of men on the prairies in that early day had roofs of sod and were burrowed out of the earth. Near by Tim's "den," as he called his sleeping place, were a number of other dugouts in which were stored the food supplies for the cowboys who herded the cattle over the endless stretches of grazing country. There also were the pens to which every few months the herds were driven and the fat steers sorted out and taken off to the railway station twenty miles distant, and shipped to the great slaughtering houses in the city.

The day on which we look upon Tim he is sitting with his broad sombrero on the back of his head in the doorway of the dugout, weaving several strands of buckskin into a whip lash. He has been thinking of the exciting times there would be when the cattle were brought in on their next roundup. For several days he and his father—Tim's mother was dead—had been keeping a close lookout along the western horizon for the cloud of dust that always announced the approach of the herds. All the pens had been repaired and everything was in readiness for the dividing of the fatted from the lean.

Tim's father had gone out to look for an antelope, which, if killed, was intended for the grand feast that would accompany the return of the hardy cowboys. "Take a squint yonder, occasionally," said Mr. Towley, pointing in the direction from which the cattle were to come, "they are bound to be here in a few days." Then he set off with his rifle.

Inside the dugout on a cot lay Mr. Thompson, the owner of the cattle. On his way from the station to witness the roundup, Mr. Thompson had been thrown from his horse and severely hurt. After watching the operations of the boy for some time, he called to him: "Tim, suppose I should give you several calves, what would you do with them?"

Tim replied, with a suddenness that caused the big ranchman to open his eyes in surprise, "I'd keep them till I got enough to make a herd. Then I'd sell some and buy some land, and then I'd keep raising cattle till I had as many as you," was Tim's answer.

This boy of the plains had already fashioned his

ideas for the future, and had his opinions about the cattle business. Now that he had heard them, Mr. Thompson wondered if the boy was made of stuff suitable for carrying out such a large program.

Tim was putting the finishing touches to the lash when he heard a rumbling in the west. Looking up he saw heavy, dark clouds drawing eastward and shutting out the light of the sun like a great veil. It was not yet evening, but the shadows began to lengthen before the storm, which was one of the fierce western kind that carries destruction with it. "Guess I'll go and see how Tweezer's behaving himself," said Tim to Mr. Thompson, starting for the grass-thatched shed which was the home of the pony that bore this strange name. The door of the stable was always kept open, so that Tweezer came and went whenever he pleased. Just now he was standing in his stall with his eyelids half closed.

Tim patted Tweezer's fat hip and ran his hand lovingly over the glossy back. Presently a gust of wind lifted some of the litter on the floor of the stall and whirled it across the shed. Another gust followed and another, the wind moaning as it swept across the prairie. The gray darkness of the storm shut down and the big rain drops began to pelt the tall grass.

"Time for me to be getting out of here, Tweezer," said Tim, preparing to make a dash for the dugout. As he left the door a sound rose above the wail of the wind that caused him to stop. Again it came, louder than before, a hoarse, bellowing sound. Then the boy's ear caught a treading rumble that shook the earth. In an instant the whole truth flashed across his mind. The herds had been stampeded by the storm and were running away. He had heard the cowboys tell many a time of the overwhelming rush of storm-maddened cattle, and how they trampled everything beneath their hoofs. Dugouts and sheds were trampled as paper before their mad gallop. Nothing could stop them save heading off the leaders. To save his home and the life of Mr. Thompson he must act quickly.

Not a minute was lost by the boy. Flinging the bridle over Tweezer's head, and seizing his lasso from its nail by the doorway, Tim was on the pony's back and out of the stable with a dash equal to that of any circus rider. The boy's sturdy legs clung to Tweezer's sides with a tenacity that the pony was not unacquainted with; for many a time he had attempted to buck his plucky young rider from his back.

Tweezer blew the air through his nostrils like a war steed. The sight that met Tim's eyes now was enough to have made the most daring of cowboys shudder. Thousands of horned heads were rushing toward him; froth was hanging from the mouths of the steers; terror was in their eyes. Seeing Tim, the big bull in the lead set up a bellowing as if he had found the object of all his misery.

By this time Mr. Thompson had heard the bellowing and thunder of hoofs. Getting up from his cot he hobbled to the door of the dugout in time to see Tim dash from the stable on Tweezer's back. A shade of terror came over the cattleman's face. He realized more than did Tim the extent of the danger.

"It's all up with Tim," he groaned to himself, "and with me too when they reach here." The rancher held his breath and watched. He had been on the plains since he was a boy and had seen many a daring deed, but none more daring than Tim was attempting to do. The boy, lasso in hand, circled his pony round to the side of the leading bull, and swinging the rope several times around his head, sent it hurtling through the air. It settled safely over the animal's horns. Then, as if he knew what was the plan of his rider, Tweezer whirled to the left, the rope came taut, and the bull, feeling the pull, followed the pony. The rest of the herd, save a few of the steers, also swerved to the left and were soon making a circle and going back in the very direction whence they had come. Back over the prairie the bellowing herd ran, horn clashing on horn like the rattling of cavalry sabres. It was a wonderful feat that Tim was performing. The cowboys who had ridden in hot pursuit of the runaway herd dashed to the boy's assistance, and ere the storm had rolled its black billows out of sight over the prairie, the cattle were quiet again.

Tim was the hero of the day and that evening when all were seated around the table bearing the juicy steaks of antelope meat that Mr. Towley had brought in, Mr. Thompson rose and announced that five of the finest heifers in the herd were saved for Tim. Again and again the rough cowboys cheered for the freckled-faced boy who hung his head and squirmed with pleasure.

Those five heifers were the beginning of the great herds that now roam the prairies, bearing on their flanks the brand of the Tim Towley ranch.

As She Is Spoke.—"Can I have a piece of pie, Mother?"

"Say 'may I,' Johnny, not 'can I.'"

"Well, Mother, may I have a piece of pie?"

"No, Johnny, you can't."—*Lippincott's.*

Big Bargain

Big Bargain—We send, postpaid, 20 Automatic Patent Fountain Pen Points, that write 100 words single dip, for only 10 cents to introduce our mammoth catalog. UNITED SPECIALTY COMPANY. Dept. 659, Chicago.

OVER 50 OLD FAVORITE SONGS WITH MUSIC

for 10c. Lots of 6 to 25, 3c each. 25 or more, 5c each. School Supply Department The World's Chronicle.

TEACHER

Do you find that it is easier to keep your class in touch with the vital topics of the present, and that your pupils get a clearer idea of the matter in their text books through the use of

Current Events?

What is the ONLY literature a boy or girl is SURE to meet when he leaves the school?

Charles Dudley Warner says:

"To teach a child to read, and not to teach it what to read, is to put a dangerous weapon into its hands." Then if pupils read a newspaper, but have never been taught what to read in it, is it not a dangerous weapon in their hands? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

The World's Chronicle

(Formerly The Little Chronicle, Chicago)

Published Weekly

HON. L. D. HARVEY, Wisconsin, says: "The plan of your paper is a most excellent one, and ought to commend it to those who are looking for the right kind of literature."

Within a few weeks the following articles will appear:

Who Owns America's Railways?

By Dr. Jacques W. Redway, F. R. G. S.

A sketch of the great railway systems of the United States, and how they were formed. Illustrated by maps.

Bringing the Atlantic Inland

In his article, "A Question of Trade Routes," in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE of January 18, Dr. J. W. Redway has outlined one of the great problems of the day. It is one of the problems that every boy and girl who reads THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE may be called upon to help solve. The following articles on the inland waterways of North America tell how men propose to bring the old Atlantic Ocean inland and make hundreds of cities seaport towns.

1. A Deeper Bond between Erie and Ocean
2. Our Great Central Highway
3. The Answer of Our Lady of the Snows

The Business of a Modern Bank

Article VIII—How Uncle Sam Makes His Money

Article IX—The Banks of Our European Cousins

The Work of a Nominating Convention

FREE SAMPLES
will be sent on request to
TEACHERS

The World's Chronicle

358 Dearborn St., Chicago

The Oldest Piece of European Paper in the World

IN the city of London, carefully preserved in the Record office of the British Government, is a piece of brownish paper, with holes in it, and ragged edges, and writing on it as even and regular as a copy book. It is part of a letter written by Raymond, son of Raymond, Duke of Narbonne and Count of Toulouse, to Henry III., and of all the letters written on

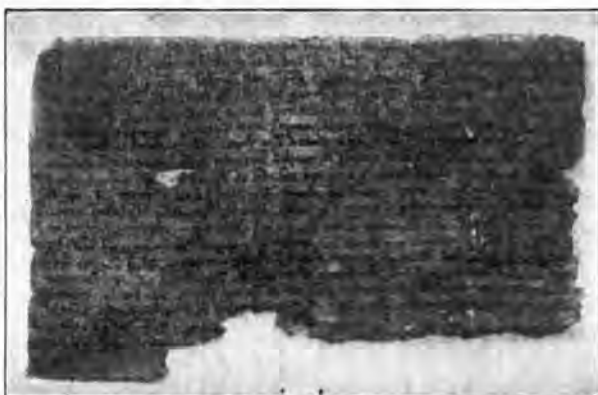
paper in Europe since there was any paper to write on, this is said to be the oldest in existence.

The contents of the letter are not of the high literary quality that would seem best in keeping with the dignity of so ancient a document; in fact, it is what we slangy Americans would call a "dun."

In this letter the noble Raymond, in behalf of one R. de Carof, requests King Henry to enforce the payment of eight marks and one pound in money, for three shiploads of salt sold to David Liene, a draper in one of London's narrow little streets, in 1216.

If the King took an interest in the matter probably the sum was paid; but if R. de Carof gave a receipt it has not been preserved, so we can never be sure just what this oldest letter accomplished.

England was one of the last countries to use paper, for the knowledge had to travel a long way



Raymond's Letter to Henry III.

west from the original home of paper-making, down in Egypt. Here on the muddy banks of the Nile tall rushes grew; high above a man's head they towered, and near the roots the stem was smooth and fine and white, like the root end of a blade of grass. Many years before England was settled by people who cared to write to each other, the ancient Egyptians

peeled off this fine lower tissue of the papyrus, and laying the strips end to end, pressed them so that the juice which flowed out stuck the edges together. Then the strips were dried in the sun. The finest quality of paper was made from the innermost layers, and was called Hieratica, or paper of the priests. This was made especially for the Egyptian priests, and could not be sold until they had covered it with sacred writing. In this state, however, it was an article of trade, and the Romans found a way of removing the writing, and resold it under the name of Augustus paper.

The Chinese first made paper from pulp, as we do, and in the 7th century the Arabians, having learned the secret from Chinese prisoners, began the manufacture of paper in Samarcand, from which place the art of paper-making finally spread over Europe.

Japanese Stamps Commemorate Ancient Post System.

IMAGINE yourself traveling in Japan a hundred years ago, your coolie trotting along briskly, dragging the quaint, two-wheeled jinrikisha in which you ride. The light breeze brings down on your parasol a shower of white petals from the blossoming cherry trees along the way and fills the air with delicate, spicy fragrance. Suddenly you hear the faint tinkling of a bell, a fairy-like, musical sound that charms you, and one that seems to have a magical effect on your coolie, for he turns abruptly to the side of the road, and stops.

You have scarcely recovered from your surprise when a courier comes into view, traveling at a quick trot. He wears no clothing except a loin cloth, and over his shoulder he carries a bamboo stick from the end of which dangles a packet with big seals on it. A bell like our sleigh bells is fastened over his

shoulder by a cord. He flashes by, and your coolie, seemingly released from the spell of the little bell, again continues on his way.

That was the postman.

As long ago as the year 202 A. D., it is said, couriers ran between postal stations in Japan, bearing official letters, dispatches and orders from the capital to the provinces, and the feudal lords also employed regular carriers to act as messengers between their fiefs and the seat of government.

Finally, the shrewd merchants of Osaka took the hint from this Government service, and organized a system of carriers who took private letters to post stations in Tokio, Osaka and Kioto. It proved a popular and paying venture, and for more than two centuries this system was the only one in Japan.

It was not until after Commodore Perry arrived at

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards

300 All Different Foreign Postage Stamps 300
ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you name this paper and send only 25c for new six months' subscription to **Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News**, Boston, Mass., the best stamp paper in the world. All the Stamp News! Thousands of Bargains! Special Articles! Questions Answered! Why not do a nice little side business in stamps? You will be surprised at the enjoyment and profit you will receive from this educational hobby.

Stamps and Paper Both Only 25 Cents



MY PET HOBBY

A little pamphlet giving the pleasure and instruction of stamp collecting, together with our 1908 Price List and fifty (50) varieties of foreign stamps to start you. **FREE ON REQUEST. 116 STAMPS** all different, including 6 UNUSED PICTORIAL and used from all quarters of the globe, 10c. 40 Page Album, 5c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Approval sheets also sent, 50 per cent commission. **NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON**

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, LOOK HERE

We invite all who are beginning a stamp collection to write us. Advice and help freely given. 10 different unused stamps given **FREE** to applicants for stamps on approval, who give good reference. Best packet, 1,000 mixed foreign stamps 24c, extra fine. 50 different U. S. stamps 10c. At any rate let us hear from you. You should write for our price lists. We also give good premiums for sales. Write us. **C. H. SMITH STAMP CO., Smithton, Pa.**

COLLECTORS, 82 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on the following lot of filled approval sheets. Over \$12.00 catalogue for only \$2.00 P. F. This lot consists of 7 to 8 sheets, with 50 stamps each. This lot contains stamps of Br. Col., Borneo, Africa, So. and Cent. America, etc. Big variety. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Boys can make big profit by selling them. Only limited No. for sale. **Chicago Stamp Co., 1730 Deming Pl., Chicago, Ills.**



Stamp Collecting is interesting, instructive and profitable. 25c will start you with Stamp Album, a Collection of 1150 fine foreign Stamps, catalogued nearly \$12., inc. about 200 var. from many strange countries like Rhodesia, China, Congo, etc. 80pp. List and \$1. Coupons Free. Agents Wtd. 50 to 70 per cent. We buy Stamps! **C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W. St. Louis, Mo.**

RARE STAMPS and COINS

109 Var. Egypt, new Panama, etc., hinges, lists old coin and trial sheets only 10c. 7 Var. Greek 1901, 3c; 10.06 Olymp., 30c; 100 Var. U. S., 10c; 50 Var. 5c. 10 rare coins, 50c. Stamp Album, 5c. Sheets, 50 to 60 per cent. and agent's prizes. **Samuel P. Hughes, Omaha, Neb.**



STAMPS-108 different, including new Panama, old Chile, Japan, curious Turkey, scarce Paraguay, Philippines, Costa Rica, West Australia, several unused, some picture stamps, etc., all for 10c. Big list and copy of monthly paper free. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. com.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Dept. 8, 18 E. 23d St., N. Y.

STAMPS
ALL
FOR 10c

{ 50 Cuban, unused.
1,000 Quaker Hinges.
1 set Honduras, 2 unused.
1 set Nicaragua, 2 unused.
1 set Ecuador, 2 unused.
1 Perforation Gage.

**Quaker
Stamp Co.
Box 212
Toledo,
Ohio.**



STAMPS FREE 15 all different Canadians, 10 India and catalog Free for names, address of two stamp collectors and 2c postage. **Special Offers**, no two alike, 40 Japan 5c, 50 Spain 11c, 100 U. S. 20c, 200 Foreign 10c, 20 Russia 10c, 30 Sweden 10c, 100 Foreign 5c, 10 Newfoundland 10c, 3 Samoa 6c, 50 Brt. Colonies 6c. Agents Wanted. 50 per cent. Com. 50 Page List Free. **MARKS STAMP COMPANY, Toronto, Canada**

STAMPS FREE 100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage—20 Russian stamps 10c.—20 Denmark 10c.—20 Japan 10c.—10 Foreign Coins 15c.—We buy Stamps—Buying list 10c. **TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O.**

123 DIFF. STAMPS from Costa Rica, Cuba, Salvador, China, etc. 10 unused fine and a packet of hinges all for 13c. **FREE! FREE!!** a packet of fine stamps catalogued at 70c free to all who apply for our approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. and 2c postage. Reference required. **A. S. Clausen, 1344 N. Mozart St., Chicago.**

JUST THINK for 35 cents we will send you the Chicago Collectors' Monthly a whole year and give you absolutely Free a package of all different foreign stamps, all unused, catalogued over 75 cents. **Send now.**

**A. F. BOEHM,
1457 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

10 CENTS for the following: Album to hold 480 stamps, 50 different Foreign stamps and 500 hinges. Postage 2 cents extra. **S. L. Jones, 612 W. 2nd St., Pittsburg, Kan.**

FILLED APPROVAL SHEETS

5; 10 and 15 cents per sheet. Twenty stamps to the sheet. Good quality. Postage extra. **Crescent Stamp Co., B. St., Appleton, Wis**

Stamps 200 mixed foreign Congo, (Tiger) etc. price 4c. **Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.**

5,000 Stamps well mixed, no U. S., 50 cents postage free. **R. Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas.**

190 VARIETIES, FOREIGN, 10 CENTS **Golden Gate Stamp Co., Limited, Oakland, California.**

ROOSEVELT FAMILY POST CARDS

Every patriotic citizen should have a set. They are not the cheap picture post cards so often sold through the mails, but are the very best ever offered at a low price. Send 10 cents for a year's subscription to **American Stories**, the popular short story magazine, and we will send you a set of these cards, postpaid.

American Stories, 214 Y. K., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LIFE IN THE WOODS

Tells how to make and bait all kinds of Traps, how to Catch Mink, Skunks, Weasels, Foxes, Birds, etc. How to Skin Animals, Dress and Tan Skins, Furs and Leather, How to Breed Minks, how to Fish, etc. Contains hints, helps and suggestions for campers. Gives directions for making all kinds of **FISH LURES**, etc. A great book for only 10 cents, postpaid.

UNITED SPECIALTY COMPANY, DEPT. 662, CHICAGO.

Souvenir Post Cards

50 assorted cards 30 cents or 100 for 50 cents. One bottle of Secret Invisible Ink with order for 100 cards. **Cawson Novelty Co., 3201 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va**

FIVE Easter or Patriotic Post Cards, beauties and the best club plan yet devised only 10c. Sure exchange from whole world, and honest plan to get your own cards free. **John L. Nyholm, Cokato, Minn.**

Wanted—Agents, School Teachers, to Sell Souvenir post cards; send 10 cents for sample of 10 and catalogue. **Mason Co., Dept. W. L., 150 Nassau St., New York City.**

LOVELY POSTALS your name or any 5 words frosted on 9 beautiful art floral post cards 25c. Exquisitely beautiful **Easter Postals** 10 for 25c. Teachers furnished at wholesale. **Eastern Trading Co., New Haven, Ct.**

20 SOUVENIR POST CARDS FOR 10c
Art. Views, Comics, etc. Membership in post card club and magazine one year **Free**
Chicago Souvenir Card Co., 96-147 Fifth Ave., Chicago

Private Telephone Systems. A perfect, electric battery telephone, complete with two receivers and transmitters, battery, connections and 50 ft. insulated wire; all for \$1.25. Extra wire 25c per 100 ft. Anyone can install it. Agents wanted. **Central Mdse. Co., Dept. 14—350-189 La Salle St., Chicago.**

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS Beck's Perfect Developing Powders are absolutely perfect for developing either papers, plates or films. A 25c box makes fifty ounces. A package mailed for 2 cent stamp. Address **L. M. Beck, Dept. A, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards

Yokohama in 1853 and made a treaty which opened Japan to foreign trade, that the Government took charge of the public mail service.

The same route was maintained, but the villages and towns along the way were given the privileges of the post. The hours at which the couriers made their trips were announced and a number of couriers sent out every day. The first Japanese postage stamps were issued at this time, and sold by local authorities. They were merely small square labels with the value in Chinese numerals in the center.

The little courier's bell has since been placed in the design of several of the stamps. It is found in the upper corners of the one *yen* stamp of 1888 and the *sen* stamp of the present issue, and in case it should not be recognized, it is labelled in tiny characters, *eki rei*, or "courier's bell."

THE FIRST PICTURE POST CARD.

As you journey from place to place in your post card album, turning from a glimpse of Holland tulip beds, perhaps, to a fantastic Chinese temple, or the ivy-covered ruin of some English abbey, you may come upon the Louvre, or the Arc de Triomphe that Napoleon built in Paris to preserve the glory of his victories; and perhaps, if you have read French history, you'll remember that some years after Napoleon was banished to his lonely tower on St. Helena, France became jealous of the growing power of Prussia, and the two countries went to war.

The idea of a picture post card, it is said, was first conceived by M. Leon Besnardeux, a bookseller and stationer, during this Franco-Prussian War.

There were in camp in his vicinity forty thousand soldiers, who occupied a lull in hostilities with the gentler art of letter writing. They invaded M. Besnardeux's shop in such numbers that his limited supply of envelopes was soon exhausted, and at the time it was difficult to obtain more.

But M. Besnardeux was a clever man, and it occurred to him that the men might appreciate some way of letting their friends know about their life in camp without having to write long descriptive letters—which would require the use of envelopes that he could not supply. So he had some cards engraved with cannon, tents and various little scenes of military life that would interest far-away relatives and placed them on sale. Then the little shop was fairly besieged; the soldiers were as delighted with the souvenir cards as are the vacation tourists today. The first supply was soon exhausted and a second set issued. But when the camp broke up, the demand for picture postals ceased and they were forgotten until a German, some years later, sent a decorated card bearing a holiday greeting, through the mail. Since then their popularity has steadily increased till now scarcely a village but has had its picture taken for post cards to send its neighbors. And the educational value of picture post card collecting has become so generally recognized that many schools have their post card libraries.

**FREE
RIFLE**



This handsome 1000 Shot Rifle absolutely free to any boy

who will send us 45 cents for one of our Samples, and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This Rifle is great for Target practice, and is sure death to small game and rats. Address with 45 cents, stamps or money order.

Handy Goods Co., Worcester, Mass.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 815 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller, 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

W.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Post Card Album

which holds 24 Cards, only 12 cts. To introduce our thousands of Post Cards, Books, Notions and Novelties at cut prices, we offer to send, postpaid, our substantially bound, gold illuminated, color decorated, first-class album, which holds 24 Post Cards, for only 12 cts., coins or stamps, and include our mammoth money-saving catalog and FREE Post Card Club proposition. Order today, sure. UNITED SPECIALTY COMPANY DEPT. 663, CHICAGO.

Superfluous Hair Cure

A Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent hundreds of dollars in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars, free, to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All I ask is a 2c stamp for reply. Address MRS. CAROLINE OSGOOD, 134 F Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R. I.



Special Bargain

To introduce our new goods we send this beautiful Stone Garnet and Topaz Ring in fine gold plate, also 50 Choice Silk Squares, 1 Gold Plate stone-set Bracelet, 1 Yard Silk Ribbon, 1 Pretty Shell Necklace, 10 Vignette Pictures and our big bargain price list, all post-paid, only 10 cents. Address H. C. BUCHANAN & CO., P. O. Box 1528, New York.

Beautifully Colored Post Card

"The Good Luck Emblem,"

Will sell on sight. Write for prices and samples. Send 2c stamp. W. C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

New Entertainments We have a full line of all material for school entertainments. Entertainment catalogue will be sent free to Teachers. See advertisement on another page. A. Flanagan Co., 266 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



The Hen That Lays is the Hen That PAYS

Pure S. C. White Leghorn eggs from my specialty mated pen, 75c. for 15. Great layers, beautiful snow-white birds.

Arthur Longhurst, Box 206, Berwyn, Illinois

America's Business Hen

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn is a perfect egg machine. If you keep hens for eggs, send 75 cents for setting of 15 eggs. Orders filled promptly. Edwin Shepard, Harvey, Ill.

CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.; for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavailable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize Winner for March 7.
Hazel Beach, McCook, Neb.

Guarding a "Mermaid Fair, Singing Alone, Combing Her Hair, Under the Sea."

By Isabelle Clark, 4419 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A little boy, five years old, while out at sea in a boat, saw some buoys in the water, and asked his mother what they were.

She told him, and, after looking at them a moment, he said:

"Then where are the girls?"

All on One Floor.

By Howard Jones, 588 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

A little boy who had seen Niagara Falls when he was three years old, asked his father one day if the sea was as large as the Falls. His father began to explain when the boy interrupted:

"Oh, I know," he said, "the sea is bigger at the bottom, but it hasn't any upper."

Tucks That Run the Wrong Way.

By Marie Brandenburg, 110 E. Logan St., Brazil, Ind.

"You mustn't cry, little sister," said Dot, who had been left in charge of baby. "If you cry it will make tucks in your face."

A Later Fashion.

By Earnest Carlson, Sibley, Iowa.

On Teddy's first trip to the barber shop he was asked how he would like his hair cut and he replied: "Just like Papa's, with a hole on top."

Perhaps He Says "Hello."

By Robert H. Beecher, 38 Cottage St., Danville, N. Y.

My four-year-old brother was walking with Papa when a little white terrier, with the shortest possible tail, ran along in front of them.

"Oh, see the doggie widout any tail," cried my brother. Then, after a short silence, he said, very thoughtfully:

"I wonder how he say 'how-de-do'?"

When the Clock-Setter Rests.

By Mary A. Day, Aurora, Neb.

Neal was riding with his aunt. Beautiful, downy pink and white clouds were floating in the west where the sun was going down.

"See there, Neal," said Auntie. "The sun is going to bed."

"Oh! Oh!" cried Neal. "And the clouds are the sun's pillows."



THE TEACHERS HELPERS

The Teachers' Helpers are without question the finest PLAN BOOKS for teachers published. They are edited by some of the ablest and most practical teachers in the country. They give programs, methods, songs, drawing, and devices for each month in the year, and are beautifully and profusely illustrated. Four books in the series; named Autumn, Winter, Spring, and Summer respectively. The Summer number covers work for the whole year and is larger than the others. Cover designs done in beautiful three-color work. Money refunded to any purchaser who is not more than satisfied.

PRICES: Each Number (except Summer) \$.35
Summer No. [larger than others] .50

Send today for copy or ask for further information. Address

Teachers' Helper,
Department L, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ten Days' Free Trial



allowed on every bicycle we sell. We Ship on Approval and trial to anyone in U. S. and prepay the freight. If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days don't pay a cent.

Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest Art Catalog of high grade bicycles and sundries and learn our unheard of prices and marvellous new offers.

If Only Costs a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you FREE by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do Not Wait; write it Now!

Tires, Coaster Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P 132 Chicago



BASE-BALL OUTFIT FREE

1 B. Cap, 1 Belt, 1 Ball, 1 Glove, 1 Mask, 1 Book of Rules

Send to us for 12 pieces of jewelry to sell at 10c. Return us \$1.20 when sold and get Complete Outfit Free. Gold Ring Co., Dept. 38, Boston, Mass.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write 4 tons.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

THIS KNIFE FREE

It has 2 1/4 inch blade. Send us the name of 5 boys and we will send you this knife and our cutting of novelties for your trouble. Enclose 10c to pay postage.

PERU SUPPLY CO. Dept. 85 Chicago.

School Supplies

OLD FAVORITE SONGS.

For classes or schools we can supply this collection of old familiar songs in lots of six to twenty-five for 8 cents each. In lots of twenty-five or more, 5 cents each, postage or express prepaid. Single copies, 10 cents each.

OUTLINE MAP BOOKS.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE outline map books contain one each of the following: World (Mercator), United States, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia. Maps are suitable for water-color. Books, 5 cents each; in lots of ten or more, 3 cents each.

OUTLINE MAPS.

In addition to maps in books The Little Chronicle Company publishes the following maps on single sheets: The United States, Europe, Asia, The World (Mercator), Africa, North America, Australasia, South America, The World (showing Spherical Arrangement of Land Masses.) United States Product Maps (4 on a sheet.) United States History Maps (4 on a sheet.) This map omits state boundaries and is useful in marking settlements, territorial growth, etc., as lessons progress.

HALF-CENT PICTURES.

In response to a wide demand we have reproduced many of our most attractive illustrations on highly finished paper (5½x8). Subjects embraced are Commerce and Industry, Art, Great Man, etc. For 10 cents in stamps we will send you a package containing 20 different samples.

BIRDS AND NATURE PICTURES.

These pictures are printed in colors on heavy supercalendered paper; size, 7½x9½. They reproduce with wonderful fidelity to Nature the colors of birds, animals, plants, insects, shells, minerals, etc. Pictures assorted as desired from catalog, 2 cents each; special set of ten (our selection), only 15 cents. Send for catalog.

BINDER FOR THE LITTLE CHRONICLE :

or any standard size magazine, or for compositions. Consists of two handsome, substantial cloth-covered "board" covers, complete with lacings. Intended to hold six months' copies; can be made to hold an entire year. Price, 20 cents each, postpaid.

DIAMOND ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A wonderful little book no bigger than a postal card. On its ninety-three beautiful maps in three colors you can find even the little places. Has a complete finding index telling you just where to find each place on the map. Gives population and area of every country in the world and every state in the Union. Over 4,000 cities are enumerated, with their location and population. *Special price while they last.* Single sample, 12 cents. In lots of ten or more, 8 cents each, postpaid.

STEREOSCOPES.

Stereoscope No. 1, finished in satin aluminum, hand engraved, bound in plush. Frame of natural birch, highly finished, nickel trimmings, with patent metal lens lock. Price, while present stock lasts, only 60 cents, postpaid.

Stereoscope No. 2 is thoroughly good, although not so highly finished. Plush-bound hood of bird's-eye maple, with best lenses. Postpaid, only 40 cents.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Special prices while stock lasts.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Set No. 1.—"An Evening Trip Around the World"—36 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 2.—"A Stereoscopic Tour of the World"—50 Views with Guide Book..... | 50 cents |
| Set No. 3.—"San Francisco Earthquake"—25 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 4.—"An Evening Trip to the World's Fair"—Full Natural Colors, Guide Book | 40 cents |
| Set No. 5.—"Japanese Set"—25 Views, Subdued Colors, without Guide Book..... | 38 cents |

Sample view sent free on application.

School Supply Department, Little Chronicle Company, Chicago.

GREGG SHORTHAND

Easiest to Learn—Easiest to Write—Easiest to Read

IN
SILVER
IT'S
STERLING

OPPORTUNITY

lies in shorthand. Often it is the pathway to success

Investigate it—its remarkable progress—1200 schools adopting it—court reporters writing it—endorsed by the highest scientific authority. The system that Gullbert Pitman (nephew, and for 20 years manager for Isaac Pit-

IN
SHORTHAND
IT'S
GREGG

man, London, England) called "The Shorthand of the English-Speaking People." *First Lesson Free—Send for it.*

1123 Broadway
New York City

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.,

733 Fillmore
San Francisco

151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

TEACHERS WANTED

We need excellent teachers at good salaries for schools in South and West. Write us immediately for circulars. The Teachers' Cooperative Company, 1st. National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Home Study Courses



John F. Genung, Ph. D.,
Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 55 Essex Place
Springfield, Mass.

Everything Depends on How You Say It

Success or failure follows good or bad talk. There is but one book showing how to talk well and easily. It enables one to say just what he means without delay.

Conversation and Effectual Ready Utterance

by W. E. Watt, A. M., Ph. D., is written for man who says, "I know what I want to say but I can't say it." —Prepaid for \$1.00.

The School Weekly, 26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ills.

CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR?

Then Write to California Teachers' Agency

for printed matter relative to salaries, location and scope of business, and list of references; and in addition read

Sierra Educational News

published monthly by us at Fifty Cents a year. Send to S. F. office for sample copy.

Boynton and Esterly, Props.

635 Kamm Bldg., San Francisco, California.
635 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, California.

ILLINOIS PUPILS' READING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Every School and Library should have these Books. 222 of the best juvenile books ever published, also the best five volume encyclopedia, absolutely new. Write for new prospectus.

Address F. A. KENDALL, Mgr., Naperville, Illinois

WANTED FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Superintendents, Principals and Teachers for the vacancies we are unable to fill for lack of suitable candidates.

Salaries the best; opportunities unexcelled.
Fisk Teachers' Agency, Spokane, Wash.

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.

For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

YOU CAN BE AN ARTIST

Fascinating Work—Easily Learned
—as an Illustrator, Designer, Cartoonist, Practical, personal Home Instruction by mail. Graduates everywhere filling high-salaried positions. Write for handsome Art Book FREE. **SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART**
C54, Fine Arts Bldg., Battle Creek, Michigan.

TEACHERS: Come to the Pacific Coast. Wages Good. Promotion sure and rapid. Strong teachers certain to secure desirable positions. Write Owen Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency, (Formerly of Portland, Ore.) McMinnville, Oregon.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

If You Want a Pony Outfit

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

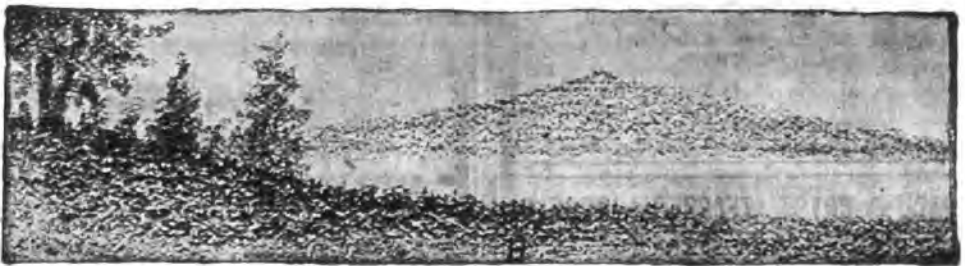


We are going to give away some very handsome and valuable ponies and rigs to boys and girls who are willing to do us a favor. These are the finest we can buy, and are the genuine **Shetland ponies** that have become so famous as pets because of their kind disposition. Well trained, and easy to drive or ride. About 42 inches high; from 3 to 5 years old. An outfit includes pony, carriage and harness, or saddle and bridle. Every one is a beauty, and worth from \$250.00 to \$300.00, but you can get one **FREE** just for trying. The carriage is handsome, well built, has wicker top and bright running-gears, made especially to our order. The harness matches nicely—black leather, gold mountings.

Don't Send Any Money JUST HURRY. Write today, and say you want a pony outfit. Of course, the first one answering this advertisement stands the best chance. Every boy or girl writing us can get a prize. **WRITE US A POSTAL TODAY.**

FLORAL LIFE, Desk 24, Springfield, Ohio

Landscape Drawing Made in Beautiful Colors by Using Crayograph



Use Crayograph to secure the best effects in colored crayon drawing. Durable, with permanent and true colors.

Use Crayonart. Brilliant Oil Color Effects. Eight-color boxes retail at five cents each.

Teachers use **Excello Squares** and **Sketcho** upon large paper. Contains a fixative to arrest dust. We have a large traveling exhibit of color crayon drawings representing pupils' work in all grades. These pictures are neatly mounted and present a most attractive display. Free Chalk Talks given in connection therewith. Write for Chalk Talk circular.

Teachers. Mention **WORLD'S CHRONICLE** and we will send free sample box of crayons. Further information in regard to the exhibit and crayons of all kind may be had by addressing the

American Crayon Company, 228 Wabash Av., Chicago.
Sandusky, O., or Waltham, Mass.

Have you ever used **Outline Maps** in your school? They increase the interest of the pupils in geography, history, etc. We publish map books containing 8 maps each, (on watercolor paper) 5c each. On orders for 10 or more books, one address, 3c each.

In answering advertisements kindly mention **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE**.

PERPLEXITIES

Address Perplexities only, Aunt Plexy, care of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Pontiac Building, Chicago.
A book for best list of answers; fifty cents for best lot of original puzzles; received by April 18.
Answers and awards will be published May 16.
Henry Earl Coe, 808 South Van Buren St., Auburn, Indiana, best answers to Feb. 22. Kenneth Doris, Dixon, Kentucky, best original puzzles.

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY 22.

26. "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all." Key words: George, Washington, Lowell, Abraham, Lincoln, Oregon, Florida, Cotton, Mather, cherry, Henry, Donelson, Longfellow, St. Valentine, Philadelphia, Justice, indubitable, tidily, final.

27. Washington's birthday.
28. M A t r i c u l a t o r
D o m e s t i c
A g i l a
A v o n
R e g i o n
I n c i s i o n
V a n d a l i a
O m n i s c i e n t
a t o b, Madagascar;
c t o d, Tananarivo.

29. 1. W r e n
2. A r e A
3. T r a P
4. E c h o
5. R e a L
6. L a n e
7. O h i o
8. O v e n
Initials, Waterloo;
finals, Napoleon.

30. K A L A M O
A R E N A C
L E A G U E
A N G O R A
M A U R O N
O C E A N A

36. **Cross-Cross Geography.**
1. * - - - - The star path downward spells the great Roman general, statesman and author who was assassinated on the Ides of March, 44 B. C.
2. * - - - - 1. One of the Molucca Islands, East Indies. 2. A town of Fulton Co., Ky.
3. * - - - - 3. A town of Henry Co., Ill. 4. A county of Ky. 5. A county of Mo. 6. A town northeast of Bogota, Colombia. 7. A county of Tenn. 8. The county seat of Mercer Co., Ill. 9. A western state.
4. * - - - - 10. A city near Anaconda, Mont. 11. A county of Wash. 12. A county of Neb.
5. * - - - - 13. A city and gulf of Italy. 14. A county of Ill. 15. A county of Ky. 16. A city and county of Ga. 17. A river of France.
6. * - - - - —Kenneth Doris.

47. **Ruler Zig-Zag.**
1. * - - - - Japan
2. * - - - - Great Britain
3. * - - - - Netherlands
4. * - - - - Sweden
5. * - - - - Serbia
6. * - - - - Abyssinia
7. * - - - - Denmark
8. * - - - - Norway
9. * - - - - Greece
10. * - - - - Germany
11. * - - - - Russia
12. * - - - - Spain
All the words are the names of the present rulers of the countries named. The star path spells the youngest king of Europe and the king whom he succeeded.
—Vinton E. McVicker.

48. **Double Acrostic.**
All the words contain six letters. The initials spell the "Maid of Orleans"; the third letters, an American poet and author, who died at the age of forty.
1. A seofer. 2. A county of Kentucky. 3. A county of Ontario. 4. A lake of Africa. 5. A county of Iowa. 6. A country of Europe. 7. A county of California. 8. An island of Turkey in Asia. 9. A county of Nebraska.
—Fred Domino.

49. **Diamond.**
1. A letter from Spain. 2. Perceived. 3. Stalks of grain. 4. A perfect pattern. 5. A vehicle. 6. Gained. 7. A letter from Spain.
—Frank C. McMillan.

New Entertainments

Spring Song Drill.

A fancy drill with streamers for 13 or 29 girls or young ladies. A color scheme of pink and white in tinted, charming figures is introduced. Music is the well known Spring Song. Time, 15 minutes. A beautiful little entertainment. Price, 15 cts.

Handkerchief Drill.

An imitation of a snow storm. Any number of boys or girls. Easy to stage. Very effective. Time required as desired. Price, 15 cents.

Topsy Turvy Drill.

A humorous acting song for any number of boys or girls. Very amusing and easily presented. Price, 15 cents.

The Miser of Raveloe.

Based upon George Eliot's novel, Silas Marner. An attempt to represent in dramatic form a few of the most striking incidents of that story. Planned and written by the members of the second-year class of the Cairo (Illinois) High School. Time, one hour and a half, or maybe prolonged, by pantomime and songs as suggested, to two hours. Price, 25 cents.

The Black Knight.

For eighth grade, Grammar School, and First Year High School. Paraphrased from Scott's Ivanhoe and presented in the Westport, Conn., schools.

Presents Scott's Ivanhoe splendidly as a review, and intensely interesting as a play upon its merits, without a knowledge of Ivanhoe. Time, one hour. Price, 25 cents.

We have a full line of all material for school entertainments. Ask for Entertainment Catalogue.

A. Flanagan Company, 266 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

COUPON No. 1215 For the purpose of introducing our popular Post Cards and securing new customers for them, we will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Washington and a fine assortment of comets, etc., etc. They are the kind of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest estimate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth 50 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. Address all orders to **DEFIANCE ART COMPANY, Art Publishers, 65 West Broadway, New York.**

Every Boy His Own Toymaker
Greatest boys' book ever written. Tells how to make a Steam Engine, a Camera, Windmill, Microscope, an Electric Telegraph, Telephone, Magic Lantern. Boats of every kind, kites, balloons, electrical and mechanical toys, traps, fishing tackle, rustic cottages. 200 illustrations. Every boy should have this great book. Price only 10 cents, postpaid, 3 for 25 cents.
WESTERN PUZZLE CO. 338 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.



YOUR NAME and address ON 2 FINE PENCILS 10c.
in gold
MARY E. BROWN, 516015 Mo.
Best make. With erasers; postpaid. Send 10c silver, 2 with different names, 15c. Fine for Gifts. Agents wanted.
LONGSAUT NOVELTIES, Dept. L., 137 E. 25th Street, NEW YORK.

150 MAGIC TRICKS 10c
For 10 cents we will send you by return mail 150 Magic Tricks with cards, ribbons, rings, colors, etc., all so easily explained and illustrated that with only a little practice you can easily perform them and be as great a magician as Houdini or Kellar. No other means of entertaining is so effective, yet it is easy to learn. We guarantee success. Big Catalog of many other tricks sent free with each order. Get these tricks and be popular.
Dept. C, Halley Book Co. 417 Dearborn, Chicago.



MENNEN'S

Borated Talcum

The Box that Lox

TOILET POWDER

At Easter Tide

when custom decrees that men, and especially women, should look their best, the raw spring winds cause much damage to tender skins and complexions.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder

is then doubly necessary. It soothes and heals the skin, prevents Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful, and in the nursery indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

SAY, BOYS AND GIRLS

ZENO

MEANS GOOD CHEWING GUM
It's on sale everywhere. Buy it. Save the wrappers from each stick. Send them to us and get valuable presents. Also

MONEY PRIZES

- \$25 CASH** Each to the Five sending in the Largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
- \$15 CASH** To the one sending in the Second largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
- \$10 CASH** To the one sending in the Third largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.

TEN: \$5 cash prizes for the ten next largest numbers. You may send Zeno Gum Wrappers as often as you like for the regular presents, but if you want to try for one of the cash prizes send for entrance certificate and prospectus. **Cash Contest** will close September 1, 1908. No one not enrolled can be considered in awarding the cash prizes.

Write for **BIG FREE** list of presents.

ZENO MFG. CO., DEPT. H
150-160 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

FREE! A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school, without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars, sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this Flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome national colors. These buttons make beautiful shirt waist sets and coat lapel ornaments. Let the children dispose of them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag, all charges prepaid. You run no risk. Our method instills patriotism, makes the pupils proud of their Teacher, their school and their country, as evidenced by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials similar to the following:

HEMLOCK, W. VA., March 16, 1907.

MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., Anderson, Ind.

Gentlemen:—The Flag is received and is more than pleasing. I did not expect to see the nice flag that it is, and the pupils were just wild with excitement, and could hardly wait to raise the flag before giving a hurrah for our flag.

Yours very truly, B. H. CARPENTER, Hemlock, W. Va.



Every Teacher in our land should send their name and address and secure a flag free. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid and you are not out one penny.

Are the Pictures of these Patriots on Your Wall?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 20 by 2 1/2 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black bone ebony, rub finish 2 in. frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold, and we will send either picture, securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons, or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons desired.



MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Eighth St., ANDERSON, IND.

Crawford 2640

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



Marked Copy



THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 16
WHOLE NUMBER 420

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

Page. LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

- 435 The New Erie Canal.
- 437 Chinese to Boycott Japanese Products.
- 438 Boundary of U. S. and Canada Settled.
Employers' Liability Law Passed.
President Wages War on Anarchy.
- 439 Doings in Congress.
Fleet Leaves Magdalena Bay.
- 440 Child Slavery in Germany.
New York-Paris Racers Turn Back.
- 441 Spring Weather and Iron Market.
Catch Minnows to Eat Mosquitoes.
- 442 Bird and Arbor Day.
- 443 Some Feathered Acrobats.
- 446 Zig-Zag in Asia, Africa and Oceanica.

PHYSIOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. SEASONS:

- Do you think our bluejackets found the weather hot or cold at Magdalena Bay? (Its latitude is 25 n.)..... 439
- Judging from the crop harvested by these water buffalo, what kind of a climate has the country? Compare it with climate of your own state..... 446
- What is there in this article about the head hunters that shows you Borneo has a heavy rainfall?..... 446

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

- What kind of fish are caught in the waters Secretary Root has made this treaty about? Is this an important resource of the U. S.?..... 438
- What states will be benefitted by purchases such as 'Bijah made'?..... 441
- Do you think the news of the new law in Kamerun will please or displease Brazil? (What effect will it have on the price of rubber?)..... 447

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:

- What are some of the Japanese products that will be affected by this boycott?..... 437
- What products do you think this German motor line will haul away from Abyssinia? Can Germany make any use of any of them? What products could she send in return for them?..... 446
- Would the U. S. be a good market for the grain harvested by these water-buffalo? (Look up Southern States in your geography).. 446

TRANSPORTATION:

- What cities beside those named in this article will be benefitted by the new canal? How will Liverpool, the world's great wheat market, profit by it?..... 435
- How will this new transportation line affect Shanghai? Would you expect to find such lines in many Asiatic cities? Why?..... 445

HISTORY. CIVICS. ETHICS:

- What event in Van Buren's administration did the craze for railway building told of in this canal article, help bring about?..... 435
- In Colonial times America had a form of slavery much like that of these German children. Look up "Indentured Servants" in your history and compare what is said about them with this item from Munich..... 440
- Does your school celebrate either of the days described in Supt. Miller's Annual?..... 442

- COUNTRIES: (See also News in a Nutshell) Abyssinia, 446. Alaska, 440. Austria, 436. Belgium, 436. Canada, 438. Central States, 435, 441. China, 437, 445. Ecuador, 440. France, 436, 446. Germany, 436, 440, 446, 447. Great Britain, 436, 446. Holland, 436. Japan, 436, 437. Kamerun (Africa), 447. Mexico, 439. Middle Atlantic States, 435, 438, 442. Oceanica, 446. Pacific States, 438, 440. Philippines, 446. Siam, 446. Siberia, 440. Southern States..... 441

Our Front Page Picture is from the painting, "The Flower Girl," by Siemradski.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

The state supreme court of Tennessee has convicted the Standard Oil Company of violating the state laws in regard to corporations. The Standard Oil Company is therefore debarred from doing business in Tennessee.

A fire swept the heart of Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, Mass., last Sunday. The burned area covers 350 acres; 10,000 people were made homeless and \$6,000,000 in property was lost. President Roosevelt has offered National aid to the stricken city, and the people of Baltimore, Md., inspired by memories of their great fire in 1904, have offered help.

Riot reigns in the streets of Rome as a result of the drivers' strike. Troops have fired on and killed several of the rioters. Hundreds of tourists are leaving the city.

It is reported that plans are being made in Washington for an army and navy demonstration against Venezuela. It is believed, however, that a show of arms will not be necessary, but that the army and navy departments are merely making preparations in case of an emergency. *El Constitucional*, a Caracas newspaper, last week published an editorial criticising President Roosevelt and accusing him of trying to pick a quarrel with Venezuela.

Four fishermen were lifting their nets on the ice south of Peshtigo Point, Wis., April 2, when the ice broke and they were carried out into the open water of

Green Bay. After thirty-six hours they managed by the help of floating cakes to beat their way back to shore.

It is reported that Edward H. Harriman has bought the Erie Railway, thus, with the Illinois Central, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific which he already owns, gaining control of a transcontinental system of railway lines.

Numerous cases of yellow fever have been reported from Cuba and a quarantine has been established in the U. S. against the island.

Fresh trouble has started in Portugal. Two soldiers were shot recently in the streets of Lisbon; the citizens remain indoors, fearing riots; and troops have been rushed to the city to quell further disturbances.

A project has been started to harness the tides on the coast of Maine so that the power may be used for commercial purposes.

Because of the decrease in traffic the railroads of eastern Canada are laying off men and have discontinued the construction and repair of cars.

Governor Magoon has signed a decree creating a regular army of 2,000 men in Cuba, with Pino Guerra, leader of the insurrection that caused the U. S. to enter Cuba again, as Major-General.

A Deeper Bond Between Erie and Ocean

NEW YORK.—“The roar of cannon and merry peals of our numerous bells greeted the sun as he rose in a cloudless sky.” This is the way in which a writer of nearly one hundred years ago described sunrise over New York Bay on November 4, 1825. So great was this day in New York's history that a book was written about all that was said and done on that occasion.

It was a gay scene the sun looked down upon that morning. The harbor was filled with boats of every description; frowning men-o'-war, great ocean vessels with their wide-spreading yard-arms brilliant with bunting; trim Yankee coasting vessels, their rakish masts and low, speedy-looking hulls reminding one of the days of pirates; row boats, and sail boats, and the new and wonderful boats run by steam. All were covered with bright flags and bunting till it seemed as if the color pots of the rainbow had been spilled into the harbor.

The guns that welcomed the sun brought all New York into the streets, [and all New York was bound for the harbor. The more fortunate ones crowded into the boats and the rest lined the shores. Down the broad, smooth bosom of the Hudson came a line of boats. Again the cannon roared and the crowds shouted. All attention was centered on a string of canal boats that were in tow. On one, the Young Lion of the West, were two living wolves, a fawn, a fox, four raccoons and two eagles, the first products of the mighty West that was being joined to the East on that day.

The brilliant scene proceeded with stately ceremony. Governor Clinton poured kegs of water from Lake

Erie into the bay and proclaimed the Erie canal open. On shore a great parade was held, made up of organizations of tailors, bakers, coopers, butchers, tanners, curriers, skimmers, comb-makers, shoemakers, hatters, stone-masons, stone-cutters, chairmakers, saddlers, shipwrights, caulkers, boat-builders, pilots, book-

sellors and stationers, cabinet-makers, all in their newly done-up working clothes; students of Columbia College in caps and gowns, officers of the army and navy, members of the fraternal societies, eight companies of the volunteer fire department, not to mention the Printers' Society, which had a car drawn by four horses on which were mounted two printing presses.

How the bands played! How the crowds shouted and waved hats and canes! How the boys, some of them in cocked hats, scrambled for the showers of sheets that were printed on the presses and thrown broadcast! And how eagerly the enthusiastic people read the ode to the day printed on these sheets, and shouted the praises of



BY LERARO TAFT.

The Fountain of the Great Lakes.

The topmost figure represents Lake Superior pouring her waters into the basin of Huron. Erie holds her basin to catch the waters of Superior, Michigan and Huron and passes them on to Ontario, whose arm is outstretched toward the sea.

the author.

'Tis done! The monarch of the briny tide,
Whose giant arm encircles earth,
To Virgin Erie is allied,
A bright-eyed nymph of mountain birth,

ran one of the stanzas.

It was a great day, greater by far than the people of that day could foresee. How little conception they had of the vast wealth of the land that was opened by the Erie canal. The mountains of iron ore; the great grain elevators spouting wheat like geysers; the limitless forests with timber enough to girdle the

earth with sidewalks; the mines of wealth in the golden fields of corn. The people of 1825 could see little of what today is the common knowledge of every school-boy. But these people had faith in the boundless country behind them, and they had proved their faith by their works—they had dug the canal. Its effect was immediate. In 1820 it cost \$88 to carry a ton of freight from Albany to Buffalo; after the canal was finished that ton could be carried for \$22.50, and the price fell steadily until it reached \$6.50. Our great inland seas, Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, brought their tribute of freight to the narrow thread that crossed New York State. Even Ontario, as the sculptor shows her, holding her shell yearningly toward the St. Lawrence, gave a small tribute through Rochester and Syracuse.

The country of the West grew, yes, leaped, into an empire. Freight by the hundreds of tons, by the thousands of tons, by the millions of tons, clamored

of the route, however, it will depart from this course, notably between Rome and Syracuse. (Compare map of new canal accompanying this article with map of Erie Canal in your geography.) The new canal will follow the beds of creeks and rivers, as far as possible, passing through Oneida Lake, for example, as the old canal does not. The Champlain and Oswego canals will join waters with the new canal, making it possible to ship large cargoes by water from New York to Buffalo and to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River ports without reloading.

In addition to building this new canal, New York proposes to convert the tow path beside the old canal into a grand boulevard stretching across the state.

Perhaps you are beginning to feel proud of your country and her Empire state because she is undertaking this great work. But wait. Since 1814 France has spent seven hundred and fifty million dollars on



The new Erie Canal, showing Oswego Canal connecting with Lake Ontario and the Champlain Canal connecting with Lake Champlain.

to be carried to the sea. Today the attempt of the country to make the Erie Canal do the work for which it was intended is like a man trying to get into the trousers he wore when he was in the sixth grade. The country long since has realized its ridiculous position and has turned its freight over to the railroads. But the freight is more than the railroads can carry; their backs are broken. There are not tracks enough, there are not cars enough, or locomotives, or freight yards.

Again New York is coming to the front and is digging a new and a larger Erie Canal. This new canal is to be fourteen feet deep and two hundred feet wide. It will cost the state the vast sum of \$101,000,000. Instead of the small boats that travel on the old canal the new will accommodate great barges of 1,000 tons burden.

The new waterway will follow, in a general way, the course of the old Erie Canal. In some portions

her harbors and waterways; in all her history the United States has only spent five hundred million on harbors and waterways, and France is no larger than our state of Texas. Little Belgium, which would be lost if dropped into the great state of New York, has one thousand, two hundred and forty-two miles of canals on which she had spent one hundred million; and the midget kingdom of Holland to the north of her has literally honeycombed her land with canals. The ocean has been brought to the door of every one of the cities in these two kingdoms. Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and even far away Japan, have been lavish in the sums they have spent on waterways.

Meanwhile the United States has gone railway mad. We have built a network across our land that is the marvel of the world, but it will not carry our commerce, which has grown twice as fast as we have been able to build roads. As soon as railroads began

to spring up the railroad officials began war on canals. "These waterways that carry freight so cheaply will ruin our business," they reasoned; and they bought up as many canals as they could and put them out of business.

But railroad men are coming to see that this was a mistaken idea. A railroad must carry hay as well as silks; coal as well as gold; cotton, lumber, bricks and stone as well as coffee and spices; iron ore as well as needles; gravel as well as furniture. Unless people can get bricks, gravel and other heavy things they cannot build houses, and the demand for needles, furniture, silks and other light, but valuable, things will not be created. There is much more profit in carrying a carload of silk than in carrying a carload of gravel, because the railroad can charge much more for carrying the silk

profits. Manchester, England, was a dead city until her great ship canal brought the ocean to her wharves; and the railroads of England have benefited by the vast traffic that is turned out from her miles of factories.

The railways need the waterways to help them carry the country's commerce; the heavy, slow-moving dray must come to the rescue of the light, fast-running express wagon. So the question is being asked, Will the new Erie Canal be deep enough? Should it not be made a ship canal,* so that the boats of the Great Lakes may sail down it to New York? Are we going to be left behind in the race for the world's commerce because our neighbors across the water are bringing the ocean to the doors of their inland cities, while we content our-



The Manchester Ship Canal.

The long building is a warehouse on one of the docks.

than it can for carrying the gravel. But the railroad is willing to carry the gravel in order to create a demand for the silk.

With waterways the case is different. A dollar will carry a ton of freight on the old Erie Canal, 526 miles; on the new Erie it is estimated that a dollar will carry a ton 1,900 miles; but a dollar will carry a ton of freight on a railroad only about 133 miles. It is a good thing, therefore, for a railroad to have canals and rivers near its lines to carry the heavy freight, leaving the light, valuable freight, that can stand high charges, for it to carry. In fact, the railroads of New York owe their prosperity to the Erie Canal. This canal made Albany, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo the great cities they are, and the railroads that carry freight to these cities reap the

benefits with stopping ocean vessels at our sea coast? This is one of the great questions we must answer quickly and answer correctly if we are to receive one hundred on our commercial examination papers.

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY. 1. What states send the iron ore that passes over the great inland waterway of which the Erie Canal is a part? 2. At what port on Lake Erie does a great deal of this ore stop? Why does it stop there? 3. What states send wheat over this waterway? 4. What becomes of the wheat after it reaches New York City? 5. What cities send wheat in the form of flour over the canal? 6. Explain how the falls on the Genesee River and the Erie Canal have made Rochester a great flour milling center. 7. What states contribute the lumber that travels over this waterway? 8. Will your community receive any direct benefit from the new Erie Canal?

* In 1900 the Federal Government made a survey for a waterway twenty-one feet deep from Lake Erie to the Hudson, the estimated cost being \$198,000,000.

Chinese Start Boycott on Japanese.

CANTON, CHINA. — A fire of patriotism is sweeping over China, set ablaze by what the Chinese call the injustice of the terms on which Japan required her to settle the Tatsu Maru affair. (W. C., March 28). In retaliation the Chinese are boycotting Japanese goods. Chinese merchants not only refuse to buy Japanese wares but in many cases are burning the stock they have on hand. Even the women, in Canton, have met and declared they would buy nothing Japanese. Chinese refuse to ship in Japanese boats, and a load of coal recently brought into Wu Chow could not be unloaded because no laborers would

handle the cargo.

Great care is being taken by leaders of the boycott that no violence be done that could make them liable to the law. Many Japanese peddlers have appeared upon the streets of Canton, within a few days, peddling Chinese wares. It is believed these men were sent from Tokio in the hope that their presence would incite the Chinese to some outbreak that would make the Chinese Government recognize and interfere with the boycotters.

The Bankers and Merchants Guild and two societies, the Self-Government and the National Disgrace, are backing the movement.



Affairs at Washington

SETTLING OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON.—Two farmers who live side by side know that the safest way for them to avoid trouble with each other is to have the "line fence" exactly established, for nothing is more liable to make trouble between neighbors than a disputed boundary line.

The United States and her neighbor to the north have lived beside each other many years with the boundary line between them only partly established. The fact that there has been no great trouble over it shows what friendly neighbors the United States and Canada are. In 1844, when schooner after schooner of emigrants was creaking over the plains to carry emigrants to Oregon there was the cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight," but there was no fight and the boundary between what was then Oregon and Canada was settled by treaty at forty-nine degrees north latitude. In Tyler's administration the little strip of boundary between Maine and Canada was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The boundary lines along Vermont and New York, however, are still unsettled, also the dividing line between Canadian and American waters in the Great Lakes. Along routes where the boundary has been surveyed the marking stones are far apart and no exact map of the line exists.

While there has been no serious trouble over these unsettled questions, there has been petty friction. This friction now, however, will be ended by a treaty just signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce, determining the boundary line. When the treaty is ratified, as it almost surely will be, boundary stones will be placed at frequent intervals and careful maps made.

Another treaty signed the same day the boundary treaty was signed settles a vexatious question between Canada and the United States, that of fishing rights in the Great Lakes. (W. C. Mar. 21.) Heretofore each state in the United States touching the Great Lakes made its own laws about fishing. The laws were not uniform and failed to protect fish on the American side. Canada has had strong protective laws, and therefore there are more fish on the Canadian than on the American side. The result has been that American fishers have been tempted to poach in Canadian waters. Several times American fishing smacks have been pursued and fired upon by Canadian revenue cutters. Danger of trouble from this source has been ended by the treaty which provides for a joint commission to draft uniform laws to regulate fishing and to protect fish in both Canadian

and American water in the Great Lakes.

(What boundary question between Canada and the United States was settled during Roosevelt's first administration?)

CONGRESS PASSES LIABILITY LAW.

WASHINGTON.—If you were a brakeman on a freight train and through the carelessness of the engineer the train you were on was wrecked and you were injured, could you justly expect the railway to pay you damages?

This is a question which has been widely discussed and Congress has now passed a law showing what our law-makers think about it.

The new Employers' Liability law originated in the House and it was passed by the Senate April 9. It provides that an employé engaged in interstate traffic on a railway shall receive damages from the railway company for any injury for which either the railway or another employé is responsible. If the injured man is in part responsible the damages paid shall be reduced in proportion to his responsibility; if he is wholly to blame, no damages shall be paid him.

As this is a Federal law it applies to interstate traffic, but not to traffic wholly within one state. Though a railway may carry on interstate traffic it cannot be held responsible, under this law, for an accident that occurs while on a run which is scheduled to begin and end in a certain state. For instance, if an employé were injured on a train running between New York and Buffalo he could not collect damages under the law. If he were on a branch of the same road on a train bound from New York to Cleveland, he might.

The law applies to all railway traffic within territories. The new law takes the place of the employers' liability law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because it was so worded as to apply to traffic wholly within one state. It applies only to railways and not to steamships or other common carriers.

Connecting Links. CIVICS: 1. What else must be done to this bill before it becomes a law? (Const. Art. 1, Sec. VII, cl. 2.) 2. How could President Roosevelt prevent the bill from becoming a law? 3. Is there any way in which Congress may make a law in spite of the President's opposition? 4. Do you think President Roosevelt will sign this bill? (See W. C. April 4, p. 390)

1. Why can Congress make this law apply to territories while it cannot to states? (Art. 4, Sec. III, cl. 2.)

WAGE WAR ON ANARCHY.

When you receive your next WORLD'S CHRON-

ICKE from the postoffice notice that there is no stamp on it, nothing but a little yellow piece of paper with your name and address printed on it. Why don't the publishers of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE have to put a stamp on their paper? You would if you wanted to send a copy to a friend. Look at the line of fine type on the editorial page above the date line. This line reads, "Entered as second-class matter, etc." This means that the publishers may take copies of the paper to the postoffice in mail bags and send them through the mail at a very low rate. This privilege is given to publishers because the Government wants to make it easy for the people to get papers and magazines. If a publisher disobeys the rules laid down by Congress, in regard to second-class matter, the Postmaster-General may take away the privilege. If the matter in a paper is improper the Postmaster-General may refuse to allow it to go through the mails even if letter postage is paid on it.

It is through these powers to refuse mail privileges that President Roosevelt believes he can stop the circulation of anarchistic papers. He reasons that such papers tell people to commit murder, arson and treason and are, therefore, not entitled to the privilege of second-class rates, or indeed, to go through the mail at all. He has ordered the Postmaster-General to refuse *La Question Sociale*, an anarchist paper printed at Paterson, N. J., the privileges of the mails, and he has asked Congress to give him more power to suppress anarchy. In making this request, he said: "The anarchist is the enemy of humanity,

the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other."

Recent investigations have shown that anarchy has been growing at an alarming rate in America. Its societies are better organized, and there seems to be a central power that controls the actions of the anarchists and warns them when they are in danger of being discovered by the police. There is, it is said, a system of secret signs, grips, passwords and ciphers among the anarchists that enables them to carry out their plots without discovery.

(Why couldn't President Roosevelt or Congress order *La Question Sociale* to stop publication? Const. Amendment I.)

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate has commenced on the naval appropriation bill. The bill as it now stands calls for two new battleships and ten submarines. President Roosevelt has little interest in submarines and it is thought he will send a message to Congress asking that the bill provide for four battleships.

The ship subsidy bill that was passed by the Senate has been laid on the table by the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. (What is meant by laying a bill on the table? How can a bill be taken off the table after it is once laid there?)

The Aldrich bill is being strongly opposed in the House Committee that is now considering it. Bankers from various parts of the country are appearing before the committee to tell why they do not like the bill.

The House has passed resolutions asking the Attorney-General what he has done in regard to prosecuting the paper trust and asking the Department of Commerce and Labor to report on its investigations of the paper trust. The House wants this information to use in considering whether the duty on wood pulp should be reduced.

On the Last Lap



"Plowing the Waves of the Pacific."

DRAWN BY E. T. JANE.

MAGDALENA BAY.—"Hi, Tom, look at what those fellows are doing," exclaimed one of the men on the deck of the *Alabama* as he gazed across the bay to some men in a row-boat. The

men had rowed out to an abandoned target that was floating on the water and were pulling it into their boat.

"Want a new roof for their house, I guess," replied

Tom, watching the men as they tugged at the heavy canvas. Then as he pointed to the little town between the bare, brown hills and the low, white, sandy beach, he continued: "See, almost all the houses are covered with old canvas targets. You can see the criss-cross black lines and the black bull's-eyes."

It never rains here except in July and August, so the canvas targets, even if they have holes in them, make good roof coverings. However barren and forbidding the land around the bay may be—there is no fresh water within fifty miles—the bay itself would be a priceless possession to the United States if she owned it. It is a perfect shelter; ships may anchor anywhere except near its upper shores; and with the exception of San Diego, Calif., and Guayaquil, Ecu-

ador, it is the only good harbor between San Francisco and Cape Horn.

Our battle fleet has made good use of the bay. The last roar of target practice has died away and the last boat race has been pulled; for boat races formed a part of the practice. What the scores were will never be known, because that is one of the naval secrets that newspaper men have to pledge themselves they will not tell.

The fleet has put off its grim practice dress; the railings, awnings, and other trappings that were removed during the action have been replaced and the ships are again plowing through the waves of the Pacific. Before this issue of the paper reaches you they will be in San Diego, where a brilliant reception is being prepared for them.



The Child Market at Friedrichshafen

MUNICH, Ger.—March 31 was labor market day in the quaint little town of Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance, and the market place was filled with children. There were almost 400 of them, between eleven and fourteen years old. They had come to town from the outlying country districts, but it was not a happy day; for they were here to be hired out as servants—practically sold into slavery for a few months. They clung close to each other and to their parents as some strange farmer looked them over, poking them and testing their muscles and commenting on their strength and size. When a farmer known for his rough, cruel treatment approached, some of the elder children who have served a term or two of bondage winked and nodded to their younger comrades, and the boy or girl displayed himself at his worst. But if the farmer was pleased, the child's wishes were not consulted; the parents signed a contract binding the boy or girl to cattle herding, stable work and whatever else the master might require. The bargain made, the farmer paid a sum of money equal to about \$12.50, or sometimes \$20, and took the child away. The contracts say children must be well treated, but according to a local newspaper which has been making an inquiry this part of the agreement is more frequently broken than observed. Many little children return home partially crippled or wrecked for life, owing to the brutality of their masters.

One by one the children were chosen in this way. As the day passed, there were many heartrending scenes as the children were parted from their parents and taken away for seven long months by their masters. It is greed for money that usually leads the parents to sell their children for the summer.

When "packing day" finally comes, October 28, the boys and girls will gather up their belongings in little bundles and start on the long journey back to Friedrichshafen on foot. Here the children's society will send them to their own homes.

The custom of child labor is centuries old in Friedrichshafen, but of late it has met with much indignant protest from the neighboring provinces of Austria, Germany and Switzerland. This year, especially, the outcry against the custom seems to point to a movement to abolish it.

DAME NATURE UNKIND TO AUTO RACERS.

VALDEZ, ALASKA.—Exactly 787 people—the entire population of this little snow-buried town—lined the pier on April 6 to watch the steamer Santa Clara, carrying the Thomas car, leader in the New York-Paris automobile race, come into port. The Santa Clara had met with several storms and was two days late. A carrier pigeon released with messages to explain the delay, had been killed by sea gulls and the messages did not reach the town. Nevertheless, when the automobile was landed a band accompanied it to the warehouse. From that place, the automobile crew, still preceded by the band and followed by the citizens, many of whom had never seen an automobile before, made their way through fifteen-foot snow banks to the hotel, where an official welcome had been planned.

Later the snow drifts were found to be impassable and the car was shipped back to Seattle. The Alaskan trip has been abandoned and the contestants will sail from Seattle to Vladivostok. The French and Italian cars are now shipping from San Francisco to Seattle.

(Why do they have fifteen feet of snow in April in this part of the world? Does summer last as long here as it does in the United States?)

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

—Whittier.



Bijah Ralston on Hard Times Past and Present

(Answer to Commercial Conundrum CCCX.)

THE CONUNDRUM.—How is the early spring weather which makes it possible for farmers to work on the land increasing the manufacture of iron and steel goods?

Our Commercial Conundrums are questions in geography such as the world asks the business man. For the best answer sent by our readers we give a prize of 50c; for the next best, 25c. The new Conundrum will be answered and prizes awarded three weeks from date of this issue. The answers sent in by contestants are not printed in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

BIJAH RALSTON ambled along the rough board walk of the little Central States village in which he lived.

"Bijah has his straw hat on, and he's out in his shirt sleeves. He's rushing the season," said Will Hawkins, looking out of the window of the hardware store where he was purchasing nails with which to roof his chicken house.

"Bijah was always a rusher," said Mr. Little, the hardware man.

The latch lifted and Bijah came in.

"Sell me a garden rake?" he said, abruptly.

"Broke mine making a lettuce bed, and I want to finish my job before dark."

"You're setting the rest of us a good example, Bijah," said Will Hawkins. "My garden isn't plowed yet."

No one answered for a minute. Will Hawkins was the village loafer and his garden was always the last to be plowed. Then Mr. Little said, jokingly, "I'll sell you a plow if that will help you, Will. The season's early and you better get to work. There have been a good many calls for machinery from the farmers," he went on, "and my son John says that in the machine shop where he works, over in Indiana, they're doing a big business. Farmers are buying machinery and getting on the land early."

"Oh, trade is picking up. We won't hear so much about hard times soon," drawled Will Hawkins' good humored voice. "Did you see the Government crop report? An estimate of 91.1 for the winter wheat crop on April 1 is high. That is another sign of the country's prosperity."

"It's counting your chickens before they hatch to count much on crops when only the winter wheat and rye are in the ground," said Bijah. "Next fall will be a better time to tell how the crops affect our prosperity. I'm not a prophet of evil, but a panic is a panic, and it isn't over in a few weeks. I was reading last night in my paper about the iron trade. The trade for March had climbed up 35,000 tons higher than it was in January, but even so it was only about half what it was a year ago. And the paper said it was just so after the panic of 1893. I can remember, myself, how people made the best of every showing, just as they do now, and said good times were coming, and they were; but they were a long time settling down on the country."

"It was just so after the panic of 1873; I've heard my father tell about it," chimed in gray-headed Grandpa Brown, who had quietly joined the group at the counter.

"There's a good time coming and I'm glad that Mr. Little and the rest of the hardware men and the machine makers of the country are beginning to feel it, but I think we'll still do well to keep an eye on the future and make hay while the sun shines," and with this advice Bijah went out with his rake to finish his lettuce bed before sundown.

Connecting Links. HISTORY: 1. Consult your history and see whether you can tell the cause of the panic of 1893 which Bijah speaks of. 2. In what way was the cause of this panic like the cause of our panic last fall? 3. Ask your father how the panic of 1893 affected him. 5. What caused the panic in Van Buren's administration? 6. What practical lesson can you learn about speculation, paper money that is not backed up by good security, etc., from a study of the panics our country has had? (Remember too much speculation was one of the causes of the trouble last fall.)

Who Will Be the Next Prize-Winner?

Lillian Marshall, 76 Ashley Ave., Charleston, S. C., wins the fifty-cent prize this week; Louise Bruce, 717 Walnut St., Leavenworth, Kas., the twenty-five cent prize.

Honorable mention list: J. G. Hoffman, Jr.; Willie Larsen; Lyle Wheeler; Fannie Daniel; LeRoy J. Leishman.

New Conundrum No. CCCXIII.

In a recent address before the National Live Stock Association of Canada, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture advised the farmers to give more of their grazing lands to sheep for the sake of benefiting Canada's textile trade. Can you explain his reasoning?

TO CATCH THOSE WATER WIGGLERS.

TAMPA, FLA.—Traveling up and down the streams near this city are three fishermen, and all they catch is minnows. These they carefully carry back to the city and place in a large tank where a thousand other silvery minnows dart back and forth ceaselessly. The health officers are gathering these little fish for a crusade against the mosquitoes that are such a pest in damp, warm climates. Minnows are to be stationed in all the tanks and pools of water in both the residence and business districts, where they will feed on the wiggly baby mosquitoes that develop in such places.

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor

ELSIE GRIDLEY,
ELLER E. FOSTER,
GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
MAUD GRIDLEY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER MARCH 8, 1908, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

The best verses I have printed are the trees I have planted.—Holmes.

TREE DAY.

IN a certain collection of amateur photographs I know is a picture of a country barn shaded by a giant oak tree. The branching top hangs over the roof, the gnarly but beautiful limbs are outlined against the sky, and the leaves make a delightful shade. It is a striking picture. The tree is a thing of beauty and its dignity is so impressive that even the plain barn seems to share it.

How many modest homes do you know made charming by the graceful elms, the round-topped maples or the towering, rustling cotton woods that lend their beauty to the place? And schools—who has not seen the difference between the bare, grass-trodden yard, bordered, perhaps, by a dilapidated fence, without flower-bed or shrub or tree to make a beautiful spot in it, and the school-yard where a fence in repair, a hitching-post, a flower border, and a spreading tree gave the place a look of home?

We can't have the full-grown shade tree unless some one plants the seed or sets out the sapling. That is what Arbor Day is for. It is a day of beginnings, a day to put out a shrub or a tree that will always be a thing of pride and should some day be a thing of beauty. Besides, while planting a tree in the school yard, seeds of care and beauty and dignity are planted in the boys' and girls' minds that will blossom out in tidy yards and flower beds and good behavior.

Thomas C. Miller, State Superintendent of Schools in West Virginia, tells a story of some grape cuttings he picked up on his way home from school one spring afternoon thirty-seven years ago. They had been

trimmed from a neighbor's vines and thrown over the fence. He took the cuttings to the boarding-house where he lived and planted them in the rich soil at the edge of the garden. The vines grew, and Mr. Miller declares that one of them, which now has a stem as thick as a man's arm, has borne a ton of deliciously sweet and juicy grapes since the day when he saved it from the brush pile.

Mr. Miller's memory of this vine, his pride and pleasure in it, helped him realize how much enjoyment a few minutes' work in planting could create, and the whole state of West Virginia is now reaping the fruit of his act, in the work which he is doing to encourage the observing of Arbor Day by the pupils of the state. The West Virginia State Department of Schools has issued a sixty-four page booklet, this spring, containing selections for Arbor Day and Bird Day programs, directions for tree planting and many suggestions for making school life attractive and productive of the best results. The book, itself, in its excellent material and its many illustrations, including several handsome, full-page colored plates of birds, is indicative of the artistic and substantial effects which West Virginia expects of her schools.

Superintendent Miller's vine bore fruit in more ways than one. So does every tree and shrub and seed that is planted.

Teachers who are interested in Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture and Good Roads should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for bulletins treating on these subjects. Many of these bulletins are sent free; others can be secured by the payment of a few cents.

SPECIAL TO CLUB SUBSCRIBERS.

We wish to call the attention of our readers who have been taking THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE during the school year to our special offer to club subscribers. (See p. 454.) For fifteen cents we will send THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, in packages of ten or more, until July 1st. This offer includes our Classified Index to Vol. XVII., which places at your command a wealth of material that will be of great value to you in your school work next year, and make THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE a ready reference book of current history.

There was never mystery
But 'tis figured in the flowers;
Was never secret history
But birds tell it in the bowers.

—Emerson.

GATHERING FLOWERS.

(Edwin F. Churney—Gold Badge Winner in League Contest No. 5.)

Oh! who will come gathering flowers with me?
Away to the hills with the lark and bee,
In the bright early morning when day's just begun,
When buds are opening their eyes to the sun,

See, the flowers now open and hold their heads up,
As they scatter the dew drops from each little cup;
They shine and they sparkle in morning's glad light,
Refreshed by the rest and the dews of the night.

The birds in the branches now rustle and stir,
And rabbits, aroused, shake the moss from their fur;
From his nest in the meadow the lark gaily springs,
And wakes the world as he joyously sings.

The fields are yellow, the light of the sun
Comes dancing along, brimming with fun;
The air seems to shake with the buzz of the bee,
Oh! who will come gathering flowers with me?

Some Feathered Acrobats



THEY are all back again,—liquid-throated Meadow Lark, Brown Thrasher, Blue Bird, “a bit of blue sky on the wing,” and sleek Swallow ready to build his mud nest under the rafters. Out, boys and girls, to welcome them, and see how many new friends you may meet among them this season. You will find a host of warblers in the orchard and the yellow, blue or salmon-red of their striking coats is sure to fascinate your fancy. There are so many kinds of warblers, however, about seventy in the United States, and their markings, though striking, are often so hard to make out, that it may be a long time before you can call many of them by name. You begin to feel as you watch them, that every tiny bird that flits through the branches is a warbler and you hunt through the lists in your bird book to find which is which.

But keep your eyes open and you will see some quiet colored little birds that you may never have noticed before, though they were here before the warblers came and will be here after most of them have passed on north. You may find it easier to become acquainted with them than with the warblers.

Did you ever hear of birds that were acrobats, regular circus performers? If I tell you the call of

one of them you will guess his name.

“Chick-chickadee! Saucy note out of sound heart and merry throat, as if it said, ‘Good day, good Sir! Fine afternoon, old passenger!’”

The chickadee! Watch him perform in the top of some tall pine tree, dangling on a cone, hopping to the end of an outstretched limb, then turning over and hanging back downward from the high trapeze, till it seems as if his black-skull cap would surely fall off if it weren't fitted so tight to his head. But he isn't performing for your entertainment, oh, no! He is picking up grubs and insects to feed his fat little body, and as he works he sings softly *day, day, day*.

“His equivalent for ‘Give us this day our daily bread,’” Neltje Blanchan calls these notes, in her book, “Birds Every Child Should Know.”*

You will have to see Chickadee soon or you may miss him altogether; for when warm weather comes he will hie away with his little mate to the deep, damp woods. Then the pair will look for a deserted woodpecker's hole which they will line with wool from the sheep pasture, with moss and bark and hair, and there the baby chickadees will swelter in their snug bed, cuddled as if their parents were not a hardy pair that could stand all sorts of weather.

Birds of San Joaquin Valley, California. (Illustrating the different positions of wings in flight.)

FROM "HARRY LADY AND THE BIRDS." COURTESY THE MACMILLAN CO.





FROM "WEST VIRGINIA ARBOR AND BIRD DAY ANNUAL"

An Appalachian Spruce Forest Decked by a Late Spring Snow.

It is such tracts as this that the West Virginia Forestry Association, recently formed, hopes to save.

When you look for Chickadee in the trees remember his black skull cap, his black tie, his somewhat soiled white vest and brownish gray coat with just an olive tinge, and you cannot miss him.

When Chickadee isn't nesting he is so sociable and so curious that if you imitate his three, high, clear notes he will come at your call.

"He sings no brilliant song, but his bright little notes are as cheery on a sultry August afternoon or a bleak December morning as they are in the 'merry month of May.' The sounds from which he devises his name appear to be call-notes, and when re-

peated frequently a great number of chickadees will assemble," says Caroline H. Parker, in "Our Friends, the Birds,"* another bird book, which for descriptions of the common birds and for selections for Bird Day is helpful. Its colored plates are especially handsome.

There are other acrobats that perform on tree trunks and branches—the woodpeckers, the brown creepers, the kinglets, the tufted titmice and, star of all performers, the nuthatches. You all know the commonest nuthatch, the white hearted, by the way he hangs fearlessly from the top branches of the

tallest pine, runs along the under side of a branch as easily as a fly and then descends the trunk head foremost. His feet are a better clue to his identity than his dull blue-gray coat and white vest.

Do not get too much book knowledge about any of those birds before you try to find them in their haunts. It is confusing. Watch the birds and when you find a new one, see what the books tell you about him. The best of bird books may not satisfy you at once and you may need to wait for another look at the newcomer before you can identify him. It may be several seasons before you get clearly in mind the difference between such modest looking birds as chickadees, nuthatches, kinglets and fly-catchers. That is one of the charms of "birding."

When you are ready to read about birds one of the most delightful books is a new one by Mabel Osgood Wright, an authority on birds and a charming writer.

"Gray Lady and the Birds" is its name. "Gray Lady" gathered about her a number of the country children among whom she lived and together they made fascinating excursions into bird haunts and learned how birds live and migrate and what they do for us and what we may do for them. An immense amount of interesting fact is put into story form. Among other things, the children gave a Bird and Arbor Day program which is repeated in the book. (For one of the stories told see page 453 of this issue.)

*BIRDS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW, by Nettie Blanchan. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.20 net.)

†OUR FRIENDS, THE BIRDS, by Caroline H. Parker. Illustrated. A. Flanagan Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, 50 cents.

‡GRAY LADY AND THE BIRDS, by Mabel Osgood Wright. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.75 net.

Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World

"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."—Duck.



Brunei—"The Venice of the East Indies."

IV. — ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANICA.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. A Chance for Little Things to Go 'Flipping.'

SHANGHAI, CHINA.—(586,000. Many miles in the harbor and on the river. City an irregular oval, surrounded by walls with seven gates. Streets in native quarters are narrow and dirty; the foreign parts are well kept.)

"Clang, clang," goes a noisy bell, and boys in loose gowns, with queues hanging down their backs, stop on their way to school to watch the great, queer-looking carriage, on which the bell is ringing, move down the street. They have been used to seeing people ride in wheel barrows, in sedan chairs, in canal boats and on camel back, but never before have they seen carriages that seem to move themselves. The city of Shanghai has at last allowed an electric trolley line to be built within its walls, and the cars are now ready for operation. China is careful in all things and Shanghai has been particularly cautious in opening this new car service. In order to avoid accidents in the busy, crowded streets, two weeks' practice has been given the native motor-men in running the cars on a quiet side street before opening them to the public.

The cars are divided into first-class and second-

class compartments. They are lighted by electricity and notices printed in English and French, as well as Chinese, warn passengers against bringing dogs on board and against smoking and spitting.

We go by canal from the dock on the Whang-poo River to the center of the city. Scores of boats besides our own are going up and down and from one of them comes a "quack, quack, quack" that tells us the passengers are not all human. The boat comes in sight. It is a great cage, behind the bars of which more ducks than we can count are quacking and flapping their wings. They have come by a smaller branch canal from the country and are on their way to market in the floating coop in which they have spent a large part of their short lives. Beyond the city, poultry raisers keep fleets of boats in which ducks are hatched by means of incubators. Eggs are placed in nests of bran and kept warm by means of charcoal stoves. When the ducklings come out they are allowed to run along the shore to pick up crabs and worms and gleanings from the rice fields. At night the keeper calls them and they go skimming across the water to their house-boat.

We visit bazaars full of wonderful bronze ware, walk past fine houses fronting broad streets in the foreign section of the city, then eat dinner on the

river in a floating tea garden. This is a house set on a raft. It is beautifully decorated with flowers, and bright-colored Chinese lanterns.

We go down the river, crowded with thousands of vessels, large and small, to the coast where a south-bound steamer is due to take us to the East Indies.

2. *In the Camp of the Head Hunters.*

BRUNEI, BORNEO.—(25,000. At the mouth of the Brunei River, which is here a mile wide. House-boats line the stream. Back of them are cottages raised on poles and roofed with palm leaves. Palms grow among the houses and there are patches of hemp and coffee.)

A group of dark-skinned Dyaks sat round a smouldering fire in a deep jungle in Borneo. They had finished their meal and several of the men were still gnawing the bones of the animal that had furnished the feast. On poles fastened across the branches of trees a number of round objects hung. Hideous objects they were when one went near enough to see them in the dim light of the forest. They were human heads, and the men around the fire looked up at them in triumph.

This was a party of head hunters who had just made a raid in North Borneo. The heads were the trophies of the raid and would raise the men high in the esteem of the people of their village when they dared to return to it. Just at present they were hiding, fearing the British soldiers whom they knew would be sent in search of them.

Their hiding was in vain; for they had scarcely broken camp and prepared to seek new quarters when the soldiers were upon them. A sharp fight followed and a few of the men managed to escape into the forest, but the majority, including the leaders of the party, were captured and taken to Brunei.

This horrible practice of head hunting is common among the Dyaks of Borneo, as it is among certain tribes in the Philippines. The man who has the largest number of human heads is thought to be the bravest, and among some tribes it is said one cannot get married until he can present his future wife with one or more heads. Some of the tribes believe that the persons whose heads they take will become their slaves in the next world. (Why should British soldiers have gone after these head hunters? Who owns most of Borneo?)

Brunei is built on a little river. Some of the houses are apparently floating. The market where tropical fruit, tobacco, rice, sugar, fish and spices are sold is made up of stalls, each of which is a canoe, and the purchasers go from stall to stall in boats. Brunei, you see, is the Venice of the East Indies. It has a sultan but he is not allowed to do anything without the consent of the British. Our steamer, which is anchored almost at the door of the house where we are stopping, is ready to leave now, so we steam down the main street and head for Siam.

3. *Enough to Excite the Wonder of Any Water Buffalo.*

BANGKOK, SIAM.—(250,000. On the river Menam. Most of the houses float in the river on bamboo rafts. On shore wooden buildings raised on piles; only a few are of brick or stone. Royal palace and many carved, brilliantly colored Buddhist temples.)

Over the yellow rice fields come six long-horned water buffalo tugging at a great machine such as water buffalo in Siam never dragged before.

"Click, click, click," the machine sings its pleasant, droning song and the yellow grain falls behind it.

This machine is a grain harvester and has appeared for the first time this season in the rice fields of Siam where heretofore reaping had always been done by hand. The new machine is said to work successfully. It requires four men to operate it, but it cuts nearly an acre of grain in an hour, a great saving over the old way.

A modern grain harvester, pulled by water buffalo, is a picturesque sight, but we have seen harvesters at home, so we will visit one of the fields where reaping is done by hand.

Where are the men of Siam? we ask, for most of the workers seem to be women. Siamese men are lazy, we are told, and leave most of the labor to the women.

Bare to the waist and wearing only a scant short skirt of dingy cotton cloth, the yellow-skinned women stoop over their task, cutting the grain close to the ground. After the reapers come the women who do the binding. They tie the grain in little sheaves which they hang over a pole resting upon legs, so that the heads of rice are off the ground. When the grain is dry the heads will be pulled off and laid away to be husked.

We leave the rice fields and go down the River Menam on which Bangkok lies. Here is another place where hundreds of people live on the water. Queer little places are the floating houses of Siam. Some of them have peaked roofs and verandas. We can see inside through the open doors—there are no windows. Boxes of charcoal take the place of stoves, and there are no beds. The people sleep on the floor with wooden blocks instead of pillows on which to lay their heads.

Monkeys chatter and gayly plumed birds call as we go down the jungle-lined river to start on our long journey to Africa.

4. *On Mule-Back to See a King.*

ADDIS ABEBA (ah'-dis ah-bay'-ba), ABYSS.—(3,000. Built on four hills with three rocky gorges intersecting town. Most of the inhabitants live in huts or tents. King Menelik's palace stands on high hill overlooking the city. One or two small inns; perhaps a dozen ships. Mules graze about tents.)

Two lines of tall Abyssinian soldiers in long, white robes marched along the winding mountain road. Between the two lines rode a company of Germans on mules. Great deference was paid these men by the soldiers, for they were on the way to visit King Menelik. This progressive old African monarch has received many such expeditions. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and other countries have sent ministers to see him, for he is anxious to learn about the world and to develop the rich resources of his kingdom.

This German expedition was sent to secure the right to start a motor line between the end of the railway and Addis Abeba. Abyssinia is so mountainous that the railway has been built only part way to the capital. The Germans want to secure also the exclusive right to sell spirituous liquors to the natives and they are offering the King ten per cent. of their profits for this privilege. They want to establish a German bank in Addis Abeba and have the right to sell guns and ammunition to the people.

Word has not been received whether King Menelik has granted the requests of the Germans, but if he should do so it would greatly increase Germany's power in Abyssinia. Do you think this would please Great Britain, who owns territory on three sides of

Abyssinia? Do you think the United States would care very much?

We find strange things in Abyssinia on our way back to the coast. One thing is the money. If we wish to buy a drink of honey and water, which is the favorite drink of the Abyssinians, we must give the seller a stick of salt. He examines it carefully, strikes it to hear it ring, just as we do our silver money, and then gives us our honey and water. This queer money, which is in bars about a foot long and two inches thick, comes from a dry salt lake near the Red Sea. Every one carries salt sticks with him and when two persons meet each breaks off a piece of salt and offers it to the other. Each eats the salt and then, bowing low, goes on his way.

In addition to salt money there is cotton money, which is white cloth imported from America, there are also silver dollars worth about fifty cents each; gun cartridges which pass for two or three cents a piece, and strips of iron, each worth one or two cents.

We are only 2,000 miles from the next city at which we wish to stop but we shall have to travel over 8,000 miles to reach the place. Why shall we have to travel so far? What route shall we select to travel by?

5. "Keep a-Digging, and a-Hoeing and a-Scraping ob de Row."

KAMERUN (kah-me-roon'), KAM.—(6,000. In a low unhealthy country. Most of the houses are native huts, with palm trees about them. Traders and missionaries live in frame houses of modern style. Back of town rise jungle covered mountains.)

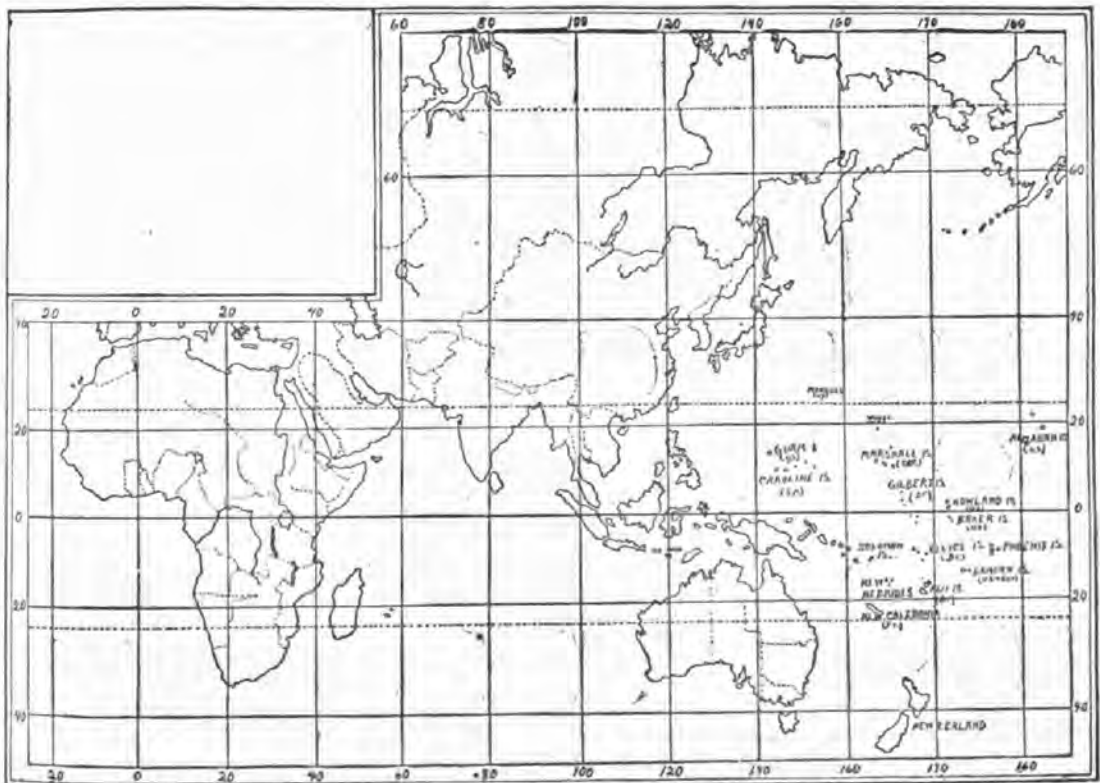
Black men by the hundred have for months been flocking to the deep forest of Kamerun, hunting for rubber. They have left their cotton and coffee plantations, led by the promises and the threats of rubber traders who have been anxious to take advantage of the present high price of rubber.

So many men have been entering the rubber trade that the German Government has become alarmed and has restricted the trade, closing certain districts to the traders. The officers feared that the rubber forests would become exhausted, that the farms would be neglected and that a commercial crisis would finally overtake the country.

We ride along the smooth roads which Germany has laid out, past vanilla, pepper and clove plantations. These and the cotton and coffee plantations have been started by the Government for the sake of developing the colony. At a market where we stop we buy a bag of peanuts, and we see ivory, ebony and palm oil for sale.

Civilizing the inhabitants of this part of Africa is slow work, however. Many of the tribes are as wild and almost as fierce as the great gorillas which share the forests with them. Crocodiles and hippopotamuses wallow in the rivers. Strange water birds and gorgeous butterflies skim along the coasts where at night the air is alight with phosphorescent fireflies and beetles.

Back of the heavily-wooded coast rises a line of mountains and beyond this range are high plateaus where elephants, lions, leopards and buffaloes have the woodlands and grassy plains to themselves.



The World's Chronicle League

An organization of girls and boys who have produced something worthy of publication. Any reader, whether a subscriber or not, may compete in the contests. Each contribution must bear the name and address of the sender and be indorsed as original by the teacher. Competitors whose contributions are of superior merit will be given gold or silver badges. The next best will receive certificates of membership and will have their names placed on the Honor Roll; and competitors whose work shows merit but is not good enough for publication will be mentioned in the Merit List. As much of the work of Honor Members as space will permit will be published. All compositions must be written upon one side of the paper. The writing must be good, and the words correctly spelled.

TEACHERS.—Where an entire class writes upon a League Subject we suggest that you send us the best only, to avoid unnecessary work in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE office.

Contest No. 7—5th and 6th Grades. What the School Clock Saw One Night.

(Compositions must reach us before May 5th.)

You might endow the clock, seats, books, pencils, ink-wells, etc., with speech after the witching hour of midnight. Remember that all enchantment ceases when the cock crows for morning. Simple outline illustrations might add interest to your composition, and where possible we will print them. Books and pencils are very amusing with legs and arms attached.

Contest No. 8—7th and 8th Grades. What "Central" Heard.

(Compositions must reach us before May 5th.)

Relate in dialogue form the telephone conversations that are supposed to have taken place between two persons: such as an exacting lady and her grocer, from whom she is buying some choice supplies for a special occasion, or between a doctor and his nervous patient, or a dentist and a person with a filled tooth that is now aching, or an ideal long-distance conversation between Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry about the Boston Tea Party.

OPEN LETTER.

Greetings to all our spring poets! You have astonished us with the merit of your contributions, and your work has been so neatly and carefully done, that reading your poems has been a pleasure rather than a task. You are all to be congratulated upon having found one more avenue of self-expression which is true education.

Some poems were rhymes without sense; to illustrate,—here is a "poem" by a tiny girl, written for her sister's autograph album, and I think you will agree with me that it is laughable.

Shells are gold, pearls are white,
Like the calf that flew the kite.

Revised by the author:

Shells are gold, pearls are white
Like the darkness of the night.

This is an example of how not to do it.

One pupil copied a very familiar poem and sent it in as his own. We do not care to associate with such people in our league. That reminds me that very many poems went into the waste-basket because they were not indorsed as original by teachers. That was a waste of time, energy, paper and stamps—better obey instructions next time.

Here's to success in the Drawing Contest!

A number of poems were received after the date for closing the contest. Please get your matter in on time if you wish it entered in a contest.

We wish to correct an error that appeared in the Merit List to Contest No. 3, published in our issue of March 21. The name of Edith Harrington, a teacher, was published instead of that of her pupil, Una Madsen.

Prize Winners in Contest 5.

Gold Badge.

Edwin F. Churney, Shawano, Wis. (The Gold Badge poem appears on the editorial page.)

Silver Badges.

Avis Hall, Tony, Wis.

Edith Nelson, Racine, Wis.

Waneta Zipp, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Helen Holt, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Esther Webb, Cherokee, Iowa.

Honor Roll.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Ainsworth, Robt. Shawano, Wis. | Gibson, Iva | Cairo, Ill. | Petersen, Petra | Racine, Wis. |
| Andrews, E. (7 yrs.) Chicago, Ill. | Gebauer, Emanuel | Henderson, Ky. | Rippey, Ruth | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Amos, Mary Indianapolis, Ind. | Gnaedinger, R. Mont | Clare, Chicago. | Rooney, Florence | Casco, Wis. |
| Byers, Josephine Knox, Ind. | Halverson, Rhoda | Cokato, Minn. | Riedy, Edmund | Casco, Wis. |
| Brandt, Trilby Manitowoc, Wis. | Holmstrom, Stasia | Cokato, Minn. | Russell, Porter | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Black, Marguerite Oregon, Wis. | Hills, Janet | Grand Rapids, Mich. | Sharpe, Marion | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Brinkerhoff, Alice Dixon, Calif. | Honsa, Mary | Tony, Wis. | Sprague, Blanche | Des Moines, Ia. |
| Baker, Maud Oregon, Wis. | Johnson, Bernard | Cokato, Minn. | Schnettmann, M. | Charleston, S. C. |
| Buggel, Gertrude Charleston, S. C. | Kammerer, Helen | Racine, Wis. | Smith, Marie | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Calder, Wayne Grand Rapids, Mich. | Larsen, Walter | Racine, Wis. | Sutherland, Dora | Wilmore, Ky. |
| Champion, May Cairo, Ill. | Lothe, Annie | Sun Prairie, Wis. | Wilson, Olive | Batavia, Calif. |
| Collat, Mildred Grand Rapids, Mich. | Melendy, Frank | Shawano, Wis. | Wilson, Helen | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Chasensky, J. Manitowoc, Wis. | Mason, Geo. | Dixon, Calif. | Whitehouse, Beulah | Shawano, Wis. |
| Cain, Martin Casco, Wis. | Nelson, Irving | Racine, Wis. | White, G. | Grand Rapids, Wis. |
| Carlson, Chas. St. Paul, Minn. | Nelson, Ruth | Cokato, Minn. | Wallin, Oroelia | Grand Rapids, Wis. |
| Fisk, Lucile Knox, Ind. | Newman, Peter | Cokato, Minn. | Zander, Elva | Manitowoc, Wis. |
| Fisher, C. Grand Rapids, Mich. | Poppe, Nettie | Sheboygan, Wis. | Zentner, Frances | Manitowoc, Wis. |

Merit List to Contest No. 5 will appear in our issue of May 2.

From Sea to Sea

Stories from the Battle Fleet as Sent by Newspaper Correspondents
on Board the Louisiana



Fifth Chapter

During the entire stay at Rio de Janeiro the whole city formed a constantly shifting audience to whatever befell the sailors, and while local affairs were not wholly abandoned the Americans had a brief part even in these. Rio was preparing for elections and rival political clubs were parading about town, carrying banners and flags and giving cheers of "Viva los Americanos!"

They invited a number of bluejackets to join them. Not knowing what the parades meant, about twenty joined each of two processions and had the distinction of carrying the flags and hurrahing every other step. It was great fun.

The officers on shore heard what was going on and dashed up in automobiles. The Brazilians would not let their dear friends go, and the officers had a hard time to get the men free.

Ten minutes later these two parades, minus the bluejackets, came into collision, and there was severe rioting with stone throwing and the use of knives.

Had the bluejackets remained innocently with the parades, terrible reports would probably have been cabled to the United States of our sailors mixing in political affairs, instigating revolution, and being most awful rioters. It was a narrow escape to get them away in time.

The greatest demonstration of the cordiality and friendship felt by the Brazilians toward this country was the entertainment given the officers of the fleet at Park Fluminense, a large pavilion with a stage, set in a beautiful garden,—a place similar to the outdoor amusement parks of our own cities. The pavilion was reserved exclusively for American officers and their hosts.

Four bands from the ships were massed at the entrance, where an immense American shield was lighted with electricity. The flags of Brazil, England and the United States intertwined, festooned the pavilion.

There was an unusually good vaudeville show, and in the intervals our combined band played.

When a medley of patriotic American airs was played the cheers began to rise. They could have been heard for blocks. Soon Annapolis songs, and yells, and shouts were being given. In the intermissions the place fairly rocked with the songs and yells of old days. Men who had been tablemates for months shook hands with one another as if they had

just met after a prolonged separation. Speeches were going on in a dozen places at once.

When the time to close the entertainment came our band played the Brazilian national hymn, and probably the weariest men on the ships that night were the band masters who struggled through the bars of the piece; for the Americans, though they swept everything else before them at Rio, had a perilous time mastering the Brazilian national music.

In the first place, the hymn is so long that when you are playing it as a Brazilian warship passes the Brazilian gets out of hearing and almost out of sight before you finish.

It is queer music. It goes hippety hop, but in a different way from the whimsical skips of our "rag time"; it seems a combination of waltz and march, of anthem and jig. Indeed, the writer of this is frank to say that the Japanese national hymn, with its weird swoops and dives, curls and twists, seems like a gliding Strauss waltz compared with the Brazilian hymn.

However, the bands succeeded in getting through it in fairly creditable style, and the men, who had stood at attention, greeted the close—no irony is here intended—with a great outburst of cheers. The Brazilians were beside themselves with joy. Then came "God Save the King." Every one could sing that, and, while standing at attention, a mighty chorus of song rolled out. More frantic cheering.

Then came "The Star Spangled Banner." Profound silence was observed to the last note. When the salute was finished a cyclone roar followed.

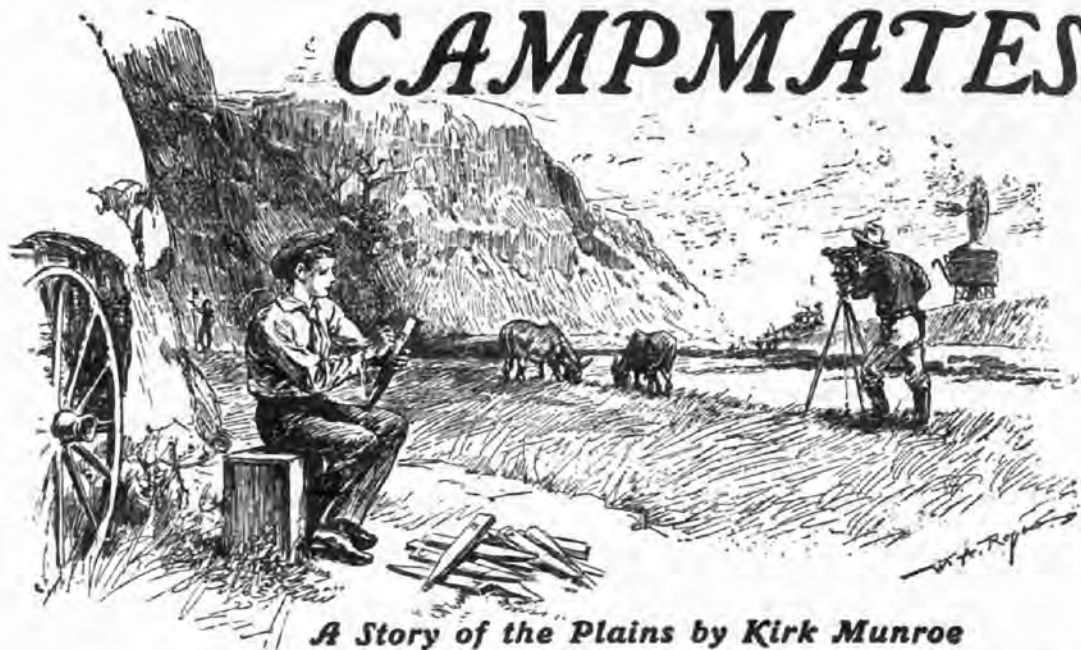
Men jumped on chairs and yelled and yelled. Hats went into the air. The Brazilians and English could not be contained.

A score of men were on tables, each trying to take command of the occasion, each calling for three cheers for this person and that, for this country and that. None heard the others, but it was a grand acclaim of good fellowship and intense patriotism.

One little Brazilian called for three cheers for President Roosevelt. The cheers rolled out and the Brazilian thought he had taken the place by storm, and was as happy as a child, but the cheers were simply a part of all that was going on and meant for everybody and everything in the way of international friendship. It was a night that stirred one.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CAMPMATES



A Story of the Plains by Kirk Munroe

COPYRIGHT, BY HAPPER & BROS.

Synopsis.—Who were his father and mother, or what was his name, no one knew. He had been rescued from a railroad wreck at Glen Eddy, Ohio, by the engineer of the train. These two were the only ones saved. No one knew that his mother was on her way West with him to meet his father, who was a soldier, except a lady who left the train before it was wrecked. The engineer, Luke Matherson, took the baby for his own and named him Glen Eddy Matherson.

The main part of the story opens fifteen years after the wreck. Through lack of study Glen fails in his High School examinations. He hates study and wants to go to work. To make the chagrin of failure more keen, Binney Gibbs, who entered school when Glen did, is graduated with honors, and as a reward is given an opportunity to accompany an expedition, commanded by General Lyle, to the then unknown territories of Arizona, New Mexico and California. Glen rescues a set of plans belonging to an engineer named Hobart from the river into which they had fallen, and as a result is given a position on a surveying party in Kansas. During the trip West the train is held up and the engineer and fireman wounded. Glen, knowing how to run a locomotive, takes the train to Kansas City. Unbeknown to Glen, the man who fires the locomotive for him is ex-Governor General Elting. Mr. Hobart is suddenly ordered to leave his surveying work and go with General Lyle's expedition, and he offers to take Glen with him. Glen accepts.

While on guard duty one night Glen is captured by Indians. He is afterwards recaptured by some soldiers and with him Lame Wolf, an Indian boy. Glen becomes interested in Lame Wolf, and raises money enough among the members of the expedition to send the Indian East to school.

When Binney Gibbs first joined the expedition he made himself disliked by his selfish, snobby ways. He learns some valuable lessons and resolves to gain the respect of his comrades. Binney first wins the respect and friendship of Glen and finally of the whole expedition. When the expedition reaches the Rio Grande General Elting takes command and Binney becomes his private secretary. The expedition is ordered to the Pacific and only one man turns back. The refusal of this man to go on causes Glen's promotion to rod man.

Chapter XXXVIII.—Baiting a Wolf-Trap.

AT FORT WINGATE the real hardships of the trip began in an unexpected manner.

Instead of being plentifully supplied with provisions, as had been reported, the post was found to be very poorly provided, and all that could be spared to the engineers were condemned quartermaster's stores. The party must take these or nothing; and when Mr. Hobart left it to his men whether they should accept the damaged stores and push on, or go back to the Rio Grande, they unanimously said, "Go on!" So, for the next two months, they made the best of half-spoiled hams and bacon, hard-tack filled with white worms, and sugar abounding in little black bugs, that fortunately floated on top of the coffee and could be skimmed off.

The men provided themselves with a number of little luxuries at the sutler's—the last store they would see for months—and "Billy" Brackett bought a cheese. This was considered a very queer purchase; but Glen's was queerer still, for it was a small quantity of strychnine. He only procured this after

giving promises to be very careful in its use. What he proposed to do with the poison he did not confide to anybody except his friend "Billy" Brackett, who agreed with him that it was a capital plan.

A run of twelve miles from Fort Wingate brought the party to a camp, in the forest of the most stately yellow-pines they had ever seen, beside a great spring of ice-cold water—known as the Agua Fria (cold water). Here as soon as supper was over, Glen proceeded to put his great plan into execution. The nights were now very cold, and the boy usually awoke before morning to find himself shivering beneath his insufficient covering of blankets. Every night, too, since entering the mountains the party had been annoyed by the sneaking visits and unearthly howlings of wolves that hung on the outskirts of the camp from dark to daylight, every now and then making a quick dash through it, if the guard was not watching sharply, and snatching at bits of food or at anything made of leather that lay in their path. So Glen thought he would teach the wolves a lesson, which should at the same time add some of their skins to his bed-clothing; and it was for this purpose he had pro-

cured the strychnine.

Now, with "Billy" Brackett's help, he dragged out from one of the wagons a gunny-sack, containing some kidneys, lungs, and other refuse animal matter, obtained from the Fort Wingate butcher, and these he smeared with the deadly powder. Then they prepared several torches of pine slivers, and, amid the unanswered questionings of their companions, left camp, carrying the sack of meat between them. Beginning at a point a few rods from the tents, they strewed the poisoned bait for half a mile along the banks of the little stream flowing from the spring. It was an exciting task, for they seemed to hear suspicious sniffs, and the soft pattering of feet on both sides of them; while Glen felt certain that his torchlight was reflected from gleaming eye-balls more than once. So greatly did these things work upon their imaginations that when, as they started back toward camp, their last torch suddenly went out, leaving them in blackest darkness, they both took to their heels, and raced breathlessly for the distant light of the friendly camp-fire. When they reached it, in perfect safety, they burst out laughing in each other's faces, and wondered what they had run from.

Glen was disappointed, as he lay shivering in his blankets that night, not to hear so many wolves as usual, while the few howls that did reach his ears seemed to come from a distance. Still, he comforted himself with the reflection that dead wolves couldn't howl, and doubtless all those that had ventured near the camp had eaten the poisoned meat, and had had their howlings effectually silenced.

It seemed to him that he had hardly dropped asleep when he was rudely awakened by being pulled, feet foremost, out of his blankets, under the side of the tent, and into the open air. At the same moment "Billy" Brackett's laughing voice cried, "Come, Glen, here it is broad daylight, and high time we were gathering in our wolves."

Whew! how cold it was! and in what a hurry Glen sprang from the frozen ground, to rush back into the tent for his boots and army overcoat. He had everything else on, for there was very little undressing at night in that party. As for being sleepy, the biting air had awakened him as effectually as a dash of ice-water.

As they left camp, "Billy" Brackett shouted back to one of the Mexican axemen to follow after them, and the man answered that he would be along in a minute. It was light enough, when they reached the place where they had left the first of the poisoned meat, for them to see it if it had been there; but it was not. Neither was there any dead wolf to be found in the vicinity. It was the same along the whole line, where they had scattered their bait. They could neither discover meat nor wolves.

"Hello!" exclaimed "Billy" Brackett softly, as they were about to turn back, "I believe the wolves are cooking their meat;" and with that he pointed to a thin column of blue smoke rising through the trees at some distance farther down the stream.

"Perhaps they are Indians," suggested Glen.

"Perhaps they are. Let's go and find out. We can take a look at them without being seen. Besides,

the Indians hereabout are peaceful now."

So they crept cautiously towards the smoke, until at length they were lying flat on the ground, on the edge of a low bank, with their heads hidden in tufts of grass, peering into a small encampment of Indians just below them. They had hardly gained this position when Glen, uttering a cry of horror, sprang down the bank, rushed in among the Indians, and, snatching a piece of meat from the hands of one of them, who was raising it to his mouth, flung it so far away that it was snapped up and swallowed by a lean, wolfish-looking cur, that had not dared venture near the fire.

At Glen's sudden appearance the Indian women and children ran screaming into the bushes, while the men, springing to their feet, surrounded him with angry exclamations. They received a second surprise, and fell back a little as "Billy" Brackett, who had not at first understood Glen's precipitate action, came rushing down the bank after him, shouting, "Stand back, you villains!"

At the same time Glen was making all the faces expressive of extreme disgust that he could think of, and saying, as he pointed to a pile of meat lying in a gunny-sack beside the fire:

"Carne no bueno! Muy mal! No bueno por hombre!" which was the best Spanish he knew for, "The meat is not good. It is very bad, and not at all good for a man to eat."

But the Indians could not understand. The meat might not be good enough for white men, who were particular, but it was good enough for them. The white men had thrown it away and they had found it. They meant to eat it, too, for they were very hungry. Now, if those uninvited guests to their camp would not clear out and let them eat their breakfast in peace, they must suffer the consequences.

This is what they said; but neither Glen nor "Billy" Brackett understood a word of it. They were preparing to defend themselves, as well as they could, from the scowling Indians.

Chapter XXXIX.—El Moro.

The situation looked serious, and almost desperate, as they confronted that crowd of angry savages who advanced towards them so steadily, and with such unmistakable meaning.

"It's a tough outlook for us," muttered the latter.

"Yes," answered Glen, "it is, but—" Here the boy clinched his teeth.

"Look out!" cried the other, noticing that the Indians were gathering themselves for a rush.

At that moment another figure bounded down the low bank, and stood beside them facing the Indians, and speaking angrily to them in Spanish. They evidently understood him, and hesitated. He was the Mexican axeman.

"What is the trouble, Mr. Brackett?" he asked, hurriedly, in English.

With a few words they made the situation clear to him, and he, in turn, quickly explained to the Indians that these white men had tried to save their lives by preventing them from eating poisoned meat.

"Tell them to look at the dog!" cried Glen, pointing to the poor animal that had swallowed the very bit of meat Glen had snatched from the Indian, and which was evidently dying.

The sight was a powerful argument, worth more than all the words that could have been spoken.

The Indians sullenly returned to their fire and sat down, while our friends, casting many watchful glances over their shoulders as they went, made good their retreat in the direction of their own camp.

"What kind of Indians were they?" asked Glen, of the Mexican, when they had lost sight of their unpleasant acquaintances.

"Navajos," was the answer.

They were indeed a wretched band of the once wealthy and powerful tribe who claimed that whole country as a pasture-land for their countless flocks and herds. For many years they had been hunted and killed, their flocks driven off and their growing crops destroyed wherever found, until now the main body of the tribe was being slowly starved out of existence on a small reservation in Eastern New Mexico. It was so small that no more Indians could be crowded into it, and the miserable remnant, who still lurked in the fastnesses of their own country, despoiled of all means of procuring a livelihood, prowled about like so many hungry dogs, gleaning the offal from white men's camps, and hunted like wild beasts by all whom they were unfortunate enough to meet.

"I reckon we'll have to manage somehow to get along without any wolves," said "Billy" Brackett.

"Yes," replied Glen, regretfully, "I suppose we shall."

Ten miles of line were run that day, through the solemn pine forest, and darkness overtook the party on the very summit of the great Continental Divide. They were crossing the Sierra Madre Mountains, through Zuni (zoon'-ya) Pass. As Glen subtracted the last reading of his rod for the day from the last height of instrument, and found that it gave an elevation of 7,925 feet, he uttered a shout. For weeks the elevations above sea-level had been steadily mounting upward. This one was a foot lower than the last.

"Hurrah!" he cried, "we are on the Pacific Slope."

It was hard to realize that water on one side of where they stood would find its way into the Rio Grande, and so on into the Atlantic, while that but a few feet away would flow through the Colorado into the Pacific. The country did not look any different, but it seemed so. They actually seemed to be breathing the air of the mighty sunset ocean, and this one day's run seemed to place the States, and everything eastern, farther behind them than all the rest of their journey. About the camp-fires that evening the conversation was wholly of California and the golden

West, and they sprang to their work the next day with an added zeal.

Fifty miles west of this point they came to Zuni, one of the most picturesque and by far the most interesting of American towns. First, though, a few miles east of Zuni, they halted beside the magnificent pile of El Moro, or Inscription Rock, that lifted its frowning battlements, like those of some vast Moorish castle, four hundred feet above the plain. Its base is covered, on all sides, with Indian hieroglyphics, Spanish inscriptions, and English names. Curiously, and almost reverently, our explorers bent down the brushwood near its left-hand corner, and searched until they found the most ancient inscription of all:

"Don Joseph de Basconzeles 1526."

There is nothing more, and this is the sole existing record of Don Joseph's having lived and explored this country while Cortez was still occupying the city of Mexico. Where he came from, who he was, what companions he had, and whither he went will never be known; but through all the centuries that have passed since he carved his name on El Moro's base, the great rock has faithfully preserved the record of his presence.

The next inscription was made nearly one hundred years later, and is a Spanish legend that is translated into, "Passed by this place with depatches, April 16, 1606." There is no name signed, and who passed by on that day can never be told. Then follows innumerable names of Spanish dons, captains, bishops, soldiers and priests, with varying dates that come down as late as the beginning of the present century.

The first English inscription is, "O. R., March 19, 1836." Then came Whipple, in 1853, followed by many other American soldiers and gold-seekers. Now Glen Eddy and "Billy" Brackett added their names beneath those of the others of Mr. Hobart's party. Then they, too, passed on, leaving a new page of history to be preserved by El Moro for the eyes of future generations.

For some hours before reaching Zuni they could see it crowning the hill that uplifts it conspicuously above the level of the surrounding plain.

"Billy" Brackett had read up on this ancient city of Zuni, and had imparted so much of his information to Glen as to arouse a curiosity regarding the place fully equal to his own. So, as soon as they reached camp, which was on the plain at the foot of the hill, they hurried off to "do" the town.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Campmates," in book form, can be obtained from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Price, \$1.14; postage, 11 cents.

To members of The World's Chronicle Book Buyers' Club the price is \$1.05; postage, 11 cents.





The Council at the Old Apple Tree

From "Gray Lady and the Birds," by Mabel Osgood Wright.*

It was May Day. Half a dozen birds had collected in an old apple tree, which stood in a pasture close by the road that passed the schoolhouse; some of them had not met for many months, consequently a wave of conversation rippled through the branches.

"You were in a great hurry the last time I saw you," said the little black-and-white Downy Woodpecker to the Brown Thrasher, who was pluming his long tail, exclaiming now and then because the feathers would not lie straight.

"Indeed! When? I do not remember. What was I doing?"

"It was the last of October; a cold storm was blowing up, and you were starting on your Southern trip in such a haste that you did not hear me call 'good by' from this same tree, where I was picking insect eggs that expected to hide safely in the bark all winter, only to hatch into all kinds of mischief in the spring. But I was too quick for them; my keen eyes spied them and my beak chiselled them out. Winter and summer I am always at work, yet some house-people do not understand that I work for my living. They seem to think that a bird who does not sing is good for nothing but a target for them to shoot at."

"That is true," said the dust-colored Phoebe, dashing out to swallow a May beetle, which stuck in her throat, causing her to choke and cough. "I can only call, yet I worked with the best for the farmer where I lodged last year. I made a nest on his cow-shed rafters and laid two sets of lovely white eggs, but his boys stole them and that was all my thanks for a season's toil."

"Singing birds do not fare much better," said the Thrasher. "I may say frankly that I have a fine voice and can sing as many tunes as any wild bird, but children rob my nest, when they can find it, and house-people drive me from their gardens, thinking I'm stealing berries."

"They treat me even worse," said the Robin, bolting a cutworm he had brought from a piece of ploughed land. "In spring, when I lead the Bird Chorus night and morning, they rob my nest. In summer they drive me from the gardens, where I work peacefully, and in autumn, when I linger through the gloomy days, long after your traveling brothers have disappeared, they shoot me for pot-pie!"

"It is a shame!" blustered Jennie Wren. "Not

that I suffer much myself, for I'm not good to eat and I'm a most ticklish mark to shoot at. Though I lose some eggs, I usually give a piece of my mind to any one who disturbs me, and immediately go and lay another nest full. Yet I say it is a shame, the way we poor birds are treated, more like tramps than citizens, though we are citizens, every one of us who pays rent and works for the family."

"Hear, hear!" croaked the Cuckoo, with the yellow bill. He is always hoarse, probably because he eats so many caterpillars that his throat is rough with their hairs. "Something ought to be done, but can Jennie Wren tell us what it shall be?"

"I've noticed that most of the boys and girls who rob our nests and whose parents drive us from their gardens go every day to that square house down the road yonder," said Mrs. Wren. "Now if some bird with a fine voice that would make them listen could only fly in the window and sing a song, telling them how useful even the songless bird brothers are, they might treat us better and tell their parents about us when they go home."

"Well spoken," said the Robin; "but who would venture into that house with all those boys? There is one boy in there who, last year, killed my mate with a stone in a bean-shooter, and almost shot my cousin, a Bluebird. Then the boy's sister cut off the wings of these dead brothers and wore them in her hat. I think it would be dangerous to go in that schoolhouse."

"The windows are open," said the Song Sparrow, who had listened in silence. "I hear the children singing, so they must be happy. I will go down and speak to them, for though I have no grand voice, they all know me and perhaps they will understand my homely wayside song."

So the Sparrow flew down the road, but as he paused in the lilac hedge before going in the window, he heard that the voices were singing about birds, telling of their music, beauty and good deeds. While he hesitated in great wonder at the sounds, the children trooped out, the girls carrying pots of geraniums which they began to plant in some beds by the walk. Then two boys brought a fine young maple tree to set in the place of an old apple tree that had died. A woman with a bright, pleasant face came to the door to watch the children at their planting, saying to the

*See page 443.

boys, "This is Arbor Day, the day of planting trees, but, pray remember that it is Bird Day also. You may dig a deep hole for your tree and water it well; but if you wish it to grow and flourish, beg the birds to help you. The old tree died because insects gnawed it, for you were rough and cruel, driving all the birds away from hereabouts and robbing their nests."

"Please, ma'am," said a little girl, "our orchard was full of spinning caterpillars last season and we had no apples. Then father read in a book the Government sent him that Cuckoos would eat the caterpillars all up, so he let the Cuckoos stay, and this year the trees are nice and clean and all set full of buds!"

The Song Sparrow did not wait to hear any more, but flew back to his companions with the news.

"I shall put my nest under the lilac hedge to show the children that I trust them," said he, after the birds had recovered from their surprise.

"I will lodge in the bushes near the old apple tree," said the Cuckoo; "it needs me sadly."

"I will build over the schoolhouse door," said the Phoebe; "there is a pea field near by that will need me to keep the weevils away."

"I think I will take the nice little nook under the gable," said Jennie Wren, "though I need not build for two weeks yet, and I have not even chosen my mate."

"I shall go to the sill of that upper window where the blind is half closed," said the Robin. "They have planted early cauliflowers in the great field and I must help the farmer catch the cutworms."

"I will stay by also," said the Woodpecker. "I

know of a charming hole in an old telegraph pole and I can see to the bark of all the trees that shade the schoolhouse."

Just then a gust of wind blew through the branches, reminding the birds that they must go to work, and May passed by, whispering with Heart of Nature, her companion, about the work that must be done before June should come—June, with her gown all embroidered with roses and a circle of young birds fluttering about her head for a hat.

"Dear Master," May said, "why am I always hurried and always working? I do more than all other months. July basks in the sun and August sits with her hands folded while the people gather in her crops. Each year March quarrels with Winter and does not work; then April cries her eyes out over her task, leaving it dim and colorless. Even the willow wears only pale yellow wands until I touch them. The leaf buds only half unfold, and the birds hold aloof from the undraped trees; see, nothing thrives without me." And May shook the branches of a cherry tree and it was powdered with white blossoms.

"Nothing grows by or for itself," said Heart of Nature, tenderly. "The tree is for bird and the bird for tree, while both working together are for the house-people if they will only understand me and use them wisely. Never complain of work, sweet daughter May. Be thankful that you have the quickening touch, for to work in my garden is to be happy."

Then the Song Sparrow caught up the words and wove them in his song and carolled it in May's ear as she swept up the hillside to set the red-bells chiming for a holiday.—*Courtesy the Macmillan Co.*

Special Offer---Club Subscriptions

Balance of School Term 15 Cents

Beginning with this week's issue, we will send THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, in packages of ten or more copies to one address, until July 1st for 15 cents a copy. This will include our Classified INDEX to Volume XVII.

TEACHERS We shall publish many interesting special articles that will give you just the material wanted in your work.

Send order at once before supply of this week's issue is exhausted. If you cannot collect the entire amount now, send part payment, and balance next week. **DON'T DELAY**

FREE TRIAL We will send to Teachers who ask us, enough copies for one week's trial use free to organize a club.

Special Club Order Blank.

The World's Chronicle

Beginning with this week's issue, please send.....copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE until July 1st and charge 15 cents a copy.

Name.....School.....

Street address.....City.....State.....

Teacher's name.....Grade.....

Amount inclosed \$.....

The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PERPLEXITIES

Address Perplexities only, Aunt Plexy, care of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Pontiac Building, Chicago. A book for best list of answers; fifty cents for best lot of original puzzles; received by May 2. Answers and awards will be published May 30. Helen Haessler, 633 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis., best answers to March 7. Moxie Craus, "Ozo Ezy," McKinney, Texas, best original puzzles.

ANSWERS TO MARCH 7.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|
| 31. | 1. HURON | 32. | 1. T E N S |
| | 2. L E M H I | | 2. O D E O N H |
| | 3. P I N A L | | 3. S W A T H |
| | 4. C L A R K | | 4. R A N G E |
| | 5. H E N R Y | | 5. C R O N E |
| | 6. K I O W A | | 6. A D M I X |
| | 7. D E L T A | | 7. D E I H I T |
| | 8. M O D O C E | | 8. A V A S T |
| | 9. N A N C E | | 9. P E N A I L |
| | 10. K I N G S | | 10. B R A W L |
| | 11. S W I F T | | 11. B E R T H |
| | 12. B A K E R | | 12. S T A R K |
| | 13. N O B L E | | 13. U T T E R |
| | 14. A I L E N | | 14. S H A K E |
| | 15. D O O L Y | | 15. C A R O L |
| | 16. W A Y N E | | 16. F L O O D |
| | | | 17. H E R B S |

Zig-zig, Henry W. Longfellow. Other counties that might be used are: 4. Izard, Perry, Sharp, 5. Perry, 6. Brown, 9. Dundy, 10. Tioga, 13. Wells, 14. Wolfe, 15. Dodge, Jones, Towns, Worth.

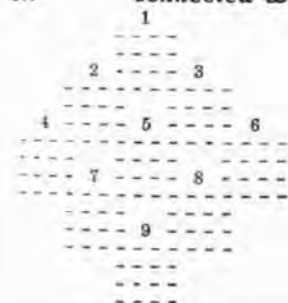
Second letters, down, Edward Everett Hale; fourth letters, up, Booker T. Washington. 33. Rep, peer, preen, repent, serpent, percents, pretences, precedents.

50. April Post.

On the diagram place the name of one male character from each of the following plays in numerical order. The star path downward will spell the name of the author of these plays, who was born and died in April. To give the star path alone without the names of the several characters asked for will not be considered a correct answer.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. * - - - - | 1. The Tempest. | 2. Measure for Measure. |
| 2. * - - - - | 3. The Merry Wives of Windsor. | 3. The Merchant of Venice. |
| 3. * - - - - | 4. The Merchant of Venice. | 4. Romeo and Juliet. |
| 4. * - - - - | 5. Romeo and Juliet. | 5. King Lear. |
| 5. * - - - - | 6. King Lear. | 6. Antony and Cleopatra. |
| 6. * - - - - | 7. Antony and Cleopatra. | 7. Cymbeline. |
| 7. * - - - - | 8. Cymbeline. | 8. Pericles. |
| 8. * - - - - | 9. Pericles. | 9. The Winter's Tale. |
| 9. * - - - - | 10. The Winter's Tale. | 10. King Richard II. |
| 10. * - - - - | 11. King Richard II. | |
| 11. * - - - - | | |

51. Connected Word Squares.



1. A county of Wis.; to assert; close; makes a mistake.
2. A county of Ill.; to become larger and stronger; devotion; a wide mouthed pitcher.
3. A county of Wis.; a plot of land; mountains of Russia; a Scotch word for undyed black and white woolen cloth.
4. A passageway; dimension; tidy; devours.
5. A county of Wis.; a kind of moulding; a prison; seaweed.
6. A county of Minn.; a monster; a drink of spirits; writing paper 16 x 21 inches.
7. To look for; a famous island; black; a county of Utah.
8. Recompensed; a female name; a Mohammedan prince; moist.
9. An exclamation; donate; prayers; an article of office furniture.

52. Double Acrostic.

All words of five letters. The initials spell an Eastern empire; the finals, its capital.
1. A ramble. 2. One of the Bahama Islands. 3. A thick, sawed board. 4. Elsewhere. 5. A colored man.

—Henry Hansen.

Bird Pictures

in Actual Colors

(Size 7 x 9 inches)

BIRD and ARBOR DAY is not complete without the famous *Bird and Nature Pictures*, reproduced in their natural colors by color photography. 648 subjects, including about 400 Wild Birds. 2c each postpaid. No orders taken for less than 13.

Unusual Offer

✂ Tear this out and return it at once with 25 cents and we will send you a handsome Portfolio of Bird Portraits, containing a set of 15 of these beautiful Bird pictures showing our most familiar bird neighbors in their natural colors.

Name

Address

Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover, Publishers,
CHICAGO

Every Boy His Own Toymaker



Greatest boys' book ever written. Tells how to make a Steam Engine, a Camera, Windmill, Microscope, an Electric Telegraph, Telephone, Magic Lantern. Boats of every kind, kites, balloons, electrical and mechanical toys, traps, fishing tackle, rustic cottages. 200 illustrations. Every boy should have this great book. Price only 10 cents, postpaid, 3 for 25 cents. WESTERN PUZZLE CO., 338 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE



Beautify your complexion by using the RUBBER COMPLEXION BULB. It prevents and removes pimples, blackheads, fleshworms and makes the skin soft, clear, smooth and white. It is also a wonderful developer, fills out all hollow places and adds grace, curve and beauty to the face. A single soothing application produces remarkable results. The regular price is 50c. To introduce our goods we will send bulb complete for only THIRTY-FIVE CTS. KRAVEN SUPPLY CO., 3308 Wallace St., Chicago, Ills.

ORATIONS



for all occasions furnished at reasonable rates. Commencements, Contests, Memorial Day, etc. Send for Folder and write us your needs. Institute of Oratory, New Holland, Ohio.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

Order Bird and Nature Pictures NOW.

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards

No Hobby Like

STAMP COLLECTING

Endorsed by Professional Men throughout the World as an Ideal Cure for Brain Fog.

Send 25c to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Boston, Mass., for a six month's subn. to the BEST stamp paper published.

If a new subscriber, MENTION THIS PAPER and receive FREE.

300 all different foreign stamps.
A collection in itself, no rubbish.
Don't let this opportunity pass.
SAMPLE COPY WITH PLEASURE.
FREE
STAMPS AND PAPER, BOTH ONLY 25 CENTS.

COLLECTORS, 82 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on the following lot of filled approval sheets. Over \$12.00 catalogue for only \$2.00 P. F. This lot consists of 7 to 8 sheets, with 50 stamps each. This lot contains stamps of Br. Col., Borneo, Africa, So. and Cent. America, etc. Big variety. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Boys can make big profit by selling them. Only limited No. for sale.

Chicago Stamp Co., 1730 Deming Pl., Chicago, Ills.

**MY PET HOBBY**

A little pamphlet giving the pleasure and instruction of stamp collecting, together with our 1908 Price List and fifty (50) varieties of foreign stamps to start you. FREE ON REQUEST. 116 STAMPS all different, including 6 UNUSED PICTORIAL and used from all quarters of the globe, 10c. 40 Page Album, 5c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Approval sheets also sent, 50 per cent commission. NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON



Stamp Collecting is interesting, instructive and profitable. 25c will start you with Stamp Album, a Collection of 1150 fine foreign Stamps, catalogued nearly \$12. inc. about 200 var. from many strange countries like Rhodesia, China, Congo, etc. 80pp. List and \$1. Coupons Free. Agents Wtd. 50 to 70 per cent. We buy Stamps! C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W. St. Louis, Mo.



STAMPS-108 different, including new Panama, old Chile, Japan, curious Turkey, scarce Paraguay, Philippines, Costa Rica, West Australia, several unused, some picture stamps, etc., all for 10c. Big list and copy of monthly paper free. Approval sheets, 50 per cent. com.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Dept. 8, 18 E. 23d St., N. Y.

STAMPS
ALL FOR 10c

50 Cuban, unused.
1,000 Quaker Hinges.
1 set Honduras, 2 unused.
1 set Nicaragua, 2 unused.
1 set Ecuador, 2 unused.
1 Perforation Gaze.

Quaker
Stamp Co.
Box 212
Toledo,
Ohio.

BOYS! DO YOU COLLECT STAMPS?

We start you with 110 diff. stamps from Cuba, China, Salvador, etc., and a packet of hinges for 10c. 50 diff. unused fine for 20c. Some fine approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. Have you tried them? Send today.

A. S. CLAUSEN, 1344 N. Mozart St., Chicago.

500

Fine collection of 500 all different stamps, no two alike, all in fine condition. Collectors with 4,000 varieties, can add over 300 to their collection and sell the balance with a profit over cost price—50c.

M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

50c**SEND 10c FOR AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**

magazine for three months and if you mention this paper we will send you 55 all different foreign stamps FREE! Chicago Collectors' Monthly, 1457 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BIG VALUE—20 rare stamps, catalogue over \$100, only 20c. Approvals, 60 per cent. commission. LOUIS BOHN, Jr. 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

190 VARIETIES, FOREIGN, 10 CENTS
Golden Gate Stamp Co., Limited, Oakland, California.

Stamps 30 diff. from S. America, C. America and Mexico. (No others) Price 12c. Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.

5,000 Stamps well mixed, no U. S., 50 cents post-free. R. Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas.

200 Finely Mixed Stamps 1c to \$2 Face, price 12c. H. Glover Bennett, 38th and Madison St., Louisville, Ky.

Queries and Answers on Stamps and Coins.

There are so many puzzling questions, and so many interesting things to be learned about stamps and coins—a single piece is sometimes a history and geography and story book combined, if you only know how to read it—but it is often hard for boys and girls to find these things out. To help our readers get the most benefit and fun out of their collections, we offer to answer any questions they may ask regarding them. Please do not send us the stamps or coins for examination. All questions must be accompanied by a two cent stamp, as questions not of general interest will be answered by mail.

A POSTMAN OF THE PLAINS.

TO the immigrants who traveled overland to California, in the early days of its settlement, the journey over the plains gave no hint of the beauty of scenery, the almost tropical brilliance and luxuriance of vegetation, that lay beyond the distant mountains. As the great white-topped prairie schooner creaked along, day after day, there was little to relieve the monotony of the endless stretching plains; and, indeed, the travelers were best pleased to have it so, for no telling whether the dark patch that grew on the horizon would prove to be only a herd of buffalo, or a band of painted Indians sweeping down upon them.

There was one welcome exception, however, the Pony Express rider, whose coming Mark Twain thus describes in "Roughing It." "Away across the endless dead level of the prairie a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that it moves. . . In a second or two, it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling—sweeping toward us nearer and nearer—growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined, nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of the hoofs comes faintly to the ear, another instant a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply, and man and horse burst past our exulted faces, and go winging away like the belated fragment of a storm!"

It was in 1861, eleven years after California was admitted to the Union that the Government arranged to run this Pony Express from New York to San Francisco.

Two companies took charge of the service: Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pioneer Stage Co. They had the privilege of issuing postage stamps and charging the public at the rate of one dollar for every half-ounce letter. These stamps were simply oblong disks, printed with an inscription and impressed on the United States envelopes which the company purchased. The envelopes were then resold for a larger sum, the additional charge paying the postage over the express lines. These stamps, having the Government order behind them, are of quite different character from the ordinary local stamps; and they had their place in the stamp collections of the time.

Between St. Louis and San Francisco there was a

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards

daily express and, three times a week, a stage coach service, carrying twelve passengers and newspaper matter. About eighty pony riders were in the saddle day and night, forty flying east and forty toward the west, the change of ponies "making four hundred gallant horses earn a stirring livelihood."

"The pony rider was usually a little bit of person, brimful of spirit and endurance," says Twain. "He rode a splendid horse that was born for a racer and fed and lodged like a gentleman, kept him at utmost speed for ten miles and then, as he came crashing up to the station where stood two men holding fast a fresh, impatient steed, the transfer was made in the twinkling of an eye and away flew the eager pair and were out of sight before the spectator could get hardly the ghost of a look."

COINS THAT TRAVEL INCOGNITO.

THE pages of history and fiction are crowded with kings and princes and beautiful maidens traveling in disguise among ordinary people. There is King Alfred, of England, whom the Danes forced to leave his court and live with his cowherd; his rank unknown even by the cowherd's wife, so that she dared scold him when he let the cakes burn. And Peter the Great, the Czar of Russia who gave his country our system of keeping accounts in place of the ancient Tartar method of using little wooden balls strung on a wire, and made many other reforms—Peter worked as a shipwright among his subjects. So there are among our coins aristocrats traveling incognito, and doing just the work that any other coin of apparently the same value does. Generally they are quite safe in going about their business, for a common ignorance of their worth is their greatest protection.

Such a princely little piece is the United States dime which came from the San Francisco branch mint in 1894. It carries its mark of royalty in the little mint letter "S" on the reverse side. There are only about twenty of these coins and all but two of them are passing in and out of pockets with innumerable other dimes. They came into their rank very quietly and unexpectedly. An order for \$100,000 worth of silver coins of other denominations had just been completed, and, since the law requires a number of extra pieces from each melt, or order, to be sent to mint headquarters for assay, the coin department struck a number of coins from the dime die. After being tested these pieces were put in circulation: it was a matter of no great importance—an order of 100,000 ten cent pieces might come in any day. But the whole year passed and no order for dimes came to the San Francisco mint. The twenty pieces wandering over the country were the entire issue of the San Francisco mint, and they immediately became valuable. The baker will give you two loaves of bread for one of them, but the coin collector will gladly give fifty dollars in other money for this rare coin.

STAMP NOTES.

The children of the country have an interest in the postal savings bank bill now being considered by Con-

Foreign Stamps Free

52 different including China and unused Cuba, for the names and addresses of two active stamp collectors. Send 2c-stamp for return postage. Edgewood Stamp Co., Dept. 8, Millford, Conn.

STAMPS FREE 100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage—20 Russian stamps 10c.—20 Denmark 10c.—20 Japan 10c.—10 Foreign Coins 15c.—We buy Stamps—Buying list 10c.
TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O.

FILLED APPROVAL SHEETS

5; 10 and 15 cents per sheet. Twenty stamps to the sheet. Good quality. Postage extra.
Crescent Stamp Co., B. St., Appleton, Wis.

FREE 8 var. Prussian Off. unused, to every applicant for our Approval Books, 50 per cent. Dis., who encloses 2c stamp. References required. RICHLAND STAMP CO., Richland Center, Pa.

21 STAMPS each from a diff. country, \$1.00 U. S. Rev., Pkt. of hinges, Millimetre Scale and foreign coin, only 5c. 1,000 foreign mixed stamps 12c.
Geo. D. Fisk Stamp Co., Toledo, O.

1,000 Foreign Stamps, assorted, ordinary mixture, 10c post paid. Send for full list of stamps at 1c each.
Columbian Stamp Co., Arlington, Mass.

FIVE beautiful greeting, birthday or patriotic cards, and new club plan insuring your receiving cards from all over the world and your own cards free sent for 10c. Don't miss this. J. L. Nyholm, Cokato, Minn.

STAMPS. Send names of 3 boys collecting stamps and get 50 free. Send for approval sheets 50 to 70 commission. Wille Stein, 1306 W. Washington St., So. Bend, Indiana

LEVITATION.

An evening's amusement. An unexplainable mystery. Send 12c. No fake. Eagle Mail Order Co., Box 298B, Allegheny, Pa.

Daily Bargain Sheets unequaled by anything in the stamp world. Postal gets them. Eben S. Martin Co. (Inc.) Plano, Ill.

SPECIAL—10 rare coins for 22c. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for **LUCK, LIGHT, LOVE and LIFE.** It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

W.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

500 POST CARDS FREE

Art Cards, Comics, and Views From All Over the World.

Have your name inserted in our big Post Card Directory, which goes to thousands of persons who wish to exchange cards. Goes to all parts of the U. S., Canada, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Alaska, Panama, Australia, and all parts of Asia and Europe. Send your name at once if you wish to receive hundreds of cards from all parts of the world, and enclose 10 cents to pay for a year's subscription to *American Stories*. Address
American Stories, 213 Y. K., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Souvenir Post Cards

James Whitcomb Riley Cards, 10 subj., in colors, 10 for 25c Continental Europe Views, 10 colors, 100 subj. 6 for 15c Thousand Islands and Niagara Falls, 10 colors, 6 for 15c Popular Postal Packet, 20 assorted views, comics, etc., 10c Chicago Scenic Card Co., 90, 147 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Agents, School Teachers, to Sell Souvenir post cards; send 10 cents for sample of 10 and catalogue. Mason Co., Dept. W. L., 150 Nassau St., New York City.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

gress. If the bill is passed children can buy at the post-office little cards, each holding nine stamps. A card will cost one cent and the stamps may be bought for one cent each. When nine stamps have been attached the card may be deposited in the postal savings bank and the child will have a bank account of ten cents.

It is reported from Vienna that the new Austrian Jubilee stamps (W. C., March 7), are to be discontinued, as, owing to the enameled surface of the paper on which they are printed, the cancellation can be removed and the stamp used again.

The first letter from the south polar regions has recently reached London, traveling all the way to England for a penny, about two cents of our money. The letter was sent from the Nimrod, off King Edward VII. Land, and is postmarked "Antarctic Expedition, January 15, 1908." The stamp is the ordinary New Zealand penny red, with the words "King Edward VII Land" printed in black letters across the face. (See W. C., March 21, p. 343)

Special Offer to Club Subscribers on page 454.

TALKS ON SHORTHAND—I

Writing was originally a matter of chisel and stone. Mirabeau says, "Among the greatest inventions of the human mind are writing and money, the common language of intelligence and the common language of self-interest." The Arabic alphabet and the invention of the printing press represented great forward strides in the preservation in permanent form of the ideas of men.

But almost as far back as recorded history goes, there has existed the desire and the means to record the spoken word as fast as it is uttered. The Chinese had a system of shorthand three thousand years ago. The Romans had a system of arbitrary signs for each word, the mastery of which took years of practise.

The world progresses. About 1837 in Germany and England, the idea of representing the sounds of a word instead of the whole word by shorthand characters, was introduced. This idea as embodied in the system known as the Pitman represented the most advanced thought in the field of shorthand up to about 1890, when Mr. John R. Gregg originated a system differing widely from the geometrical, shaded system referred to.

Mr. Gregg, knowing the difficulties inherent to the old style systems, broke away from the geometrical idea entirely and devised a system of remarkable simplicity which, in its basic principles, adhered closely to the movement and form of longhand. It eliminated shading and position writing and made the acquirement of a knowledge of shorthand a delightful task.

Immediately the system attracted widespread attention. Just as the introduction of machinery was fought in the Middle Ages, however, opposition to the new system sprang up and vainly attempted to check, for a time, the progress of the new idea.

In spite of this opposition, Gregg Shorthand is taught today in nearly 1,200 schools, and, in the words of Mr. Guilbert Pitman (nephew of, and for twenty years manager to Sir Isaac Pitman) the system seems destined to become "The shorthand of the English speaking people." The first lesson will be sent you and your work on it corrected free of charge.

Talk No. II, which will appear in this space next week, will take up in detail a comparison of systems, which will be worth reading. Watch for it!

New York. The Gregg Publishing Co. Chicago.

Characteristic Studies (The Cow Boy in Repeal. Not Forgotten. Glad to Know You, and Holding My Own. Photographs 12 x 13 in. on large mats \$1 each, \$2.50 per set of 3. Post Cards \$10 per 1000, assorted. Sample set sent on receipt of 6c in stamps. J. R. PARRY, Jr., Pub. Copyright 1907 by J. R. Parry, Jr. D. 1012 Detroit Street, Denver, Colo.

BUY BIRD AND NATURE PICTURES NOW
See special offer on page 455

RARE OFFER 10 Pictorial Song Cards, also 156 Popular Song and Music Book, all for only 10 cents. These illustrated song post cards are just fine, being printed in art colors and appropriately illustrated. Either cards or song and music book worth the price alone. Everything above, including mammoth catalog, all postpaid, only 10 cents. Write today. United Specialty Co., Dept. 661, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NIAGARA FALLS

not postal cards or reproductions, but real photographs—3 different views 25c. Beautiful set of 15, all different—\$1.25. Awe-inspiring and realistic.

H. Gabel, 310 Maple St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAND PICTURES, 3 FOR 25C, 8 FOR 50C

Beautiful reproductions, in many colors, of famous works of art. Large size 16x20 inches. Ideal for framing. Sent postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order now. Agents wanted. UNITED SPECIALTY CO., Dept. 660, Chicago.

Magic Tricks For 10 cents we will send you Amateur Conjuring with our catalog of many other books. G. M. Hougland, 1231 S. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



"THE EVOLUTION OF THE SPUD." "The hit of the season." 2 colors. Got 'em all going. Price 25c each, discount to dealers. J. R. PARRY, Jr., Publisher, D. 1012 Detroit Street, Denver, Colo.



Greenbacks

Pack of \$1,376 1/2 Confederate Bills and 2 presents 10c; 3 packs 25c. Send for a pack and show the boys what a WAD you carry.

C. A. Nichols, Jr., Box 58, Chill, N. Y.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1908 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory.

Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait write today for our special offer. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P132 CHICAGO

BOYS FREE

This Spaulding outfit absolutely free to any boy who will send 25 cents for our samples and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This SPAULDING SUIT is strong, well made and guaranteed. Any two letters you want for shirt front FREE. Address with 25 cents. Tuna Valley Supply House, Office 14 Anerham Building, Bradford, Pa.



Special Bargain

To introduce our new goods we send this beautiful Stone Garnet and Topaz Ring in fine gold plate, also 5 Choice Silk Squares, 1 Gold Plate stone-set Bracelet, 1 Yard Silk Ribbon, 1 Pretty Shell Necklace, 10 Vignette Pictures and our big bargain price list, all post-paid, only 10 cents. Address H. C. BUCHANAN & CO., P. O. Box 1528, New York.

TWO GOLD RINGS FREE!

Sell 10 Packages Ring at 10 cents, when sold send us \$1.00 and we will send you these two beautiful Solid gold Pattern Rings FREE, one a Signet, the other set with a sparkling Jura Diamond. You will be delighted. We trust you. Address Columbia Mfg. Co., Dept. 40 Manchester, N. H.



School Supplies

OLD FAVORITE SONGS.

For classes or schools we can supply this collection of old familiar songs in lots of six to twenty-five for 8 cents each. In lots of twenty-five or more, 5 cents each, postage or express prepaid. Single copies, 10 cents each.

OUTLINE MAP BOOKS.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE outline map books contain one each of the following: World (Mercator), United States, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia. Maps are suitable for water-color. Books, 5 cents each; in lots of ten or more, 3 cents each.

OUTLINE MAPS.

In addition to maps in books The Little Chronicle Company publishes the following maps on single sheets: The United States, Europe, Asia, The World (Mercator), Africa, North America, Australasia, South America, The World (showing Spherical Arrangement of Land Masses.) United States Product Maps (4 on a sheet.) United States History Maps (4 on a sheet.) This map omits state boundaries and is useful in marking settlements, territorial growth, etc., as lessons progress.

HALF-CENT PICTURES.

In response to a wide demand we have reproduced many of our most attractive illustrations on highly finished paper (5½x8). Subjects embraced are Commerce and Industry, Art, Great Man, etc. For 10 cents in stamps we will send you a package containing 20 different samples.

BIRDS AND NATURE PICTURES.

These pictures are printed in colors on heavy supercalendered paper; size, 7½x9½. They reproduce with wonderful fidelity to Nature the colors of birds, animals, plants, insects, shells, minerals, etc. Pictures assorted as desired from catalog, 2 cents each; special set of ten (our selection), only 15 cents. Send for catalog.

BINDER FOR THE LITTLE CHRONICLE:

or any standard size magazine, or for compositions. Consists of two handsome, substantial cloth-covered "board" covers, complete with lacings. Intended to hold six months' copies; can be made to hold an entire year. Price, 20 cents each, postpaid.

DIAMOND ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A wonderful little book no bigger than a postal card. On its ninety-three beautiful maps in three colors you can find even the little places. Has a complete finding index telling you just where to find each place on the map. Gives population and area of every country in the world and every state in the Union. Over 4,000 cities are enumerated, with their location and population. *Special price while they last.* Single sample, 12 cents. In lots of ten or more, 8 cents each, postpaid.

STEREOSCOPES.

Stereoscope No. 1, finished in satin aluminum, hand engraved, bound in plush. Frame of natural birch, highly finished, nickel trimmings, with patent metal lens lock. Price, while present stock lasts, only 60 cents, postpaid.

Stereoscope No. 2 is thoroughly good, although not so highly finished. Plush-bound hood of bird's-eye maple, with best lenses. Postpaid, only 40 cents.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Special prices while stock lasts.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Set No. 1.—"An Evening Trip Around the World"—36 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 2.—"A Stereoscopic Tour of the World"—50 Views with Guide Book..... | 50 cents |
| Set No. 3.—"San Francisco Earthquake"—25 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 4.—"An Evening Trip to the World's Fair"—Full Natural Colors, Guide Book | 40 cents |
| Set No. 5.—"Japanese Set"—25 Views, Subdued Colors, without Guide Book..... | 38 cents |

Sample view sent free on application.

School Supply Department, Little Chronicle Company, Chicago.

GREGG SHORTHAND

Easiest to Learn—Easiest to Write—Easiest to Read

IN
SILVER
IT'S
STERLING

OPPORTUNITY

lies in shorthand. Often it is the pathway to success

Investigate it—its remarkable progress—1200 schools adopting it—court reporters writing it—endorsed by the highest scientific authority. The system that Gullbert Pitman (nephew, and for 20 years manager for Isaac Pit-

IN
SHORTHAND
IT'S
GREGG

man, London, England) called "The Shorthand of the English-Speaking People." *First Lesson Free—Send for it.*

1123 Broadway
New York City

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.,

733 Fillmore
San Francisco

151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

TEACHERS WANTED

We need excellent teachers at good salaries for schools in South and West. Write us immediately for circulars, The Teachers' Cooperative Company, 1st. National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Everything Depends on How You Say It

Success or failure follows good or bad talk. There is but one book showing how to talk well and easily.

It enables one to say just what he means without delay.

Conversation and Effectual Ready Utterance

by W. E. Watt, A. M., Ph. D., is written for man who says, "I know what I want to say but I can't say it."
—Prepaid for \$1.00.

The School Weekly, 26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ills.

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.

For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

YOU CAN BE AN ARTIST



Fascinating Work—Easily Learned
—as an Illustrator, Designer, Cartoonist, Practical, personal Home Instruction
by mail. Graduates everywhere filling high-salaried positions.
Write for handsome Art Book FREE. SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART
C54, Fine Arts Bldg., Battle Creek, Michigan.

TEACHERS: Come to the Pacific Coast. Wages Good. Promotion sure and rapid. Strong teachers certain to secure desirable positions. Write Owen Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency, (Formerly of Portland, Ore.) McMinnville, Oregon.

Home Study Courses



John F. Genung, Ph. D.,
Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 85 Essex Place
Springfield, Mass.

CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR?

Then Write to California Teachers' Agency

for printed matter relative to salaries, location and scope of business, and list of references; and in addition read

Sierra Educational News

published monthly by us at Fifty Cents a year. Send to S. F. office for sample copy.

Boynton and Esterly, Props.

635 Kamm Bldg., San Francisco, California.
635 Stinson Block, Los Angeles, California.

ILLINOIS PUPILS' READING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Every School and Library should have these Books. 222 of the best juvenile books ever published, also the best five volume encyclopedia, absolutely new. Write for new prospectus.

Address F. A. KENDALL, Mgr., Naperville, Illinois

WANTED FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Superintendents, Principals and Teachers for the vacancies we are unable to fill for lack of suitable candidates. Salaries the best; opportunities unexcelled.
Fisk Teachers' Agency, Spokane, Wash.

CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.; for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavailable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize Winner for March 21.

Louise Wenzel, 1192 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Greatest Garden Sprinkler.

By Mabel Appel, Page, N. D.

Harriet was standing by the window one starry night, and saw the stars in the sky. "Oh, Mamma, it is going to rain!" she said.

"Why?" asked her mother.

"Don't you see all the holes in the sky for the rain to come through?"

Giving the Sea Horses a Rest.

By Mildred E. Crew, 620 Library St., Evanston, Ill.

Billy often went down to the Life Saving Station to see the life boat. Once on his return he was asked whether he had seen the boat.

"Yes," he answered, "but it wasn't hitched to the water this time."

Only the Foundation.

By Irving E. Kesterson, Grant's Pass, Ore.

One morning Ruth was trying on the frame for her summer hat. She noticed her little brother, Theodore, watching her and asked him if he would like to wear it.

"No," he answered, scornfully.

"Why not?" asked Ruth.

"Cause it's got no ceiling," said Theodore.

Doing Nature's Spring Moving.

By Ferris Jocelyn, Oliverea, N. Y.

It was a very cold morning, and the creek was nearly filled with anchor ice. Little Harry, who was on his way to school, saw vapor rising from the stream, and exclaimed:

"My! the creek is breathing hard this morning!"

Not the Time for Solid Food.

By Emma Lundell, Sac City, Iowa.

Gladys, aged five, was just finishing her dinner and was talking a great deal.

"Do you want me to give you a piece of advice?" asked her older sister.

"No, thank you, I've had my dinner," Gladys emphatically responded.

Beautiful Fragrant Cinnamon Vines.

It always pays to make home beautiful. You can easily make your windows, walks and verandas perfect bowers of beauty. May no one fail to order these delightful vines of A. T. Cook whose liberal offer is on outside page. Now is the time to plant them.—Adv.



How to Know the Wild Birds of the Northwest

By PROFESSOR D. LANGE

It makes one personally acquainted with about 150 birds seen daily in city and country. The little book, in strong, flexible paper covers, can be easily slipped into the pocket or hand bag. The descriptions are concise and in plain, untechnical language. The most handy and practical of all inexpensive bird books. The pleasure of the morning walk, the all-day ramble, and the evening stroll is increased a hundred fold by these delightful hand books. Every teacher, every pupil and every lover of birds should own one.

In two parts; Part I being especially adapted to Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and the Dakotas; and Part II to Iowa and Nebraska.

Price of Each Part, postpaid, 25c

North-Western School Supply Co.

Dept. L Minneapolis, Minn.

Superfluous Hair Cure

A Well Known Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent hundreds of dollars in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars, free, to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All I ask is a 2c stamp for reply. Address MRS. CAROLINE OSGOOD, 134 M Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R. I.

COUPON For the purpose of introducing our popular Post Cards and securing new customers for them, we will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine, heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Washington and a fine assortment of comies, etc., etc. They are the kind of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest estimate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth 62 cts. at retail. This is surely an introductory offer; we make no profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. Address all orders to **DEFIANCE ART COMPANY, Art Publishers, 65 West Broadway, New York.**

8 OUTLINE MAPS IN A BOOK, ONLY 3c
School Supply Dept., The World's Chronicle, Chicago

Books for Young People

HARPER'S INDOOR BOOK FOR BOYS

By Joseph H. Adams. Shows how a boy's leisure time indoors can be spent. It takes up carpentry and wood-carving, metal-work and wire-work, relief-etching and clay-modelling, book-binding and printing, and other occupations. *With many illustrations. Crown, 8vo. Cloth, \$1.75.*

HARPER'S OUTDOOR BOOK FOR BOYS

By Joseph H. Adams. A practical book with clear directions how to make all kinds of outdoor things like windmills, aeroplanes, ice-boats, tree-huts, etc., and detailed descriptions of boating, fishing and camp life. *Illustrated. \$1.75.*

HARPER'S ELECTRICITY BOOK FOR BOYS

By Joseph H. Adams. A valuable knowledge of electricity will be quickly gained by any boy in constructing home-made batteries, motors, switches, insulators, coils, etc., all of which can be easily built by following the practical directions set down in this instructive and entertaining book. *Illustrated. \$1.75.*

THE BATTLE FOR THE PACIFIC

And Other Adventures at Sea. In this book the imagination of some of our most fascinating writers has found a wide range in strange adventures of the sea. *Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, \$1.25.*

ADVENTURES OF PIRATES and Sea Rovers

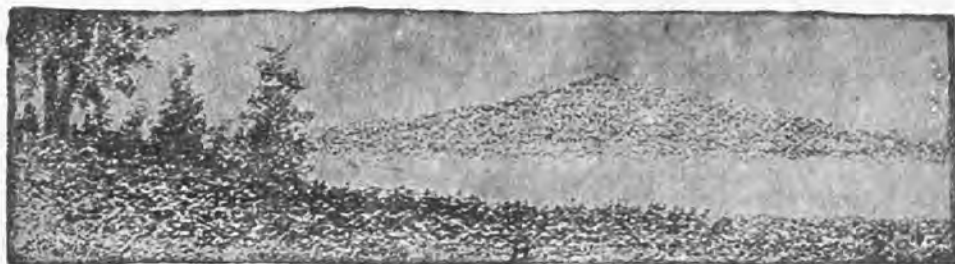
By Howard Pyle, Rear-Admiral Upshur, and others. In this volume of tales from history, the wild life of the buccaneers is pictured most vividly (*Harper's Young People Series*). *Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 60 cents.*

THE ENCHANTED CASTLE

By E. Nesbit. Everyone who was delighted with the children in *The Wouldbegoods* will be glad to make the acquaintance of the small people whose surprising adventures are recounted in *The Enchanted Castle*. This is a pure fairy tale, as full of quaint impossibilities and delightful humor as is *Peter Pan*. *Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.25.*

Harper & Bros., Pubs., N. Y.

Landscape Drawing Made in Beautiful Colors by Using Crayograph



Use **Crayograph** to secure the best effects in colored crayon drawing. Durable, with permanent and true colors.

Use **Crayonart**. Brilliant Oil Color Effects. Eight-color boxes retail at five cents each.

Teachers use **Excello Squares** and **Sketcho** upon large paper. Contains a fixative to arrest dust. We have a large traveling exhibit of color crayon drawings representing pupils' work in all grades. These pictures are neatly mounted and present a most attractive display. Free Chalk Talks given in connection therewith. Write for Chalk Talk circular. Teachers. Mention **WORLD'S CHRONICLE** and we will send free sample box of crayons. Further information in regard to the exhibit and crayons of all kinds may be had by addressing the

**American Crayon Company, 228 Wabash Av., Chicago.
Sandusky, O., or Waltham, Mass.**

WATCHES

By the Famous Loftis Credit System You Can Easily Own a Dainty Watch or a Stately Clock. A watch or clock as a present is always acceptable and as a gift for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries, etc., is most appropriate. We carry a full line of all standard makes and a guarantee is given with every purchase. Send for our handsome catalogue. We send on approval the goods you may select. If you like them, pay one-fifth of the price on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Write today for our illustrated catalogue

LOFTIS
BROS. & CO.

The Old Reliable Original Diamond and Watch
Credit House.

Dept. D. 266. 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Illinois.



DON'T OVERLOOK THE BOOK BUYERS' CLUB

By forming this club among our readers we have been able to secure for them discounts on books from the leading publishers in the country.

All **WORLD'S CHRONICLE** subscribers are eligible to membership. Write us asking the price of any book wanted, giving author's name, and name of publisher when possible. We will answer all such inquiries promptly and send list of membership books.

TO JOIN THE CLUB

The purchase of any book on the membership list makes you a member of the club. Membership is perpetual and there are no dues.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP

A member of **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE BOOK BUYERS' CLUB** may buy through the Club any book he wishes, securing thereon the lowest price the Club can obtain. The Club manager will upon request send to members the price of any book.

Address **Manager Book Buyers' Club, World's Chronicle, Chicago.**

Have you ever used **Outline Maps** in your school? They increase the interest of the pupils in geography, history, etc. We publish map books containing 8 maps each, (on watercolor paper) 5c each. On orders for 10 or more books, one address, 3c each.

In answering advertisements kindly mention **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE**.

MENNEN'S

Borated Talcum

The Box that Lox

TOILET POWDER

At Easter Tide

When custom decrees that men, and especially women, should look their best, the raw spring winds cause much damage to tender skins and complexions.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder

is then doubly necessary. It soothes and heals the skin, prevents Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful, and in the nursery indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

Chinese Cinnamon Vines.

A Marvel of Beauty and Fragrance. Its rapid growth, abundant, clean foliage, and modest, sweet-scented flowers, give it supremacy over all other climbers.



Oriental Gem OF THE Far East.

You want them to Shade and Beautify your Windows, Arbors, Walks, and Porches; and to enjoy the delightful perfume.

Once Planted Will Grow a Lifetime.

This beautiful, fragrant vine will grow 30 feet in a season. Grows in shade or sun. No insects ever trouble—no winter harms.

A Bonanza FOR Club Agents.

PRICE. One Strong Tuber, (from genuine Original Stock costing \$10. each)—boxed and postpaid only 10 cts. 5 for 25 cts. 25 for \$1.00. Every Tuber will grow.

Full directions, beautiful Colored Plate, Money Saving Seed Catalog, and unparalleled club-agents terms free with every order. You can make money.

If you will order 5 or more tubers at once, and promise to hand out 5 Seed Circulars, I will add free Three splendid Novelties in Veg. and Flower Seeds. You would be sorry to miss them I am sure.

A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.

New Potato Collection.

EARLY SIX WEEKS.

This incomparable New Potato is a marvel in earliness, vigor and productiveness, and for a start is "worth its weight in gold." Extra strong grower, and delicious quality.



True Seed.

Over 500 Bush. Per Acre.

Don't lose money planting old run out sorts—but plant this "King of All the Extra Earlys," for it is always a Money Maker. No progressive planter can afford to miss it.

SPECIAL. For only \$1.00 I will send 14 Selected Tubers of genuine Early Six Weeks Potato—and add free 7 packets—worth 80c.—of my grandest Veg. and Flower Seed Novelties. Don't miss them. Two Collections \$2. etc., etc. All sent by mail postpaid. No order filled under \$1.00, and none sold in bulk.

My Money Saving Seed Catalog—with unparalleled Club-agents terms—free with every order. It tells how you can easily make much money, and obtain desirable, useful Premiums free of cost.

A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Birds and Nature Pictures



Beautiful Illustrations in Natural Colors

The pictures are 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches in size, printed on heavy supercalendered paper. They reproduce with wonderful fidelity to Nature the colors of birds, animals, plants, insects, shells, minerals, etc. **PRICE:** Pictures assorted as desired from catalog, 2c each; sets of 10, (our selection) 15c.

Send for complete catalog

LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO

57
422
Grandford 2648

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



Marked Copy



THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., CHICAGO

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 18
WHOLE NUMBER 422

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 2 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

Page. LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

- 483 Great Britain's New Premier.
- 485 Manchester Rejects Liberal Candidate for Parliament.
- 486 Publishers Work for Free Paper and Wood Pulp.
Vreeland Currency Bill Introduced into the House.
- 487 Dame Nature in an Angry Mood.
- 488 The Meaning of the Battle Fleet's Cruise.
Frost Damages California's Prune Crop.
- 489 Cuba Grinds Small Sugar Crop.
- 490 Creating Quiet Zones about New York's Hospitals.
University of Minnesota Offers Summer Normal Course in Agriculture.
- 491 Calendar of Harvests.
- 492 Zig-Zag Journey in North and South America.
- 505 Postage Stamp Exhibition Held in London.

PHYSIOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. SEASONS:

- How many of the incidents which these storms caused could have happened near your home? ... 487
- If you were to return to the Arctic with one of these sealing vessels, how long a day for fishing would you expect to have during the summer season? ... 492
- When the crops about your home are being harvested what season will it be where these coffee berries are being gathered? ... 495

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

- If these publishers succeed in getting their way with Congress, how might it help to save our forests? ... 486
- What camps besides hunting camps would you expect to find if you took the trip Patrick and William Murphy took? ... 492
- Should Chili start irrigation works there would still be people in the north who would prefer to work on the deserts. Why? ... 494

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:

What states in the United States would feel

- most a change in the tariff on the product these Manchester spinners use? ... 485
- If your state had a share in this appropriation might it use the money to teach the cultivation of the same crops the Porto Ricans' share will help to teach? Of what crops would it teach the cultivation? ... 492
- What regions nearer than this Jack Frost has visited help supply your markets with fruit? ... 488

TRANSPORTATION:

- Which do you think the more exciting trip, that of a sailor who went with Magellan across the Pacific or that of one of our bluejackets? Why? ... 488
- If you owned an interest in a steamship line plying between the United States and the West Indies, how would you expect this state of affairs in Cuba to affect your business? ... 489
- How will this canal increase the value of the property about Gatun enough so these people will be amply repaid for moving? ... 493

HISTORY. CIVICS. ETHICS:

- Name some man in American history who has risen from a humble station to one of as great honor as Mr. Asquith's. Compare the educational advantages of the two men. ... 483
- If you were a Representative would you vote for the Vreeland bill? ... 486
- What happened in McKinley's administration to cause our army to interfere in another country? ... 489

COUNTRIES: (See also News in a Nutshell)

- Brazil, 495. Canada, 487, 492. Central States, 490. Chili, 494. Cuba, 489. Great Britain, 483, 485, 487, 505. Guatemala, 489. Mexico, 489. Middle Atlantic States, 486, 490. New England States, 488. Newfoundland, 492. Pacific States, 488. Panama, 493. Porto Rico, 492. Siberia, 487. Southern States, ... 487

Our Front Page Picture is from the painting, "The Sisters," by Ludwig Knaus.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Within a few months, the entire town of Sparta, Mich., is going to move, it is said, to permit the mining of the ore underlying the present site.

The Navy Department is considering the establishment of navy villages on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where the men can purchase their own homes and where ships will call at regular intervals. This will enable the men to see their families oftener, and will help to increase the number of enlistments.

Mr. Burlison of Texas has asked Congress to make an investigation of the best means to prevent the growth of mistletoe, which finally kills the trees it lives on.

Professor Alexander Agassiz and his son, Maff, have returned from Africa where for several months they have been exploring little known regions. They brought valuable specimens, maps and photographs which will be placed in the museum of Harvard University.

The Czar of Russia has dissolved the Finnish Diet because the Diet passed a resolution censuring the Russian Senate for measures it passed in accordance with the will of the Czar. New elections are ordered for July 1.

Company C of the Kentucky National Guard has

been ordered to Paducah to help put a stop to the raids on tobacco planters by "night riders" in adjacent counties.

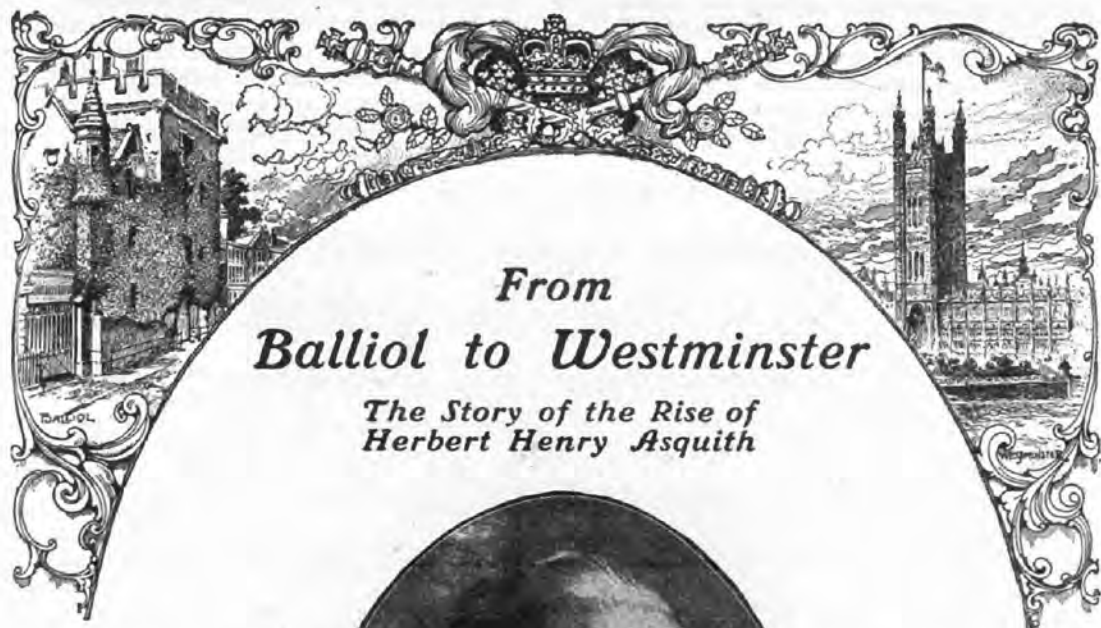
A three-cent fare on all street railways of Cleveland, Ohio, goes into effect May 1. For several years Mayor Johnson has been fighting to bring this about.

Attorney-General Bonaparte is about to start suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, by buying up trolley lines that ran parallel to the railroad in order to end competition.

Grover Cleveland has been seriously ill for some days at Lakewood Hotel, New York. Though his condition is not pronounced dangerous it is such that he cannot at present be moved to his home in Princeton.

The tax payers of Shanghai have voted that all the opium shops in the city shall be closed by the end of the year. April 18 the opium sellers drew lots to decide which should close on the first date set, July 1.

It is reported from Berlin that the Prussian diet is to raise the civil list (salary) of Kaiser Wilhelm. The list now amounts to \$3,930,000 a year, which sum is paid the Emperor as King of Prussia. As Emperor of Germany he receives no salary.



From
Balliol to Westminster

*The Story of the Rise of
 Herbert Henry Asquith*



The Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith

WHAT boy in your room do you expect to see President of the United States some day? Don't look incredulous. He may sit across the aisle from you, or maybe in your seat. It isn't likely that Theodore Roosevelt's schoolmates picked him out for President when he was in the seventh grade. It doesn't do to scoff at the man who tells you that any manly boy in the country may yet fill the President's chair.

A British boy cannot hope to be chief ruler of his country, unless he was born a prince, but, rich or poor, high or low, he has the same chance of holding the most powerful office in the land, that of premiership, that an American boy has of becoming President.

It isn't likely that when Herbert Henry Asquith went to the City of London School his mates thought he would ever be Prime Minister. He was the best scholar in the class, but when the boys flocked to the cricket field it wasn't Herbert who was leader.

"There goes Herbert all alone," one of the boys would say as the crowd on the field watched the boy walking rapidly toward a side street. "Why doesn't he come and play?"

"Oh, he'd rather go to a musty old bookshop and read," would be some boy's scornful answer, "Let him go."

So the boys went on with their cricket playing and Herbert Henry Asquith found an inconspicuous spot in the shop of a friendly bookseller and spent his playtime reading.

It isn't likely that those who saw him in the shop thought of him as the future Premier, though even when he was a boy he was called not only handsome but distinguished looking; but if they did not think of his future career they must have thought he was different from other boys when they saw what he was reading. His favorite was the *London Times*. The

London Times is one of the finest newspapers in the world, but there isn't a picture in it; its front cover is printed with unattractive advertisements; the print is fine, and the news in it is "solid" reading. It has in it all the principal news of the world, from the doings of Parliament to the happenings in the South Sea Islands. Probably it was the speeches in Parliament that most interested Herbert Asquith, for he was a born debater.

If Herbert Henry Asquith was quiet and shy it was not because there was anything weak about him. It was that he took life seriously, was determined to do well, to succeed. He breathed this spirit in his Puritan home, where his mother carefully instructed him in his Bible, taught him to look upon "shows"

and circuses as worse than a waste of time and urged him to do well in his classes. She talked with him about his lessons and rejoiced over the triumphs he won in writing compositions and in debating. She was as beautiful in character as she was keen of mind, and her example of plain living and high thinking was not lost on her son.

Herbert's father, a manufacturer of Yorkshire, where Herbert was born, had died when his son was six years old. He left his family in modest circumstances, but with enough so that when Herbert was through the City of London School he could go to the university. Herbert went to Balliol College at Oxford. At Balliol he looked and felt like a country boy among the many young men who had been used to fashionable life and gay entertainments and free ways of thinking that contrasted strongly with the plain Puritan home he had left. He did not know how to become one of these "fellows" nor did he want to. He fell into his old way of living alone with his books, until his fine scholarship and his brilliance in debate brought him into the light.

A clique of young men, some of whom have since become prominent in English public life, made him their hero, and even the head principal, the beloved Mr. Jowett whom Asquith idolized, pointed him out to visitors as a clever young man. When it was his turn to debate his admirers went about the campus shouting in chorus, "Do you know that Asquith speaks next Thursday?" And when the debate was over they would say, "Did you hear that splendid thing of Asquith's?" So he was made a lion in spite of himself.

"Asquith will succeed, he is so direct," Mr. Jowett once said, and at another time he declared, "Of all the young men who have been under me, Asquith is the one I should expect to see succeed." Those were

strong words of praise from the head teacher.

A humiliating day came to Asquith when he failed in mathematics, but he had the triumph of knowing that his persuasive voice in debate called Mr. Jowett from an adjoining room, where he was marking examination papers, to listen to his speech.

Handsome though he was (and is), his face, unlike the pretty milkmaid's, was not his fortune. If he had any fortune outside his keen mind it was his voice. Full, musical, strong and convincing, it has led the way to fame for Herbert Henry Asquith.

After Oxford came a course in law, and then schooldays were over and the young man settled down to make his living at the bar. For ten years he plodded on, not meeting with any great successes. His schoolmates were a little disappointed. "Asquith isn't doing so much as Jowett thought he would," they said. He married young and one baby after another came to his home till he had five little mouths to fill, and it sometimes was hard work to get fees enough to provide even modest comforts for his family. While still a young woman his wife died, leaving

him five motherless children to care for.

In 1886 he was elected to the House of Commons; but as a lawyer he had taken part in only one suit that had made him prominent when a case of world wide fame came off—the Parnell case. Sir Charles Russel, afterward Chief Justice of England, was conducting it. A certain witness was to be cross-examined and Sir Charles asked Asquith, who was assisting him, to conduct the cross-examination.

"Sir," said Asquith, modestly, "that is the most important witness in the case. Wouldn't you better cross-examine him yourself?"

"I am tired this afternoon, and you will do it well enough," said Sir



SIR H. ASQUITH

JOHN MORLEY MR. BIRRELL HERBERT GLADSTONE

Sir Campbell-Bannerman Delivering a Speech in the House of Commons.

(Note the mace, sign of royal authority, on the table. The House cannot open unless the mace is in its place.)



Charles. So Asquith cross-examined the important witness and did it so brilliantly that his friends have not ceased to talk about it to this day.

Gladstone, then Premier, began to take notice of him and in 1892, when Asquith was only forty years old, Gladstone offered him one of the most important ministries in the government, making him Secretary of State for Home Affairs. For part of his work Asquith's experience at law was a preparation, but supervising mines and factories and looking after the condition of working men were new to him. A monument to his work in the Home Office is found in the improvements he made for the men who work at the dangerous occupation of white lead making and for the weavers in the linen mills where the death rate had been high because of the hot, damp, lint-filled atmosphere.

In 1905 he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He kept his seat in the House of Commons where his keen brain and wonderful voice had made him one of the most powerful speakers. He did not dress his speech in flowery language, or make use of "catchy" expressions or funny stories. He presented his subjects plainly and simply, convincing his listeners by his reason and leaving it to his rich, well modulated voice to please them. Finally he became the acknowledged leader of the House.

Death of Sir Campbell-Bannerman.

Meantime there had been changes in premiership. Campbell-Bannerman had come to that high office. During the past winter (1908), ill health drove him from his post, and a short time ago he resigned (W. C., April 11.) Who was to take his place? The Premier of Great Britain is not elected, he is designated by the King and is usually the most prominent member of Parliament. When Campbell-Bannerman resigned King Edward, who was abroad, sent for Herbert Henry Asquith to come to him to "kiss hands," as the English say, and receive his appointment as Campbell-Bannerman's successor.

The highest prize in the gift of the empire had been

won at last, and in looking back over the road by which he had come to take possession of it, what can be seen but the hard work of an active mind and the just dealing of an upright nature?

Able the new Premier is. Whether he will ever be as popular as Campbell-Bannerman was who can say? Death claimed the ex-Premier April 22, and took from England not one of her greatest but one of her most respected and beloved public men. Campbell-Bannerman had wit, tact and sympathy in large measure and in the present state of English politics they stood him in as good stead, probably, as greater ability would have done without them. British politics are in a state of unrest, and all the conservative forces of church and landowners, as well as liquor interests, are arraying themselves against the Liberal party to which Asquith and Bannerman belong. The laboring men, too, are distrustful. Has the new Premier the many-sided nature which seems necessary to hold his party together? Friends who know him in the social drawing room say he does not lack the saving sense of humor. (His second marriage to Miss Margot Fenner has introduced him to the society of the "best families" of England.) His companions at golf, too, say he has learned to lay seriousness aside, at least for a season. His children, with whom he spends much of his leisure making toys for them with his own hands or romping or reading with them, would be indignant should any one hint to them that their father lacked sympathy. These qualities of being able to tell a joke where reason or persuasion would not be listened to, to "give and take" and to feel for another are the ones which Mr. Asquith has not shown in public life. A laboring man expressed a general sentiment when he said "somehow he couldn't warm up to Asquith." If the latent qualities which his personal friends find in him come out in him as Premier there is no telling how lasting a name this truly great man may engrave for himself.

Cotton Spinners Fail to Support Liberals

MANCHESTER, ENG.—An exciting election was held here April 24, the result of which was a defeat for the new administration. Winston Spencer Churchill, the Liberal candidate, was up for re-election to Parliament. In 1906 he carried the Manchester district by a large majority. He has just been made *President of the Board of Trade and so given a seat in the new Cabinet. In England a member of the Cabinet must be a member of Parliament, and, by an old law, when a member of Parliament is chosen for the Cabinet, the district he represents must again vote upon his name.

Mr. Churchill is a strong advocate of free trade and it is said that it was by this issue that he won his large majority two years ago. Manchester is the center of the great cotton spinning trade and the people were easily led to see advantages for them-

selves in free trade. In the recent election the tariff was not so prominent a question as it was in 1906, and in the triumph of the Unionist candidate, Joynson Hicks, over Mr. Churchill many people see a lack of support in Manchester of the general policies of the new administration rather than a waning of faith in free trade.

It is expected that Mr. Churchill will be made the candidate of some other district in which a Liberal majority may be counted upon, and so will hold his seat and his place in the Cabinet.

(In Great Britain a member of Parliament need not live in the district he represents.)

Connecting Links. CIVICS. 1. May a U. S. Senator or Representative be a member of the President's Cabinet? (Const. Art. 1, Sec. VI., cl. 2.) 2. Can you see any reason for this provision? (Remember one of the objects of the framers of our Constitution was to keep too much power from getting into the hands of a few men.) 3. Must a Representative live in the Congressional District he represents? (Const. Art. 1, Sec. II., cl. 2.)

*A position corresponding somewhat to that of Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the United States.

How the Vreeland Bill Will Work

WASHINGTON.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency has laid the Aldrich bill on the table, by a unanimous vote.

Boys and girls who have literary and debating societies know what this does to the Aldrich bill. It means that the bill is practically put out of existence. (Why?)

This action of the House Committee does not mean that we are to have no laws passed to provide us with means of getting more money should we need it as we did during the money famine last fall. Representative Vreeland has introduced a new currency bill into the House. This bill is practically the same as the Aldrich bill was when Senator Aldrich introduced it into the Senate. In passing through the Senate, you will remember, the bill was amended until its own father scarcely knew it. The House did not like the amendments passed by the Senate, so they killed the whole bill and will start fresh.

The one new thing in the Vreeland bill that is attracting attention is the clause allowing banks to deposit with Uncle Sam good commercial paper and to issue notes upon it.

(By commercial paper is meant the promises to pay given by business men to banks when they borrow money. For instance, if a manufacturer of strawberry jams wants to buy strawberries during the berry season, but has not enough money, he goes to his banker and borrows. The banker looks into the man's business and if he sees that the man has a good prospect of selling his jam in the fall, and if the man has always paid back other loans promptly, the banker gives him the money, taking in return a piece of paper on which the jam man promises to pay the money back on a certain date.)

If the Vreeland bill is passed by Congress we may imagine a scene like this taking place between a banker and Uncle Sam:

BANKER: Good morning, Uncle Sam. There is a company of men who are going to build a factory in our town and we want to loan the company part of the money to do it, but the farmers in our district will need all the ready cash I have. Can we get a little

currency from you to meet this emergency?

UNCLE SAM: What security have you to deposit with me for this money?

BANKER: I have notes for \$10,000 that Mr. Wilson Brown owes me; some Panama Canal bonds, some Philippine Island bonds and Ashburg sewerage bonds.

UNCLE SAM: Very well, sir, I will look into these securities and if they are good we will issue you the money. Good morning.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the United States Treasurer under the Vreeland bill are to make out a list of the state and municipal bonds that they consider first class. The Panama and Philippine bonds are, of course, good, and so only the Ashburg sewerage bonds must be looked up. To learn whether Mr. Brown's notes are good Uncle Sam will ask the Clearing-House Association of the section of the country in which Mr. Brown lives. (The Vreeland bill divides the country into several districts, in each of which is to be a Clearing-House Association to keep track of the value of commercial paper.)

If the securities the banker offered are found to be good, Uncle Sam will order his printing presses to print the banker the money he wishes to borrow. This money will look about like our five and ten dollar bills. For this money the Vreeland bill provides a high rate of interest, because the Government does not wish the money borrowed unless there is absolute need.

Connecting Links. CIVICS. 1. Why do you think Uncle Sam wanted the banker to deposit security before giving him the money? 2. What security has a five dollar national bank note? (Look in the upper right hand corner on the face of a national bank bill.) 3. What security has a one dollar bill? 4. To learn something of the effect on the country of paper money that is not secured read about the Panic of 1837. This panic also taught the nation a lesson in the value of having the National Government responsible for the paper money of the country, but it was not until the Civil War that this lesson was completely put into effect. (See National Banks in your history.)

Publishers Urge Free Paper and Pulp

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-five wide-awake, active newspaper men came to this city last week in the hope of getting Congress to reduce the tariff on paper and wood pulp. Ever since Congress has been in session there has been an effort on the part of publishers to have this tariff taken off, and in his recent message to Congress (W. C. Apr. 4) President Roosevelt recommended that paper and wood pulp be put on the free list. The latest action of Congress was to pass, April 21, a resolution submitted by Speaker Cannon to investigate the subject of paper making and the existence of an alleged paper trust.

Many publishers feel that this move has been only an excuse on the part of Speaker Cannon and his followers to delay legislation, as the committee cannot report in time for Congress to act this session.

This bit of so-called "practical politics," the publishers say, has been played in the interest of the paper companies. The twenty-five representatives appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association are appearing before the investigating committee to tell their experiences with the paper companies. Mr. Norris, business manager of the *New York Times*, stated before the committee that his company was paying about forty dollars a ton for paper which it cost the paper mills twenty-seven dollars to produce. Most of the large paper companies, he stated, were fixing a general price of fifty dollars a ton.

The duty on print paper is six dollars a ton. If this duty were removed, the publishers say, the competition of paper and wood pulp from foreign countries would cause a drop in the price of paper.



Dame Nature in an Angry Mood

LONDON.—From the lofty towers of London to the modest church steeples of the little villages of Scotland all the orchards, fields and towns were covered last week with a white mantle from nine to fifteen inches deep, by the blizzard that swept over England. Much damage was done in the fruit and agricultural districts; traffic all over the country was seriously hindered, and in some places stopped altogether. Weather experts say a severe storm of this kind so late in the spring visits England only once in 200 years.

During the storm the American steamship *St. Paul*, bound from Southampton to New York, collided with the British cruiser *Gladiator*, anchored off the Isle of Wight. The slate color which Great Britain paints her warships was partly responsible for the accident, as it made the cruiser practically invisible through the falling snow. The *Gladiator* was rammed amidship and began to settle almost immediately. While the *St. Paul* backed off and lowered boats, the *Gladiator's* men showed fine discipline and courage; toe to toe and shoulder to shoulder, the 400 men lined up on deck, finally passing in little groups when the *St. Paul's* boats were ready to take them off. All but thirty-six of the crew were saved.

JACKSON, MISS.—Heaps of wreckage, with here and there a group of boards leaning against each other where a building once stood, mark the sites of over forty towns, most of them in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, that were destroyed by a series of tornadoes which swept the Gulf states last week. Over 400 persons are reported killed and over 1,000 injured. The greatest loss was among the negro plantation employes, whose cabins were poorly constructed and easily blown down. Many sawmills were wrecked and all growing crops killed. Martial law has been established in many of the ruined towns. The state governments are supplying tents, nurses and medicine, and President Roosevelt has



Siberian Engine Plowing a Snow Drift.

offered Federal aid. (What were some of the crops injured? What kind of lumber do you think was sawed in the sawmills?)

OTTAWA, CAN.—The people of the little French village of Notre Dame de Salette, a little town in Quebec northeast of Ottawa, were starting to early mass Sunday morning. The narrow rapids of the Lievre River, which runs through the town, were especially swift with the spring rains. The mountains back of the village were fresh in their new green; though the pines

were thinner than they were before this part of Canada began to send so many logs down the river to the paper pulp factories.

Suddenly the trees began to sway, and before the people could escape rocks and mud rushed down the mountainside and swept half the little village into the river. The mass of earth formed a hill about 100 feet high in the stream, damming it up so that floods threaten to destroy the remaining portion of the town. Floods and broken bridges prevent rescuers from reaching the sufferers.

IRKUTSK, SIBERIA.—A single candle filled the coach of the Rostoff fast train with flickering light; the passengers sat in little groups telling stories or playing cards, or glanced gloomily out of the window at the great banks of snow that buried the tiny railway station and covered the steppe as far as the eye could see. At meal time they indulged in limited portions of black bread and tea. The station was so small and unimportant it was scarcely worthy of any stop at all from the fast train; but this was the second day the train had spent there, waiting for the officials to dig it out and clear the track. The passengers even telegraphed the Minister of Ways and Means, in their impatience; but his orders were not obeyed and it was the fourth day before the train and its half starved passengers were able to continue the journey toward Russia.

The Meaning of the Battle Fleet's Visit

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—It is a gay life our bluejackets from the battle fleet are leading.

Not since the bluejackets of 1812 came home to the ports of the little struggling nation, covered with the glory of victories over the world's greatest naval power, have American sailor boys received such lavish entertainments. Los Angeles has held a festival of fruit and flowers in honor of the fleet. Entertainments of all kinds have been given, and the fleet has departed for Santa Barbara where it will stay five days.

But with all the fun and frolic there is a more serious side to the visit of the fleet to our Pacific coast. Thousands of years ago the ships of the world crept timidly around the shores of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. Gradually men grew bolder as they became better ship builders, and pushed out further from land. Trading ships plied the waters of the seas and warships fought their battles.

Then the scene was shifted to the Atlantic, first

along its shores, then boldly across its waters. The struggle was fiercer than on the smaller seas and more nations contended. Still westward commerce has sailed until it has reached the Pacific. On this vast stretch of tumbling water, reaching away without a break for five thousand miles, will be waged the great battle for commerce in the future, and possibly here will be fought the greatest naval battles of the world.

Already our merchant ships are seeking to gain control of this commerce and many of our foremost men see in the visit of the battle fleet a needed preparation for winning this commerce and placing the nation in a strong position should she be attacked. On our Atlantic coast there are dry docks and other facilities for cleansing and repairing our battle ships; but on the Pacific coast the means for doing this are meager. The visit of the fleet is calling the nation's attention to this, and also to the need of providing better fortifications for the defense of our coast and of our island possessions in the Pacific.

Oldest Newspaper in the World Suspends

PEKIN, CHINA.—Way back in 911 A. D. appeared the first number of the first newspaper ever printed—the *Pekin Gazette*. Now, after 997 years existence, it is reported that the paper is to be suspended. At first the *Gazette* was published at irregular intervals, but after 1351, more than a century before the discovery of America, this paper was being issued regularly. It published a daily account of court news, the edicts of the Emperor, and the reports of Chinese officials—not all dry reading, either; in fact, not so very different from our newspapers.

Looking over the ancient files one gets many a vivid glimpse of Chinese life and character.

We read that not only had some soldiers who had stolen thirty boxes of bullets been severely punished, but the inspection officers were also condemned to eighty blows and dismissed from the service.

At another time it is reported that although the officials along the Yung-ting River had tried to do what was beyond the power of man and had risked their lives to prevent a flood, because they had failed they should be stripped of their buttons or deprived of their rank.

It is reported that the place of the *Gazette* will be supplied by the new Government *Gazette*, which will be larger and conducted on more modern lines.

WILL MONEY RAISE THE RANK OF PRUNES?

SAN FRANCISCO.—Prunes, common, plebeian prunes, such as many people despise, though our grandmothers and the doctors recommend them,—are likely to be among the aristocrats this season. That is, they may be aristocrats if money value can change their social rank.

A frost which fell a few days ago on the prune-plum orchards of the Pacific Coast is said to have cut the prospect of the crop in two, and only 50,000,000 pounds of fruit are expected to mature, though 170,-

000,000 pounds is an average crop. This is expected to raise the price and, for a season at least, to relieve prunes from being considered common.

Downy cheeked apricots and peaches, however, are expected to be more plentiful than usual in California this year.

THESE CITIES SAY "SALOONS MUST GO."

BOSTON, MASS.—The wave of prohibition which has been sweeping over the country has made itself strangely felt on the Atlantic coast. At the recent elections in Massachusetts saloons were wiped out in six cities and thirty-six towns. One of these was Worcester, a city of 130,000 inhabitants, the largest in the country to be without a saloon. The new law goes into effect May 1. Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are feeling the prohibition wave. In Vermont only twenty-seven cities and towns legalized the sale of liquor.

In their recent elections, Illinois, Nebraska and other states closed many saloons, many cities and townships voting "no license."

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The bill passed by the House for the construction of two battleships (W. C., April 18), is before the Senate and in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the President it does not seem likely that the number will be increased. It was reported that the President would sign the bill authorizing two ships provided an appropriation was made to begin them at once. Following this report Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee, added an amendment providing \$7,000,000 with which to begin the construction of the ships. As it takes time to draw up plans for battleships it has been customary for one Congress to provide for ships and leave it to the next Congress to make the appropriation.

Pure farm and garden seeds is the object of the Mann bill now before Congress. Its aim is to prevent impure seeds from being imported or sold in this country.

When Cuba's Mills Don't Grind

Our Commercial Conundrums are questions in geography such as the world asks the business man. For the best answer sent by our readers we give a prize of 50c; for the next best, 25c. The new Conundrum will be answered and prizes awarded three weeks from date of this issue. The answers sent in by contestants are not printed in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

(Answer to Commercial Conundrum CCCXXII.)

THE CONUNDRUM.—Why is the partial failure of the sugar crop in Cuba reducing the amount of imports received in the island?

HAVANA, CUBA.—A "traveling man" for a large American firm in Cuba walked into a country store and tried to sell a bill of goods to the merchant. The merchant looked over the



A Cuban Ox Cart.

Notice wheels made from solid pieces of wood.

samples, chose a few staple articles and ordered a small quantity of each.

"I can't buy much," he said, "because no one buys much from me. Every one feels poor. Many of the men have quit working in the cane fields because they were paid so little and many of the cane mills have shut down because they haven't cane to grind."

"When your sugar crop is poor it is hard for a traveling man to sell goods in Cuba, that's sure," commented the salesman.

"It certainly was poor this year," answered the merchant, "only forty per cent. of what it was last. Yes, sugar is the great crop of Cuba and when it fails there isn't much money to be spent. The people don't buy and so the small merchants and the wholesale merchants don't buy."

"Yes, it means that foreign countries can sell less than usual here this year," said the salesman as, convinced he could do no more business there, he prepared to go.

Estimates of this season's cane crop are placed at less than 900,000 tons. Most of Cuba's sugar cane is grown on great plantations where a little village grows up about the planter's mansion. There are houses for the workmen, workshops, a store, a church, and sometimes a hospital. Flowering shrubs and shade trees make beautiful the mansion grounds.

The sugar mills are a part of the village. When the men have cut the cane with hatchets, and the

women have gathered it into bundles, the oxen draw it in tall sacks to the mill. There wheels press out the juice to be made into sugar and molasses. The crushed stalks are spread in the sun to dry to be used as fuel in the sugar factory. The grinding season begins in December and lasts from four to six months.

Connecting Links. GEOGRAPHY. 1. Why does the fact that Cuba is near the United States make the island a good place to raise sugar cane? (Does the United States use much sugar?) 2. What islands in the West Indies might help make up for Cuba's small crop? 3. What islands in the East Indies? 4. What states in the U. S. help supply the world with sugar? 5. Which raise cane and which beet sugar? 6. What country of Europe may be benefited by Cuba's small sugar crop?

How Much Can You Make Off This Wheat?

American traders are making money on Argentina's wheat crop, far off as that country is. Some one of our readers will make fifty cents because of it and some one twenty-five if they answer the new Commercial Conundrum correctly.

Prize winners this week: Warren W. Upton, Grandin, N. D.; Lucius C. Boltwood, 601 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Honorable mention list: Harry G. Rogers, Chester



A Home on a Cuban Sugar Plantation.

Little, Kenneth Dixon, Dora Rumpel, Illa Conant, Ruth Nelson, J. M. Nickerson, Guy Mills, Thomas Kinyon, Le Roy J. Leishman.

New Conundrum No. CCCXXD.

Why did the news that the amount of wheat shipped from Argentina last week was 2,000,000 bushels less than the wheat shipped during the same period the year before cause a rise in the price of wheat in Chicago?

ATTEMPT LIFE OF GUATEMALA'S "CZAR."

GUATEMALA CITY, GUAT.—An attempt was recently made on the life of President Cabrera of Guatemala. Eighteen men supposed to have been leaders in the plot have been executed. Rumors of political unrest are coming from Guatemala, and Mexico has ordered troops to the frontier to be ready to meet emergencies.

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co.,
Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor
 ELSIE GRIDLEY,
 ELLEN E. FOSTER,
 GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
 MAUD GRIDLEY,

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER MARCH 6, 1905, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
 UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

All your Greek will never advance you from secretary to envoy, or from envoy to ambassador; but your address, your air, your manner, if good, may.—Chesterfield.

WHY THESE BOYS AND GIRLS KEEP QUIET

RATTLE, bang, clang, ding-dong. All these sounds in infinite number, with countless others, blend into the indescribable noise we call the roar of the city. If you have not heard it you cannot imagine it; if it has ever sounded in your ears its deep tones will go with you and haunt your memory; and if you have learned to love it, as every true city lover does, it will become a part of the fascination of life. In this mingling of voices, rattling wagons, tramping horses and clanging bells you feel the throb of commerce and of life.

However fascinating the noise of the city may be to the well person who has learned to love it, to the sick it is distracting, and the constant cry from the hospitals in our great cities is for quiet. In New York City the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise has started a movement that will undoubtedly have good results. The Society will endeavor to enlist the services of school children in an effort to create zones of quiet about the hospitals. The Society has organized a children's hospital branch, and Mark Twain, the great humorist, has accepted the presidency of it. The Board of Education and teachers and principals are giving the movement their support. An attractive badge has been contrived for those who join the branch and take the pledge to do all they can to preserve quiet around hospitals. The children are to be quiet themselves when near the hospitals, some of which must necessarily be in the crowded districts of the city, and are also to do all in their power to prevent other noises.

Twenty thousand school children have already been

addressed by the leader of the movement and the response has been prompt and eager. The idea appeals to the sympathies of the boys and girls.

SHORT AGRICULTURAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS.

During the last few years the interest in school gardens, and in beautifying school grounds with plants and trees has grown rapidly. With this interest has grown a desire to give pupils some knowledge of the elements of agriculture. This summer the University of Minnesota has decided to give a short course in agriculture for teachers, principals and superintendents who wish to be better equipped to teach this subject or to supervise its teaching.

The course is planned for three weeks, commencing June 8 and closing June 27. Instruction will be given in agriculture, agricultural chemistry, animal husbandry, blacksmithing, dairy farming and animal nutrition, stock, domestic art, domestic science, entomology, horticulture and forestry, plant diseases, poultry and soils. The work given in the several subjects will be made as practical as possible and will combine lecture work, laboratory work and field exercises.

The registration fee for the entire course or any part of it is \$3.00. Good board will be furnished at a large dining hall for \$3.50 a week. Further information may be had on application to Dean E. W. Randall, of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA.

A number of our readers have written us asking if the capital of Alaska had been changed from Sitka to Juneau. We have just received a letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior in which he says, "I beg to advise you that Juneau is the capital of Alaska."

OUR SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER.

We have decided to make you a special offer on THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE during the summer months. We will send our magazine to your home address from the time we receive your order until September 1st for only 35 cents, and will give free to each subscriber any one of the premiums enumerated in special offer on page 510. We will also change your address as often as requested.

Members of the British Parliament are said to be working to bring about a postal rate of two cents on letters between Great Britain and the United States in place of the present rate of five cents per ounce.

A TRAGEDY.

This is the short, sweet, sorrowful tale
 Of Jessica Jenkins Jones;
 She planted a packet of seeds with pride
 While her dog looked on with his head on the side
 And thought, "She's burying bones."

When Jessica left, he dug like mad
 In search of the luscious bones,
 So Jessica's garden it doesn't grow,
 And Jessica's dog is cross, and so
 Is Jessica Jenkins Jones.

—By Doris Webb in St. Nicholas.

Calendar of Harvests for May



Suggestions for Using the Calendar.

1. Places mentioned under each section are arranged in geographical order, traveling around world with sun. This arrangement aids memory and is at the same time a journey among these harvest fields. In taking journey have pupil tell something about climate, people, etc., comparing with his own locally, nationally. 2. Color outline maps showing where each crop is being harvested. 3. Show on outline map location of harvest area for *current* month of one of the products. Repeat each successive month, so that a series results showing movement of area. Different color may be used for each month. This work is excellent for teaching movement of sun and resulting change of seasons. 4. See if any of the crops you are studying about are ripe anywhere. Tell us how you use it.

WHEAT—Cuba, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Syria, lower Egypt, Mediterranean Islands, Canary Islands.

OATS—Cuba, Gulf States (latter part of month), Mexico.

RYE AND BARLEY—Arizona, Syria, lower Egypt, Algiers.

RICE—Ceylon (beginning).

FORAGE CROPS—Gulf States, Pacific Coast States, Holy Land, Egypt, southern Europe, Algiers. **PASTURE**, from the Gulf to the Ohio River, southern England.

COTTON—Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Natal (last month), Cape Colony, German West Africa.

SILK—Japan, China, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Italy, Mediterranean Islands, France, Spain.

SHEEP SHEARING—Eastern States to Ohio, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, India, Syria, Egypt, Baltic States, France, Spain.

FRUITS—**STRAWBERRIES**, from the Gulf to the Ohio, Pacific Coast States, Southern Europe. **APPLES**, Gulf States, Tasmania, Australia (late varieties), Algeria. **PEACHES AND PLUMS**, Gulf States, Arizona, California. **FIGS**, South Carolina, Arizona, California, Mediterranean Coast, Canary Islands. **CHERRIES**, Gulf States to Ohio. **APRICOTS AND NECTARINES**, Arizona, California. **ORANGES**, Uruguay, Paraguay, southern Brazil. **PINE APPLES, LIMES**, Siam, India, Egypt.

VEGETABLES—The earlier garden greens and salad vegetables will mature as far north as Ohio and as southern England. **POTATOES** ripen this month in the Gulf States and around the Mediterranean. **PEAS, BEANS, SPINACH, ASPARAGUS, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS**, are all to be

bought in Northern markets, as well as **NEW POTATOES**, but the price asked for these proves that they still come from the Gulf States.

SUGAR CANE—Uruguay, Paraguay (first of season), Brazil.

TEA—South Carolina, Japan, China, Formosa, Straits Settlements, Ceylon.

COFFEE—Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil.

CACAO—Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador (one-third of world's supply), Ceylon.

NUTS—**COCOANUTS**, West Indies, Central America, East Indies, India. **PEANUTS**, India, eastern Africa.

POPPY—Italy.

CINNAMON—Ceylon.

ROSES (for perfume)—Turkey, Bulgaria, Saxony, Spain.

FISH—**COD**, Newfoundland, New England coast, Baltic Sea. **HERRING**, Newfoundland, New England coast, Potomac River, St. Lawrence System, Baltic Sea. **STURGEON**, St. Lawrence System, Baltic Sea. **WHITE FISH, TROUT, LAKE HERRING, PERCH, PIKE, BASS**, St. Lawrence System. **PERCH, RED SNAPPER, PICKEREL**, Mississippi and other rivers. **SALMON**, Eastern Canada, Maine, rivers of Washington, British Columbia, Scotland, Ireland. **SARDINES**, (Pilchards) Italy, France, England. **HADDOCK and MACKEREL**, Scotch and Irish coast and islands. **WHALES**, Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS—**ARGENTINA**: Imbrachio for tanning leather. **PARAGUAY**: Sugar cane and tomatoes. **VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, COSTA RICA, YUCATAN**: Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, rubber, and roots, especially in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. **SAMOAN ISLANDS**: Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), cocoanuts (converted, by drying, into copra for expressing cocoa oil), tobacco. The natives of the **SOUTH SEA ISLANDS** cut few cocoanuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. **FORMOSA**: Camphor. **JAVA**: Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, cocoanuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sago. **SIAM**: Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. **SYRIA**: Silk reeled every month. **CANARY ISLANDS**: Sugar cane and citrus fruits.



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World



"'I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes.'"—Puck.

II. NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. Received Bounty Enough to Pay for Clothes but Not for Lodging.

PORT ARTHUR, CAN.—(6,000. On Thunder Bay. Steamships line the docks. Grain-elevator, several manufactures.)

It was the last snow of winter and it lay in thick drifts in the woods on Silver Mountains, Canada. Patrick and William Murphy, two trappers, plowed their way through it toward their camping place.

"Season's pretty nearly over, Pat," remarked William, as he shifted his rifle from one shoulder to the other.

"Wish we were back at camp," growled Patrick, ignoring his brother's remark.

"We'll be there soon," said William, "and it won't do any harm to hustle," he added, as a wolf howl rose and then died away.

The two men broke into a trot. The howls grew nearer and nearer. Presently the runners heard the crash of heavy bodies in the underbrush. They were running now for dear life; for from the noise of the approaching animals they knew that a large pack was in pursuit. On they went, stumbling over roots and logs, floundering through drifts and striking against trees in their mad haste. The first of the pack suddenly bounded into a little clearing just a yard of them.

"Quick, to the trees!" shouted both men at once.

In a moment the men were scrambling into the branches. Their rifles, which they held in their hands, hindered their ascent and one of the wolves sprang at William and buried his fangs in his heavy hunting coat. William kicked vigorously and the animal fell back, but not before he had ripped the clothes from the trapper's back.

Secure in the branches of the trees the two men watched the animals as they leaped and howled in their anger at losing their prey.

"Pretty close call," exclaimed Patrick.

"Too close," replied William, endeavoring to rearrange his clothing so that his back would be covered from the biting cold. "It's a bed in the trees for us tonight, and no mistake about that."

And so it was. Daylight faded into twilight and twilight into darkness. The pack, tired from their exertions, squatted on their haunches, their ugly tongues lolling from their mouths, and waited. Darkness deepened. All through the night the brothers listened to the howls, and talked with each other to while away the time. Toward daylight the wolves, one by one, slunk away.

"We ought to get a few," suggested William. The men opened fire and before the last of the pack had disappeared they had killed nine.

With numb, aching limbs they climbed down and began skinning the wolves. The bounty they received on the nine was \$135. But neither thought it paid for the long night in the trees.

Wolves have been plentiful in the woods north of Port Arthur, we are told, but not until late in the season did they become ferocious.

We are in one of the great wheat shipping ports of the world. From these monster elevators that we see along the docks is sent the wheat from the vast fields

of Manitoba and other western Canadian states. We could go all the way to our next stop by water if we chose, and in summer it would be a delightful trip, but traveling by rail is to be preferred during this season of the year.

2. In the Grip of the Ice Pack.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—(25,000. On a headland. A beacon-lighted inlet leads to the city, which is shut off from the sea by projecting rocks. Houses, for the most part, poor. Streets ill-kept. Many fishers' huts.)

"Look at her. She's almost a wreck."

The crowd that stood on the dock watched the steam sealer Newfoundland as she limped slowly into port, her bow and her stern crushed and the water pouring into her hold. Down at the pumps 200 men were working with might and main, pumping and bailing to keep the ship from going down.

It was a thrilling story the men on the Newfoundland had to tell when they came ashore. The Newfoundland and several other sealing vessels had been some distance out when great drifting ice floes from the Arctic began to gather round them. Before they could get away they were hemmed in, the ice pressing them harder and harder. One of the fleet, the Grand Lake, had gone down with 20,000 seals on board. The 214 men in the crew made their escape to a steamship which, fortunately, was nearby. Many of the other ships were seriously injured and their crews had suffered great hardship before they could fight their way out of the ice.

At the wharves we see piles of sealskins, some of the first to be brought in by the stout little sailing vessels. Near Labrador the seals rear their young on cakes of ice where, apparently, they hope they will be safe. But polar bears take after them, the Equimaux spear them and the Labrador current, drifting south, carries them down to the steamers bound north to meet them. So the seals have small chance for a happy life. The sealing steamers start out early in the spring and in May and June they return with their valuable cargoes of skins, unload and set out again to catch whales in the Arctic.

We long ago left behind us the cold waters of Newfoundland and have followed the path of the Gulf Stream down the Atlantic coast.

Porto Rico, with its mountains and its green fields of tobacco and sugar cane, is before us now, and San Juan with its wide harbor and the vast frowning San Cristobal castle overshadowing the whole city.

Our strange experiences begin the moment we land. A slender lad of seventeen comes up and wants to carry our trunk to the hotel.

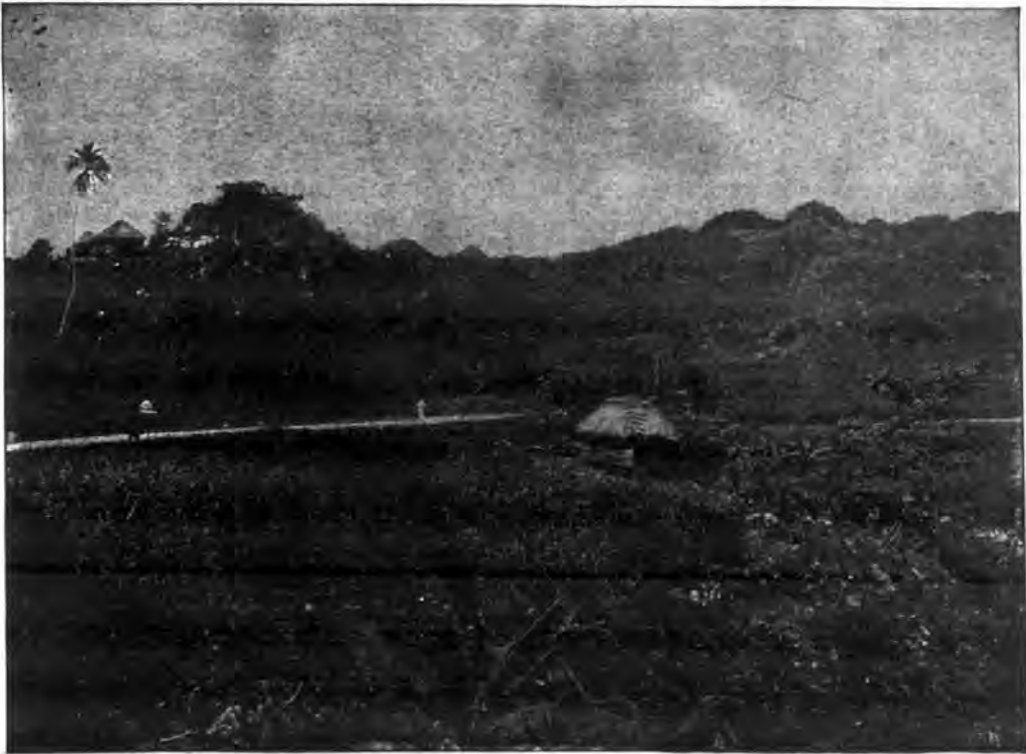
"Where's your wagon?" he is asked.

"No nidda viggá," he lisps. "Eh carry h'm."

With the assistance of another boy he gets the trunk, which weighs about 150 pounds, upon his head and starts off. We follow and soon learn that this is the favorite method of carrying in Porto Rico.

3. Sharing with Our Brown Cousins.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—(32,000. On an island connected



COURTESY HAMBURG-AMERICAN S.S. CO.

A Farm Scene in Porto Rico

by bridges with the mainland. A castle on the hill guards the harbor, and a wall encircles the older part of the city. Blue, pink, red and yellow houses, with red tile roofs, line the streets. A noisy city, where the twang of guitars mingles with the clatter of carriages and cries of hucksters.)

Along the narrow, white road that leads through the sugar cane and tobacco fields plodded a sorry looking beast loaded with farm products. By his side walked a farmer. It was Saturday and the man was on his way to San Juan for the Sunday morning market. From the doorway of a sugar house two wealthy planters watched the man.

"That fellow's boys will have more to carry to market than he has if our share of the Government's money for agricultural schools does as much good as I think it will."

There was a note of pride in the words "our share."

"Well, we've waited long enough to get it," replied his companion.

The money the men referred to was the sum set aside recently for agricultural schools in the states and territories of the United States. Heretofore the Porto Ricans have not been allowed any part of this appropriation, but this year Congress has given them a share. The sum Porto Rico will receive is about \$40,000. With this money the governor hopes to improve the methods of raising coffee, sugar, rice, and tobacco, by teaching the farmers and their sons how to make the most of their land.

Porto Rico is a land of small farms, but as a rule the people are indolent. Until the Americans came there was little attempt at education; but schools have been built rapidly and thousands of black eyed boys and girls are learning geography, history, arithmetic, writing and spelling, and, travel America over, you will find no more patriotic celebrators of Wash-

ington's birthday and Fourth of July.

We are off now for Panama. We are all in eagerness to see the steam shovels actually at work on the big ditch and when Colon appears we can scarcely wait to get ashore.

4. *A Town That Is Marching Away.*

COLON (ko-lone'), PAN.—(3,000. On a peninsula jutting into the Caribbean Sea. In the better portion of the city are fine residences with broad verandas and palm-lined avenues. Many small cabins which house the negroes, Indians and poorer population.)

Out of the way! The canal is coming! Even towns may not hinder Uncle Sam in his undertaking, and that is the reason that every house in Gatun is being hoisted upon stilts and hurried away to a new site two miles distant. Gatun was a village of 110 houses on the Chagres River. The place was selected for a dam, therefore orders were given by the Canal Commission that the town be removed. The people did not want to move and did not start to do so until the Commission practically compelled them to.

If we had been here a little later we might have met Secretary Taft, for he is coming soon. One of the things that has called him is to settle the claims of the people who have had to move or to sell their land to allow Uncle Sam to build this dam at Gatun. When the dam and the locks are completed they will make a lake large enough to hold our whole navy.

One thing that impresses us here on the Isthmus is the enormous scale on which everything is done. This is no play job, but one of the world's greatest undertakings. Here in the harbor is a steamer direct from New York, unloading great flat cars for carry-

ing dirt from the cuts. A foreman checks them off as they are swung up by the huge derrick as he might check so many bunches of bananas. He tells us that they are a part of a consignment of a thousand cars and that the canal people wish they could get cars faster. Portable houses are ordered by the hundreds. Stores of all kinds by the million dollars' worth; cranes, derricks, dredging machines, and steam shovels that dig away a small mountain in a month.

Our tickets to Valparaiso cost us \$220 each; a very expensive trip; a very long one, for the boat creeps along, stopping at every little port; and a very uncomfortable one, for little is done to make it pleasant and the food is intolerably poor.

5. *To Make the Desert Bloom.*

SANTIAGO, CHILI.—(256,000. In center of city is hill. Its rocky sides are covered with ivy and eucalyptus trees. From hilltop we look upon shining capped Andes, green plains and Mapocho River, which runs through city. Flat, red-roofed buildings. Fine business blocks and public squares.)

There is little moisture dropped on the fields of Chili because most of the land lies in the dry belt of the western coast of South America. The soil is wonderfully fertile but the farmers get scanty crops because it rains so seldom. For the last three years less rain than usual has fallen and the farmers have been reduced to poverty.

From the snow-capped Cordilleras hundreds of small streams run down narrow valleys, leaving a ribbon of green on their banks. If these streams could be poured over the soil of Chili the farmer would not have to stand in the doorway of his mountain home and watch for a cloud to wet his crops.

Chili is not a wealthy country. She has marvelous resources that bring her millions, but her many wars and revolutions have left her heavily in debt, and her officials are generally extravagant and waste the revenue of the country. There has been much talk of late, however, of the Government's building irrigation works for the farmers. If this were done two crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, garden vegetables, beans, and so forth could be grown each year.

We are about to take one of the most wonderful, and one of the most nerve-racking journeys in the world. The first part of it is delightful. We travel in a comfortable train past the green valleys of the Andes. It is late fall and everything is in autumn glory. We arrive at Los Andes at midnight. If you have any tears to shed prepare to shed them now, for our troubles are about to begin. We are allowed to sleep for three and a half hours in a miserable little inn with a very fine name—the "Grand Hotel Central" and then after a cup of vile coffee and a crust of hard bread we pay eight dollars in Chilian money for our accommodations and are rattled to the railway station to catch the narrow gauge train that pulls us up the mountains to Juncal.

At Juncal there is a grand rush for the coaches that are to take us up over the mountain pass. We are crowded into long seats in a canvas covered coach, without springs. The curtains are buttoned down to keep out the dust, the driver cracks his whip and we are off at a breakneck pace.

There are two rival coach companies, and their drivers indulge in races in the most inopportune places. Our driver, being outdistanced by his rival, attempts to take a short cut over a little rise of ground. The coach tips, the horses flounder among the rocks, we are all thrown in a heap in the center and, to save ourselves from a smash-up, tumble helter-skelter out of the rear and walk up the hill until we reach the road again.

Higher and higher we go, the view becoming more sublime than tongue can tell. Rough, rugged, barren in the extreme in the higher ranges, Nature has done her best to pile mountain on mountain until it seems as if man could climb to the sky.

At last we reach the summit of the pass, on which stands the heroic figure of Christ upholding a cross. Immediately after passing the monument we com



mence the descent. In some respects this is the most hair-raising part of the journey. The pace is very rapid, the zig-zags numerous, the curves sharp. The driver whips up his horses, who seem to scent the oats in the distant town, which we can see almost from the top. At a fearful rate we dash along. There is no wall and no stone posts to guard the side, as on the Swiss roads, and every side is either a precipitous mountain or a fathomless precipice. Around every curve the coach slews with only two or three wheels on the ground, and the precipice only four inches from the outside wheel. But a special Providence protects the travelers and we reach Las Cuevas.

From Las Cuevas our journey is across the level stretching plains of Argentina to Buenos Aires and thence by boat to Santos.

6. **To Make Their Own Berry Bags.**

SANTOS, BRAZ.—(15,000. On fine harbor in which

ride ships of many countries. Busy scene on the docks. Land is low and swampy. Most of the houses are two-story or three-story buildings on a narrow street bordering the harbor.)

The bright red coffee berries are glowing among the green leaves and pickers with great baskets strapped to their backs are stripping them from the trees. What a red dust powders the men's shoes and clothes; the very ground they stand on is brick red in color, for that is the soil that raises the best coffee in Brazil.

The plantation owners who pay these pickers are more than usually anxious for good returns from their crops, for this year they must pay a cent apiece more than they have before for the jute sacks in which the coffee is shipped. Last year 20,000,000 sacks were used to hold the entire crop in Brazil, so even a cent apiece more adds considerably to their cost, which last year was eighteen cents each.

Five firms in Brazil have manufactured jute bags, from material shipped in from British possessions. One of the largest of these was owned by an American. A few weeks ago this American induced the five firms to unite, and the immediate effect was a rise in the price of sacks.

The World's Chronicle League

Contest No. 7—5th and 6th Grades. *What the School Clock Saw One Night.*

(Compositions must reach us before May 5th.)

You might endow the clock, seats, books, pencils, ink-wells, etc., with speech after the witching hour of midnight. Remember that all enchantment ceases when the cock crows for morning. Simple outline illustrations might add interest to your composition, and where possible we will print them. Books and pencils are very amusing with legs and arms attached.

Contest No. 8—7th and 8th Grades. *What "Central" Heard.*

(Compositions must reach us before May 5th.)

Relate in dialogue form the telephone conversations that are supposed to have taken place between two persons: such as an exacting lady and her grocer, from whom she is buying some choice supplies for a special occasion, or between a doctor and his nervous patient, or a dentist and a person with a filled tooth that is now aching, or an ideal long-distance conversation between Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry about the Boston Tea Party.

Merit Roll—Contest No. 5.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Alter, Geo. | Manitowoc, Wis. | Hall, Raymond | Manitowoc, Wis. | Riedy, James | Casco, Wis. |
| Anderson, Stella | Racine, Wis. | Holsen, Violet | Manitowoc, Wis. | Rankin, Joanna | Marion, Ky. |
| Boston, Wilbur | Marion, Ky. | Handy, Emma | Grinnell, Iowa. | Richards, Mary | Morganfield, Ky. |
| Bryerton, Mary | Chicago, Ill. | Hansaban, Helen | Chicago, Ill. | Richards, Ruth | Morganfield, Ky. |
| Beeler, Mabel | Grinnell, Iowa. | Krcma, Lucy | Casco, Wis. | Stoddard, Milton | Le Grand, Ore. |
| Bell, Wylla | St. Paul, Wis. | Kaiser, Gladys | Tony, Wis. | Strandberg, Annie | Cokato, Minn. |
| Brandt, Myrtle | Manitowoc, Wis. | Lohnes, Marguerite | Charokee, Ia. | Sayre, Helen | Marion, Ky. |
| Coleman, Clara | Clear Lake, Wis. | Lowell, Helen | Chicago, Ill. | Sternbridge, Chas. | Marion, Ky. |
| Cutcher, Norman | Clear Lake, Wis. | Mohr, Alva | Manitowoc, Wis. | Simpson, A. | Mont Clare, Chicago |
| Dambauld, Bell | Grinnell, Iowa. | Moore, Mildred | Marion, Ky. | Trudell, Regina | Casco, Wis. |
| Fitch, Margaret | Oregon, Wis. | McEroy, Treston | Chicago, Ill. | Verbyen, Mary | Tony, Wis. |
| Frohlich, Willie | Sheboygan, Wis. | Meckley, Grace | Mt. Gilead, Ohio. | Wilsing, Clarence | Sheboygan, Wis. |
| Frank, Rena | Sparta, Ill. | Megrail, Sara | Mt. Gilead, Ohio. | Walker, Wendell | Sparta, Ill. |
| Goodell, Lura | Knox, Ind. | Minton, Gladys | Berwyn, Ill. | Williams, Catherine | Howard, S. D. |
| Grashorn, Gertrude | Sheboygan, Wis. | McElroy, Geo. | Clear Lake, Wis. | Wilson, Ethel | Batavia, Calif. |
| Gessner, Edith | Howard, S. D. | Pearce, Marian | Letcher, S. D. | Walsh, Stella | Howard, S. D. |
| Gessner, Eva | Howard, S. D. | Peterson, Edith | Clear Lake, Wis. | Wood, A. | Mont. Clare, Chicago |
| Gnaedinger, R. | Mont Clare, Chicago. | Parquet, Margaret | Letcher, S. D. | Wilson, Lillie | Marion, Ky. |
| Hoogesteger, J. | Sheboygan, Wis. | Padfield, Henry | Lebanon, Ill. | Young, N. | Ravenswood, Chicago. |

Prize Winners for Contest No 6 will be announced next week.

Contest No. 5—Spring Twilight.

(From Maud Evelyn Baker—Honor Roll.)

Singing in the rain, Robin,
Rippling out so fast
All thy flute-like notes, as if
This song were thy last.

After sundown, too, Robin,
Though the fields are dim
And the trees are dark and still
Shadow draped each limb,

Then thy heart-broken music,
Thy sweet fault'ring strain,
Comes like a mingled memory
Half gladness, half pain.

Surely thus to sing, Robin,
Thou must have in sight,
Bright skies behind the shower
And dawn beyond the night.

Would thy faith were mine, Robin,
Then, though night were long,
All its silent hours should melt
Into joyous song.

From Sea to Sea

*Stories from the Battle Fleet as Sent by Newspaper Correspondents
on Board the Louisiana*

Sixth Chapter

THE trip from Rio was marked by an event probably unprecedented in naval history. A squadron of the Argentine navy came out hundreds of miles to greet our ships, and for the first time in history national salutes were fired on the high seas. Word had been received in Rio that this unusual compliment was to be paid the fleet, but in the bad weather—it was put down as a moderate gale in the log book, though the waves were sometimes twenty-five feet high and the decks smothered in solid water and spray—the fleets passed each other. Finally a wireless message was received from the Argentine ships asking the latitude and longitude of our fleet. This information was returned and, to make it easier for the Argentines, in the evening the Connecticut sent a signal to the fleet and immediately shot its aftersearchlight high in the heavens.

It caught the clouds miles and miles back, a brilliant beam. Then came another signal to the fleet and instantly the aftersearchlights of all sixteen ships were combined in a monstrous shaft of light that cleft a path gleaming with the brilliance of a comet's tail through the lowering clouds.

It vibrated and pulsated with the glow of an aurora borealis and every quiver and dart seemed to say to the Argentines:

"Here we are! Here we are! Follow this and you'll find us. We're only going ten knots an hour. You'll soon catch up. Hurry along; we'll be glad to see you!"

When daylight came on Monday, January 27, the day was fine and the Argentine ships appeared about three miles astern.

Admiral Evans ordered fleet maneuvers shortly before seven o'clock, the colors were hoisted at the gaff, and the Argentines showed their beautiful blue and white ensigns.

The Argentine ships kept creeping up, and when the first passed the Kentucky, the last ship in our column, to starboard, it was seen to be in war colors, dark olive green, and men in gleaming white manned the rails, an honor paid only to the head of a nation.

Admiral Evans met this unusual compliment by choosing to regard it as an honor to our nation, not a personal matter, and he fired twenty-one guns (the presidential salute) to which the Argentine flagship responded at once.

Up along the line came the Argentines. Marine guards were drawn up, the crews were at attention, the bands on our ships played the Argentine national hymn, and the bands on the four Argentine vessels played ours.

They were at intervals of 1,000 yards, and kept the distance as accurately as the Americans would have done. The San Martin passed the Louisiana and Vermont and was abreast of the Kansas and just

behind the Connecticut and about a thousand yards to the westward, when up went the American ensign. It was a beautiful new flag, and the sun lit up its folds gloriously. The ensign could scarcely have looked better upon old Ironsides.

Then a gun barked out the first detonation of the salute. One by one the guns were counted. Thirteen roared out. Then came another flash and report.

"Hello! They're going to follow the Brazilians' example and give Admiral Evans a vice admiral's salute," was the comment.

Fifteen guns sounded and then came another flash and boom. Then there was another, and then they stopped. An admiral's salute!

"They do things in their own way down here," was the comment, and to this was added invariably: "Wish it was really true," for there is not an officer or sailor or marine on this fleet who, if he had his way, would not make Rear Admiral Evans not only vice but a full admiral.

The Connecticut responded to the salute gun for gun, as was proper as naval things go.

The salute from the San Martin had scarcely ceased before the men on the Argentine ships broke into cheering, and well they might, for they were looking upon a naval spectacle such as few other navies have ever seen.

The San Martin crept up beside the Connecticut, forged ahead, and then the Connecticut, with the Argentine ensign at the main, fired the usual salute to the flag of another country upon the high seas.

It made the men familiar with the etiquette of salutes jump. It was thrilling! The San Martin answered quickly, and the exchange of courtesies with guns and bands and manning of rails was ended.

Then the Argentine ships sheered off. They did it most politely. Although their destination was more than 300 miles to the rear, they turned a right oblique, the movement being done in a way that excited the admiration of the Americans, and went off in the same general direction in which our fleet was traveling.

"Don't want to turn their backs on us," was the explanation given. In toward the coast they went, and not until they were nearly hull down did they turn about and head for home. It was a pretty compliment from most polite men on extremely fine ships.

"That's a real navy," said the Americans, "even if it is small!"

Coming, as the exchange of greetings did, upon the first bright day after the departure of our fleet from Rio amid gloom and other depressing surroundings, it warmed up the hearts of those on the fleet, and the cheers for the Argentine Republic and her navy were genuine expressions of good will.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution by James Barnes

COPYRIGHT, BY HADPER BROS.



"He dashed through the shallow water."

Chapter I.—In Which We Meet Our Heroes and Their Sister.

IT was in his Britannic majesty's colony of New Jersey the year of grace 1772. The day was the 1st of June; the air was balmy with sweet odors, the sky was clear and blue, and everything living that could sing or make a sound was endeavoring to rejoice.

Out of a little valley that separated two lines of thickly wooded hills, whose sides still gleamed with the fast departing blossoms, a brook swirled about smooth brown stones and rushed down into the clear, deep pools. Up the brook, just at the verge of the meadow, was the last one of the clear, deep pools, and mingling with the waterfall was the sound of children's voices; they could be heard quite plainly from the old gray bridge.

Half-way up the shelving lower bank sat a little girl of eleven. She was making long garlands of oak leaves, pinning them carefully together with the stems. Her dress was white and trimmed with tattered lace; she looked as though she had run away from some birthday party. She had no hat on her curly head, and her bare arms were sunburned and brown.

Seated at her feet was a boy of thirteen years or

thereabouts. He was hugging his knees and digging his heels impatiently into the soft earth. His short breeches were of sky-blue silk, with great knee-buckles, and his hair was done up like a little wig and tied with a big black ribbon. There was a rip in the sleeve of his blue velvet coat, and the lace about his neck had become twisted and was hanging over one shoulder.

"I wonder what Uncle Daniel will look like?" said the boy. "I trust he will bring us something fine from England. Jimeni! I'd like to go back there with him, if he'd take us all. Wouldn't that be grand?"

"Yes, if he'd take us all, and we might get into the army—eh?" came a voice from the top of the steep bank on the opposite side of the pool.

It was quite startling, the reply was exactly like an echo; but that was not the strangest part. Flat on the ground lay another boy of thirteen. If the first had been copied by a maker of wax-works, line for line and color for color, the two could not have been more alike. In fact, the only difference was that the second had on pink silk breeches, which were very much muddled at the knees. He held in his extended hand a roughly trimmed fishing-pole.

"You have another nibble," said the boy who had

first spoken, leaning over the water.

"Yes! there!" exclaimed the other on the upper bank. "Now we've got him!"

There was a swish, and a trout came plashing and twisting into the sunlight. He had not been very firmly hooked, however, for, after a short flight through the air, he tumbled almost into the lap of the little girl.

She gave a laugh, and, dropping her garland, managed to secure the gasping fish, together with a handful of grass and leaves.

"Do put him back, William," she said, leaning forward. "He's much too small. I pray you put him back."

The boy, crawling to the water's edge, set him free, and laughed as the trout darted off and hid, wriggling himself under a sunken log.

At this minute the bushes were parted just behind where the boy and his sister had been seated—a strange figure came into sight.

It was an old colored man. He had on a three-cornered-hat, much too large for his woolly head, and under his arm he carried a bundle of freshly cut switches. An old flowered waistcoat reached almost to his knees, and hung loosely about his thin figure. The waistcoat was still quite gaudy, and showed patches here and there of worn gold lace.

"Mars Willem, I's jes done de bes' I could," said the old darky, with a bow.

The boy looked over the bundle of rods and picked out two of them.

"Cato," he said, in a manner that showed no ill-humor, "you are a lazy rascal, sir; go back and get me one just as long as this and just as thin as this one, and straight, too, mark ye."

The old man bowed again, turned around to hide a grin, and went back into the shadows of the trees. When he had gone a little way he stopped.

"Said dat jes like his father, Mars David, would hev spoke. 'Cato, you're a lazy rascal, sir.'" Here the old darky chuckled aloud. "I jes wondered if he'd take one of dem crooked ones; I jes did so. Dem boys is Frothin'hams plum fro'—hyar me talkin'."

He drew out of his pocket a huge clasp-knife, and, looking carefully to right and left, went deeper into the wood.

But before going on further with the story, or taking up the immediate history of the twin Frothinghams, it is best, perhaps, to go back and tell a little about their family connections, and explain also something about Stanham Mills, where our story opens on this bright June day.

During the reign of George II. some members of the London Company and a certain wealthy Lord Stanham had purchased a large tract of land in New Jersey, just south of the New York boundary-line. It was supposed that a fortune lay hidden there in the unworked iron mines.

Looking about for an agent or some persons to represent their interests, and to take charge of the property, the company's choice had fallen upon two members of an influential family in England that had colonial

connections—David and Nathaniel Frothingham.

Upon receiving their appointment to the position of company managers, Nathaniel and David had left for America, leaving Daniel, the eldest, to look after their family interests at the counting-house in London.

This was some fourteen or fifteen years before our story opened.

Both of the younger brothers were married, and brought their wives with them to share their fortunes in the far-off country. Immediately upon their arrival they had opened the large manor-house, that had been erected for them in a manner regardless of expense upon the Stanham property, even before a shaft had been sunk in the surrounding hills.

Unfortunately, the two ladies of the manor did not agree at all, and David and his wife lived in one wing and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel in the other.

When the twins came upon the scene, which happened not long after the arrival in America, there had been great rejoicing; and Mrs. Nathaniel Frothingham's heart had softened somewhat towards her husband's brother's wife. She had no children of her own; and she unbent a little from the position of proud superiority she had assumed, for the aristocratic Clarissa was the grandniece of an English earl, and had held her head high accordingly.

Bounding Stanham Mills to the east and south lay another estate, owned by four or five wealthy dwellers in the colonies; it was known as the Hewes property. Here also had been opened mines, and a foundry even larger than the Frothingham's was in process of completion.

The eastern boundary-line ran close to the entrance of the shaft on Tumble Ridge (the big hill to the north), so close, indeed, in some places that the sound of the picks of the Hewes men could be often heard at work, as the entrance to the rival shaft was just out of sight across the hill crest, and the underground works were nearing every day.

It was claimed by the Hewes people that the Frothinghams had already crossed the boundary-line. Disputes had arisen time and again, and a feeling of intense dislike had grown up between the neighbors.

One eventful morning, when the twins were but two years old and their sister Grace a baby, their father had gone down with some workmen in the rough bucket to the bottom of the largest mine, when a mass of heavy stone near the top became detached and fell, carrying death and sorrow into the family at the big white house. Mrs. David had not long survived her husband, and thus the twins and their little sister were suddenly left orphans.

The children were too young to remember much of their father or their mother, and under the care of their Aunt Clarissa and Uncle Nathan they had been allowed to grow up like young wild flowers—much as they pleased.

There were no children near them with whom they were allowed to associate, for the coldness that had existed between the Hewes family and the Frothinghams had, on the latter's part, grown to the verge of hatred, and the two mansions were seven miles apart.

Insensibly the boys had imbibed some of the mannerisms of their stern, hot-tempered uncle, and had

been influenced by the airs and the affectations of the proud and haughty Mrs. Frothingham. But their devotion and love for one another it was pathetic to have seen.

If William, who was the elder, thought anything, George seemed to appreciate it without an expression from his brother, and both fairly worshipped their little sister Grace.

Since they were babies they had been placed more or less under the care and tutelage of the old colored man, Cato Sloper, and his wife, Polly Ann.

With this short excursion into the history of the Frothinghams, we come back again onto the banks of the pool.

After Cato, the old colored man, had departed, the boy in the blue breeches called across to the other, who had baited his hook afresh: "George," he said, "we ought not to have taken Gracie with us this morning. Aunt Clarissa will be angrier than an old wet hen."

"Won't she? Just fancy!" said the young lady in white, demurely.

"I dare say Uncle Nathan will give one of us a good licking," said the boy on the high bank. "And it's my turn, too," he added, dolefully.

"No, it isn't," replied the other. "You took mine last time. Don't you remember?"

"Truly, you're right," returned the boy in pink. "What was it for? I have forgotten."

"He found we had some of the blasting-powder," said William. "We'll need some more soon, I'm thinking," he added.

What further developments might have occurred just then is hard to say, but the young lady in the white dress suddenly suggested a new train of thought, and the twins took it up at once.

"I'm hungry," she said, "and I don't think Mr. Wyeth and Uncle Daniel will come along at all. Let's go back to the house. Perhaps Aunt Clarissa hasn't found out we are gone away yet."

"Not found out!" exclaimed William, in derision. "Bless my stars! and we in our best clothes!"

"Mr. Wyeth will be along soon, I'll warrant," said his double from the bank, "and we will all go up to the house as if nothing were the matter. Uncle Nathan won't do anything at all until Mr. Wyeth goes, which may not be for two or three days. Harkee! with Uncle Daniel here, he may forget. Haven't you noticed how forgetful he has been lately?"

"He never forgets," replied William, thoughtfully—"at least, he never does if Aunt Clarissa is about."

Twice a year Mr. Josiah Wyeth, a New York merchant, rode out on horseback from Elizabethport to visit Mr. Nathaniel Frothingham and on each visit the young Frothinghams were dressed in their best attire, ready to meet him. Now that the uncle from London, whom they had never seen, had arrived in New York and was going to accompany Mr. Wyeth, the excitement was more than doubled.

The little girl resumed her garland-making once more. William spread himself out upon the bank, and George, with the patience of the born sportsman, was leaning out again over the water.

For some time no one had spoken. Suddenly there was a deep, rumbling report.

"Hillo!" said William, starting up. "They're blasting in the shaft on Tumble Ridge."

"That's so," said George. "I heard Uncle Nathan say that they were getting pretty close to the Hewes boundary-line."

"There'll be a fine row there some day," said William.

"My! but doesn't Uncle Nathan hate that Mr. Hewes! He says if he was in England they could hang him for treason, because he talks against the king."

George laughed. "I'd like to see 'em fight," he answered.

"So should I," said William; "and you and I together could lick Carter Hewes, if he is bigger than either of us. I suppose he's a rebel too."

Just here came an interruption, for the waterfall had drawn the hook under a big flat stone, and there it caught.

"Crickey!" said the boy in pink breeches. "I'm fast on the bottom." He stretched out with both hands, and gave a sharp pull on the line.

It all came so suddenly that not one of the three could have foretold what was going to happen. But the earth gave way, and Master Frothingham went down head over heels.

Now, strange as it may seem, owing to Aunt Clarissa's fostering care, neither one of the twins had learned to swim.

The water was deep and the fall was eight feet, if an inch, but, nevertheless, in a moment George's frightened face appeared. He tried to grasp the bank, but so steep was it his fingers slipped off the smooth rock, and he sank again, gasping and trying to shriek aloud.

The little girl jumped to her feet, and ran in among the trees, crying for help. But William did not pause for half a breath. He leaped out from the bank and dashed through the shallow water towards where one of his brother's arms was waving upon the surface.

Suddenly he went over his depth, and the tails of his blue velvet coat were all that could be seen. But he managed to struggle on, fighting to keep afloat, until he caught the arm at last. George's head once more showed clearly—then both boys sank.

Gracie's cries by this time had startled all the echoes up the hill-sides.

"Cato! oh, Cato!" she shrieked. "They're drowning! they're drowning! Help! help! Oh, help!"

Again the two heads came up to the air, and one small hand, extended in a wild grasp towards the bank, caught an overhanging bough and clung there desperately.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Campmates," in book form, can be obtained from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Price, \$1.14; postage, 11 cents.

To members of The World's Chronicle Book Buyers' Club the price is \$1.05; postage, 11 cents.

CAMP MATES

A Story of the Plains by Kirk Munroe

COPYRIGHT, BY HARPER & BROS.



“Head for that dark space. It marks a valley. . . . If you find water, fire your pistol.”

Chapter XLII.—The Search for Water.

AS the moon rose that evening, and poured its cold light on the outstretched forms grouped about the solitary, white-sheeted wagon, a hand was laid on Glen's shoulder, and General Elting's voice bade the boy rise and follow him. Leading the way to the ambulance, to which the horses Senor and Nettle were tied, the general said:

“There is but one hope left for us, Matherson. It is certain that some of the party have not strength enough to carry them to the mountains, and equally so that, without water, the teams can never reach there. In the valleys of these mountains are streams, and on these streams are ranches. If we can get word to one of these the entire party may yet be saved. I am going to try and ride there tonight, and I want you to come with me. Our horses, and yours in particular, are the freshest of all the animals. I have told Mr. Hobart; but there is no need of rousing any of the others to a sense of their misery. Will you make the attempt with me?”

Of course the boy would go. A minute later they rode slowly away, and the desert sands so muffled the sound of their horses' hoofs that their departure was not noted.

With fresh, strong animals, and without that terrible choking thirst, that night ride over the moonlight plain would have been a rare pleasure. Under the circumstances it was like a frightful dream.

Neither of the riders cared to talk; the effort was too painful; but both thought of the last ride they had taken together in the cab of a locomotive on a Missouri railroad, and the man looked tenderly at the boy, as he recalled the incidents of that night. For an hour they rode in silence, their panting steeds maintaining a shambling gait that was neither a trot nor a lope, but a mixture of the two. Then they dropped into a walk, and, for another hour, were only roused to greater speed by infinite exertions on the part of their riders. At last Senor stumbled heavily, recovered himself, and then fell.

“There is no use trying to get him up again,” said the chief. “I'm afraid the poor old horse is done for; but you must ride on, and I will follow on foot. Head for that dark space. It marks a valley. I shall not be far behind you. If you find water, fire your pistol. The sound will give me new strength. Good-bye, and may God prosper you.”

“But I hate to leave you, sir.”

“Never mind me; hurry on. A moment wasted now may be at the price of a life.”

So Glen went on alone, trying, in husky tones, to encourage his brave little mare, and urge her to renewed efforts. She seemed to realize that this was a struggle for life, and responded nobly. She even broke into a lope, as the ground became harder. The sand was disappearing. Water might be nearer than they thought.

Five miles farther Nettle carried her rider, and then she staggered beneath his weight. She could not bear him a rod farther, and he knew it. A choking sob rose in the boy's parched throat as he dismounted and left her standing there, the plucky steed that had brought him so far and so faithfully; but he could not stay with her, he must go on. He could see the opening to the valley plainly now, though it was still some miles away; and, summoning all his strength, he walked towards it.

At half the distance he was skirting a foothill, when down its gravelly side, directly towards him, rushed two animals, like great dogs. They were mountain-wolves at play, one chasing the other, and they came on, apparently without seeing him. When, with a hoarse cry, he attracted their attention, they stopped, and sitting on their haunches, not more than a couple of rods away, gazed at him curiously.

He dared not fire at them, for fear of only wounding one and thus arousing their fury. Nor did he wish to raise false hopes in the mind of General Elting, who might hear the shot and think it meant water.

Some one had told him of the cowardice of wolves. He would try it. Picking up a stone, he flung it at them, at the same time running forward, brandishing his arms, and giving a feeble shout. They sprang aside, hesitated a moment, and then turned tail and fled.

Soon afterwards Glen reached the valley, which was apparently about half a mile broad. On its farther side was a line of shadow blacker than the rest. It might be timber. With tottering footsteps the boy staggered towards it. As his feet touched a patch of grass he could have knelt and kissed it, but at the same instant he heard the most blessed sound on earth, the trickling of a rivulet. He fell as he reached it and plunged his head into the life-giving water. It was warm and strongly impregnated with sulphur; but never had he tasted anything so delicious, nor will he ever again.

Had it been cold water, the amount that he drank might have killed him; as it was, it only made him sick. After a while he recovered, and then how he gloated in that tiny stream. How he bathed his hands and face, and, suddenly, how he wished the others were there with him. Perhaps a shot might bear the joyful news to the ears of the general.

With the thought he drew his revolver, and roused the mountain echoes with its six shots, fired in quick succession. Then he tried to walk up the valley in the hope of finding a ranch. It was all he could do to keep on his feet, and only a mighty effort of will restrained him from flinging himself down on the grass and going to sleep beside that stream of blessed water.

A few minutes later there came a quick rush of hoofs from up the valley, and in the moonlight he saw two horsemen galloping towards him. They dashed up with hurried questions as to the firing they had heard, and, somehow, he managed to make them understand that a party of white men were dying of thirst twenty miles out on the desert.

The next thing he knew, he was in a house, and

dropping into a sleep of such utter weariness that to do anything else would have been beyond his utmost power of mind or body.

Chapter XLIII.—*Crossing the Sierra Nevada.*

When Glen next woke to a realizing sense of his surroundings, the evening shadows had again fallen, and he heard familiar voices near by him. All were there, General Elting, Mr. Hobart, "Billy" Brackett, Binney Gibbs, and the rest, just sitting down to a supper at the hospitable ranch table. It was laden with fresh beef, soft bread, butter, eggs, milk, boiled cabbage, and tea, all of them luxuries that they had not tasted for months. And they had plates, cups and saucers, spoons, knives, and forks. Glen wondered if he should know how to use them; but he did not wonder if he were hungry. Nor did he wait for an invitation to join that supper-party.

He was dirty and ragged and unkempt as he entered the room in which his comrades were assembled; but what did they care? He was the one who had found help and sent it to them in the time of their sore need. Some of them owed their lives to him, perhaps all of them did. Every man in the room stood up, as the chief took Glen by the hand and led him to the head of the table, saying:

"Here he is, gentlemen. Here is the lad who saved the second division. Some of us might have got through without his help; others certainly would not have. Right here I wish to thank him, and to thank God for the strength, pluck and powers of endurance with which this boy, to whom we owe so much, is endowed."

And Glen! How did he take all this praise? Why, he was so hungry, and his eyes were fixed so eagerly on the table full of good things spread before him that he hardly knew what the general was talking about. If they would only let him sit down and eat, and drink some of that delicious-looking water! He came very near interrupting the proceedings by doing so. At length, to his great relief, they all sat down, and in a moment Glen was eating and drinking in a manner only possible to a hearty boy who has gone without water and almost without food for two days.

A little later, seated before a glorious camp-fire of oak logs outside the ranch, Glen learned how the two ranchmen, after getting him to the house, had loaded a wagon with barrels of water and gone out on the desert. They first found General Elting, nearly exhausted, but still walking, within a couple of miles of the valley, and afterward discovered the rest of the party dragging themselves falteringly along beside one of the ambulances, which, with the notes and maps of the expedition, was the only thing they had attempted to bring in.

And Nettle! Oh, yes; the brave little mare was also found, revived, and brought in to the ranch. She needed a long rest; and both for her sake and as a token of his gratitude, Glen presented her to one of the ranchmen. The settlers went out that same night after the other ambulance and the wagon, abandoned

on the shore of the salt lake. When they returned, General Elting traded his big, nearly exhausted army mules for their wiry little bronchos, giving two for one, and thus securing fresh teams to haul all that remained of his wagon-train to the coast.

The party spent three days in recruiting at this kindly ranch, to which they will always look back with grateful hearts, and think of as one of the most beautiful spots on earth. Then, strengthened and refreshed, they passed on up the valley, which proved to be that of the Tehachapa, the very pass towards which they had directed their course from the moment of leaving the Colorado.

How beautiful seemed its oak-groves, its meadows, its abounding springs of cool, sweet water, and its clear, bracing air! How they ate, and slept, and worked and enjoyed living! What grand camp-fires they had, and how much merriment circulated about them! And had they not cause for rejoicing? Had they not toiled across half the width of a continent? Had they not traversed vast plains and mountain-ranges and deserts? Had they not encountered savage men and savage beasts? Had they not suffered from hunger, thirst, cold and hardships of all kinds? Had they not conquered and triumphed over all these? No wonder they were light-hearted and excited!

General Elting left them at the summit of the pass, and, taking Binney Gibbs with him in his private ambulance, hastened on to Los Angeles to make arrangements for the transportation of the party, by steamer, up the coast to San Francisco; for there were no railroads in California in those days.

The rest of the engineers traveled leisurely down the western slope of the Sierras into a region that became more charming with each mile of progress. It was spring-time. The rainy season was drawing to its close, and the Golden State was at its best. The air was filled with the sweet scents of innumerable flowers, the song of birds, and the music of rushing waters. To the toil-worn explorers, just off the alkaline sands of the parched and verdureless desert, the old mission of San Gabriel, nestled at the base of the western foot-hills, seemed the very garden spot of the world. Here were groves of oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, and olives. Here were roses and jasmines. Here were heliotrope and fuchsias, grown to be trees, and a bewildering profusion of climbing vines and flowering shrubs, of which they knew not the names.

But they recognized the oranges, though none of them had ever seen one growing before; and, with a shout of joy, the entire party rushed into the grove, where the trees were laden at once with the luscious fruit and perfumed blossoms. There was no pause to discuss the proper method of peeling an orange in

this case, for they did not stop to peel them at all. They just ate them, skin and all, like so many apples. It was such a treat as they had never enjoyed before, and they made the most of it.

Not long after leaving San Gabriel, as they were making a night march towards Los Angeles, Glen suddenly became aware of a strange humming sound above his head; and, looking up, saw a telegraph wire. With a glad shout he announced its presence. It was the most civilized thing they had seen since leaving Kansas.

At Los Angeles they could not make up their minds to endure the close, dark rooms of the Fonda, and so camped out for the night in the Government corral beside their wagon.

The following day they made their last march over twenty miles of level prairie, dotted with flocks and herds, to San Pedro, on the coast. It was late in the afternoon, and the sun was setting, when, from a slight eminence, they caught their first glimpse of the gold-tinted Pacific waters. For a moment they gazed in silence, with hearts too full for words. Then everybody shook hands with the one nearest to him, and more than one tear of joyful emotion trickled down the bronzed and weather-beaten cheeks of the explores.

That night they made their last camp, and gathered about their final camp-fire. Glen and "Billy" Brackett had shared their blankets ever since leaving the Rio Grande, and had hardly slept, even beneath a canvas roof, in all those months. Now, as they lay together for the last time, on their bed of grassy turf, which is of all beds the one that brings the sweetest and soundest sleep, and gazed at the stars that had kept faithful watch above them for so long, they talked in low tones until a gentle sea-breeze set in and they were lulled to sleep by the murmur of distant breakers, a music now heard by both of them for the first time in their lives.

The next day they turned over their sole remaining wagon and their ambulance to a Government quartermaster. Then, having no baggage, they were ready, without further preparation, to embark on the steamer Orizaba for San Francisco, to which place General Elting and Binny Gibbs had gone on, by stage, from Los Angeles, some days before.

As the great ship entered the Golden Gate and steamed up the bay, past Tamalpias, past the Presidio, past Alcatraz Island, and into the harbor of San Francisco, Glen Eddy found it hard to realize that it was all true, and that this young explorer, who was about to set foot in the city of his most romantic day dreams, was really the boy who had started from Brimfield ten months before, without an idea of what was before him.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)



CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.: for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavailable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize-Winner for April 4.

Howard Jones, 588 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Brimming Over with Sweetness.

By M. E. Mason, 578 Sheridan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Two-year-old Dorothy has both a sweet tooth and a ready tongue.

"You're a chatter-box," said her father to her.

Her answer came quick as a flash, "No chatter-box, candy-box, Daddy."

One Way in Which a Holiday Goes Swiftly.

By Irwin M. Olson, Granite Falls, Minn.

Little May saw a crowded street car passing, and ran to her mother, saying:

"There's a vacation going by!"

At the Invitation of the Wind.

By Martha E. Jones, 398 W. Walnut St., Frankfort, Ind.

A two-year-old child was one day looking out of the window. Her mother asked her why she was so quiet and the child replied:

"I am watching the clouds taking a ride."

A Hollow Sound.

By Lawrence Lothe, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Benjamin heard the wind-mill squeaking from want of oil.

"Mamma, you'd better give the wind-mill something to eat," he said. "It is hungry."

Even Though They Do Provide Their Own Clothes.

By Anna Thoms, Box 29, Route 1, Dunbar, Neb.

Dot, aged four, looked out of the window and noticed the chicken feathers scattered about the yard. She ran to her grandfather, exclaiming:

"Grandpa, you ought to do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."

Seeing Himself as He Was Seen.

By Tina S. Beauchamp, Oakville, Ky.

Big Brother came in from a hunt and said:

"Now, Hugh, look closely and see what's in my eye. It hurts so!"

Hugh, with a serious air, said:

"I don't see a thing, Brother, but a pretty little curly-headed boy!"

Seven Big Packets Novelties Free.

Given absolutely Free with every order for the New Early Six Weeks Potato Collection offered by A. T. Cook, the reliable Seedsman, on outside page. This great Potato will make a sensation anywhere. Surely you cannot afford to miss this money-maker. Order today, lest you forget.—Adv.

Bird Pictures

in Actual Colors

(Size 7 x 9 inches)

BIRD and ARBOR DAY is not complete without the famous *Bird and Nature Pictures*, reproduced in their natural colors by color photography. 648 subjects, including about 400 Wild Birds. 2c each postpaid. No orders taken for less than 13.

Unusual Offer

Tear this out and return it at once with 25 cents and we will send you a handsome Portfolio of Bird Portraits, containing a set of 15 of these beautiful Bird pictures showing our most familiar bird neighbors in their natural colors.

Name

Address

Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover, Publishers,
CHICAGO

VACATION MONEY Teachers and Students wanted to sell "Progressive Chautauqua." Great Educational game. Interesting and Entertaining. Pleases everyone. Agents make big money. One lady made \$28.80 in one day at a Teachers' meeting. Write for Circulars and Sample Cards.
CHAUTAUQUA PUBLISHING A'SSN.,
L-1068 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

New Entertainments

Spring Song Drill.

A fancy drill with streamers for 13 or 29 girls or young ladies. A color scheme of pink and white in tinted, charming figures is introduced. Music is the well known Spring Song. Time, 15 minutes. A beautiful little entertainment. Price, 15 cts.

Handkerchief Drill.

An imitation of a snow storm. Any number of boys or girls. Easy to stage. Very effective. Time required as desired. Price, 15 cents.

Topsy Turvy Drill.

A humorous acting song for any number of boys or girls. Very amusing and easily presented. Price, 15 cents.

The Miser of Raveloe.

Based upon George Eliot's novel, *Silas Marner*. An attempt to represent in dramatic form a few of the most striking incidents of that story. Planned and written by the members of the second-year class of the Cairo (Illinois) High School. Time, one hour and a half, or maybe prolonged, by pantomime and songs as suggested, to two hours. Price, 25 cents.

The Black Knight.

For eighth grade, Grammar School, and First Year High School. Paraphrased from Scott's *Ivanhoe* and presented in the Westport, Conn., schools.

Presents Scott's *Ivanhoe* splendidly as a review, and intensely interesting as a play upon its merits, without a knowledge of *Ivanhoe*. Time, one hour. Price, 25 cents.

We have a full line of all material for school entertainments. Ask for Entertainment Catalogue.

A. Flanagan Company, 266 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago.

In writing advertisers kindly mention this paper.

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards

area, population and standard coin of the country, given in the album. A collection of pictorial stamps is the simplest kind of geography.

While it is easy to learn some things from a slight acquaintance with stamps, you must make intimate friends of them to know all their secrets. They give only a hint to history. Like the pictures in the dictionary, you must look elsewhere for an explanation of their symbols, the biography of the men and women and children whose miniature portraits they carry far



The Viking Ships on the Recent Norwegian Stamps.

and wide, the stories of the Swiss William Tell (L. C., Feb. 1), and of Mercury, the swift-footed messenger of the gods or the Viking ship on the recent stamps of Norway. Yet in their varying forms and designs they naturally chronicle many important events,—the accession of a new king, a change in the form of government or currency, the addition or loss of territory.

The greatest value of collecting anything is the training of the mind and eye; and stamp collecting offers fine opportunities for this: it takes careful observation, close comparison and sound reasoning to learn all the lessons a stamp can teach.

But a stamp album is more than a rainbow-tinted teacher. It is a photograph of the collector. From its size you may learn whether he is industrious or lazy; from the stamps he has gathered, his judgment and taste; from the appearance of his album, whether he is neat or slovenly, accurate or careless.

Would you like to present yours as a recommendation if you were seeking a position?

A GREAT STAMP EXHIBITION.

A CLOSELY guarded omnibus, followed by a small string of cabs, wound through the streets of London about midnight, recently. From the enthusiastic gaily and general high spirits of the omnibus passengers, they might have been a party of merry-makers returning home; but the solitary occupants of the cabs were as silent as though they had been to a funeral.

Finally this strange procession drew up before Caxton Hall, where it was met by another string of wagons, unloading woodwork and panes of glass of all sorts of sizes. Twelve men jumped out of the cabs and the omnibus, and began to take books and bundles of papers into the building, carrying them as carefully as if they had been cakes for a surprise party.

Returning home!—they had just come—to work; and they worked all the rest of the night and the next day, arranging triangular stands and booths draped in fireproof baize. Then, at 3:30, March 12, when all was finished, they opened the doors of the exhibition

500 Post Cards FREE

ART CARDS, COMICS AND VIEWS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have your name inserted in our big Post Card Directory, which goes to thousands of persons who wish to exchange cards. Goes to all parts of the U. S., Canada, Mexico, Hawaii Islands, Philippines, Alaska, Panama, Australia and all parts of Asia and Europe. Send your name at once if you wish to receive hundreds of cards from all parts of the world, and inclose 10 cents to pay for a year's subscription to American Stories. Address, American Stories Y. K. Post Card Directory Dept., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 25 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

W. C. Premium Dept., Room 1206 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

RARE OFFER 10 Pictorial Song Cards, also 156 Popular Song and Music Book, all for only 10 cents. These illustrated song post cards are just fine, being printed in art colors and appropriately illustrated. Either cards or song and music book worth the price alone. Everything above, including mammoth catalog, all postpaid, only 10 cents. Write today. United Specialty Co., Dept. 661 Chicago.

Souvenir Post Cards

James Whitecomb Riley Cards, 10 subj., in colors, 10 for 25c Continental Europe Views, 10 colors, 100 subj. 6 for 15c Thousand Islands and Niagara Falls, 10 colors, 6 for 15c Popular Postal Packet, 20 assorted views, comics, etc., 10c Chicago Scenic Card Co., 90, 147 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Beautifully Colored Post Card

"The Good Luck Emblem"

Will sell on sight. Write for prices and samples. Send 2c stamp. W. C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Collectors and Exchangers of Souvenir Postal Cards, Stamps, Curios, Coins, etc. Send stamp for particulars regarding the Jolly Jokers' Club, which has 5,000 members all over the world, to MISS M. A. SOMERS, 135 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

Magic Tricks For 10 cents we will send you Amateur Conjuring with our catalog of many other books. G. M. Hongland, 1231 S. Ridgeway Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

8 OUTLINE MAPS IN A BOOK, ONLY 3c

School Supply Dept., The World's Chronicle, Chicago

Collectors' Corner—Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

Stamp Collectors! Bargains!!

108 Different foreign, China, Congo tiger, etc.,08
 50 Different British Colonies, fine..... .12
 50 Different South and Central America..... .17
 50 Different Unused, catalogue \$1.20..... .21
 Approval sheets at 5 per cent com. Reference please.
 A. S. Causen, 1341 N. Mozart St., Chicago.

WILD CAT Issue, Confederate

Stamps, etc. Send 1c for
 Deltrick's Paper Money Catalogue, list broken bank bills,
 U. S. fractional currency, Confederate stamps, relics,
 Treasure notes and wild cat issues, 32 pages, 1908 edition.
 R. L. Deltrick, Lorraine, Va.

21 STAMPS each from a diff. country, \$1.00 U. S.
 Rev., Pkt. of hinges, Millimetre Scale and foreign
 coin, only 5c. Geo. D. Fisk Stamp Co., Toledo, O.

1,000 stamps, well mixed, no U. S., 10 cents.
 R. STOLLENWERK,
 Liebenthal, Kansas.

LOVELY POSTALS your name or any 5 words frosted on
 9 art floral post cards 25c. Teachers
 furnished at wholesale. Eastern Trading Co., New Haven, Ct.

Orations, debates, addresses, essays, etc., written to
 order. (For adults only) Particulars for stamp.
 P. MILLER, Box 218, Freelandville, Indiana.

STAMPS FREE 10 rare for application for my approval
 sheets. WILLIE STEIN, 1305 W.
 Washington St., South Bend, Ind.

Old coins and paper money bought and sold. Genuine 1776
 Colonial 111.5c. A. P. WYLIE, Troygrove, Ill.

Daily Bargain Sheets unequaled by anything in the stamp
 world. Postal gets them. Eben S. Martin Co. (Inc) Plano, Ill.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing.
 LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For Society or Lodge—College or School

Factory to you. Make your order in any style or material. Hand
 this offer. Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled
 in one or two colors and showing any
 letters or numerals, but not more
 than shown in illustration.

Silver Plate \$1.00 doz.

Sample 10c.

Sterling Silver \$2.50 doz.

Sample 25c.

FREE our new and hand-
 somely illustrated catalog—shows new styles in GOLD
 and SILVER. Satisfaction guaranteed. Celluloid
 Buttons and Ribbon Badges at right prices. Special
 designs and estimates free.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 22 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



Every Boy His Own Toymaker



Greatest boys' book ever written.
 Tells how to make a Steam Engine, a
 Camera, Windmill, Microscope, an
 Electric Telegraph, Telephone, Magic
 Lantern. Boats of every kind, kites,
 balloons, electrical and mechanical
 toys, traps, fishing tackle, rustic cot-
 tages. 200 illustrations. Every boy
 should have this great book. Price
 only 10 cents, postpaid, 3 for 25 cents.
 WESTERN PUZZLE CO. 338 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.

YOU CAN BE AN ARTIST

Fascinating Work—Easily Learned
 —as an Illustrator, Designer, Car-
 toonist. Practical, personal Home Instruction
 by mail. Graduates everywhere. Write for
 Write for handsome Art Book FREE. SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART
 654, Fine Arts Bldg., Battle Creek, Michigan.

ELECTRIC GOODS FOR EVERYBODY. Catalog of

200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric
 we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
 OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO

The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys,
 Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

BUY BIRD AND NATURE PICTURES NOW

See special offer on page 503

of British Colonial stamps, held under the auspices of
 the Junior Philatelic Society. Soon after the open-
 ing, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster General of
 Great Britain and Ireland, made an address in which
 he announced the probable issue of a mourning
 stamp, having a border of black around the red.

This is the Society's third exhibition, and it was
 successful beyond the expectations of even the most
 hopeful member—and that is saying a great deal, for
 philatelists are a famously cheerful set.

During the three days of the exhibit 27,500 people
 crowded the rooms, and on Saturday the doors had to
 be closed several times because of a lack of space.
 Dealers who had stalls did a brisk business. The
 fine collection of Barbados stamps, occupying six
 cases, exhibited by the Prince of Wales, attracted
 much attention; and the general interest shown
 should be gratifying, not only to the London society,
 but to philatelists all over the world.

Stamp Notes.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General of
 Canada, has announced a new series of stamps to
 commemorate the founding of Quebec by Champlain
 in 1608. The new stamps will be issued July 3, (ex-
 actly two hundred years after Champlain, impressed
 by the great beauty of the St. Lawrence Valley and
 its wealth of furs and forest, planted the first perma-
 nent French settlement in Canada.

A new series of newspaper stamps has been issued
 by Austria. They are square in shape, and the de-
 sign is a new Head of Mercury, the messenger of the
 gods, a familiar figure on several other stamps.

Stamp Queries.

J. R. B., MEMPHIS, TENN.—It is difficult to place a
 value on California state revenue stamps, as only
 specialists take an interest in them. There are nearly
 2,000 varieties, issued from 1856 to 1875, and
 they bring premiums ranging from a few cents to \$85.

A. M. B., KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The value of the
 three-dollar gold piece of 1854 depends on its mint
 letter. The coins were struck at Philadelphia, New
 Orleans and Dahlonega, Ga.

A. C. G., CHICAGO.—Dealers value the United
 States six-dollar bill, 1775, at 25 cents in good, and 50
 cents when in crisp condition. Scarcely any of the
 notes issued by the United Colonies command a
 premium.

COUPON
No. 1215

For the purpose of introducing our popular Post
 Cards and securing new customers for them, we
 will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail post-
 paid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or
 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine,
 heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety
 which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous
 Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of
 Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Wash-
 ington and a fine assortment of comets, etc., etc. There are the kind
 of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five
 cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest esti-
 mate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth
 50 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no
 profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded.
 Address all orders to DEFIANCE ART COMPANY,
 Art Publishers, 62 West Broadway, New York.



150 MAGIC TRICKS 10c

For the purpose of introducing our popular Post
 Cards and securing new customers for them, we
 will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail post-
 paid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or
 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine,
 heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety
 which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous
 Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of
 Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Wash-
 ington and a fine assortment of comets, etc., etc. There are the kind
 of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five
 cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest esti-
 mate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth
 50 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no
 profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded.
 Address all orders to DEFIANCE ART COMPANY,
 Art Publishers, 62 West Broadway, New York.

Dept. C. Halley Book Co. 417 Dearborn, Chicago.

FREE If You Want a Pony Outfit

TO BOYS AND GIRLS

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY



We are going to give away some very handsome and valuable ponies and rigs to boys and girls who are willing to do us a favor. These are the finest we can buy, and are the genuine Shetland ponies that have become so famous as pets because of their kind disposition. Well trained, and easy to drive or ride. About 42 inches high; from 3 to 5 years old. An outfit includes pony, carriage and harness, or saddle and bridle. Every one is a beauty, and worth from \$250.00 to \$300.00, but you can get one FREE just for trying. The carriage is handsome, well built, has wicker top and bright running-gears, made especially to our order. The harness matches nicely—black leather, gold mountings.

Don't Send Any Money JUST HURRY. Write today, and say you want a pony outfit. Of course, the first one answering this advertisement stands the best chance. Every boy or girl writing us can get a prize. WRITE US A POSTAL TODAY.

FLORAL LIFE, Desk 24, Springfield, Ohio

Grand Baseball Outfit Free to Boys



This grand outfit contains 7 full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 in. long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thick and heavy and finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

A. M. PIPER, SECRETARY, 356 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

HALF-CENT PICTURES

World's Chronicle also offers its readers a book of 50 in four parts with accompaniment. 6 or more, 8c each.

OLD FAVORITE SONGS

Use Crayograph to secure the best effects in colored crayon drawing. Durable, with permanent and true colors. Box with eight colors ten cents.

Use Crayonart. Brilliant Oil Color Effects. Eight color boxes retail at five cents each. School Supply Dept., World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Have you ever used Outline Maps in your school? They increase the interest of the pupils in geography, history, etc. We publish map books containing 8 maps each, (on watercolor paper) 5c each. On orders for 10 or more books, one address, 3c each.

In answering advertisements kindly mention THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.



A Good Money Maker

This portable Vacuum House-cleaning machine will earn from \$25 to \$50 per day—expenses about \$6 00. Latest and best method for cleaning carpets, rugs, upholstery, draperies, etc., without removal from the house. Sucks up the dust into tanks in the wagon. In big demand the year 'round for homes, churches, theatres halls, stores, etc. A clean, legitimate, independent business, at good prices, netting from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year to hustling men with about \$3,000 capital.

Wagon Agents Wanted

If you don't care to buy, perhaps you can sell for us. Big commissions to live agents who can find customers for our wagon outfits. Particulars to those who mean business and can furnish references.

Some customers are operating as many as four outfits. Exclusive territory with practically no competition or risk. We help you get the business. Descriptive literature to responsible parties with necessary capital.

We also install stationary vacuum cleaning plants in residences and public buildings of all kinds.

AMERICAN AIR CLEANING CO., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Superfluous Hair Cure

A Well Known Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent hundreds of dollars in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars, free, to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All I ask is a 2c stamp for reply. Address MRS. CAROLINE OSGOOD, 135 M Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R. I.



The Hen That Lays is the Hen That PAYS

Pure S.C. White Leghorn eggs from my specially mated pen, 76c. for 15. Great layers, beautiful snow-white birds.

Arthur Longhurst, Box 206, Berwyn, Illinois

America's Business Hen

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn is a perfect egg machine. If you keep hens for eggs, send 75 cents for setting of 15 eggs. Orders filled promptly. Edwin Shepard, Harvey, Ill.



Greenbacks

Pack of \$1,376 Im't Confederate Bills and 2 presents 10c; 3 packs 25c. Send for a pack and show the boys what a WAD you carry.

C. A. Nichols, Jr., Box 58, Chilli, N. Y.

Kindly mention this paper in answering advertisements.



Address Perplexities only, Aunt Flexy, care of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Pontiac Building, Chicago. A book for best list of answers; fifty cents for best lot of original puzzles; received by May 16.

Rules to be observed: Write in ink and on but one side of paper. Write your name on every page; your address in full on one page. New puzzles must be accompanied by their answers. Non-observance of these rules precludes the possibility of winning prizes. Do not send "Cute Sayings" to Aunt Flexy.

Ksenia Tormala, 2347 County Road, Calumet, Mich., best answers to March 21. Ferris Jocelyn, Olivera, N. Y., best original puzzles.

ANSWERS TO MARCH 21.

39. Lake Winnebago. Key words: Beginning, walk, bake, noble.

40. G A S
G E N O A
S A N T A F E
G O A T E E
A F E A R
E E R Y

41. Dictionary.

42. 1. Meet, team. 2. Stab, bats. 3. Gnat, tang. 4. Time, emit. 5. Mar. ram. 6. Liar, rail. 7. Zeus, Suez. 8. Wolf, flow. 9. Lever, revel. 10. Tide, edit. 11. Stop, pots.



(TEN TO SEVENTEEN, by Josephine Daskam Bacon. Illustrated. 261 pp. Harper & Bros., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.)

This is a boarding-school diary, written by a girl of frank, practical mind, but at that age when all life seems a marvelous sentimental adventure. The "events" chronicle the affairs of the teachers as well as of the pupils, seen from the genuine school-girl point of view and expressed in the exaggerated language of that age. The incidents are unusually sprightly. But the charm of the stories lies in the telling and in the remarkable grasp of school-girl nature which the author has been able to express in them.

(JACK LORIMER'S CHAMPIONS, by Winn Standish. Illustrated. 300 pp. L. O. Page & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Boys and girls who are interested in high school athletics will enjoy the exploits of the Millvale High School students. They play good baseball and, indeed, their opponents in other summer sports, on land and water, find them no easy match. Captain Jack is a generous, manly fellow, and the group he gathers about him contains many fine boys and girls. Aside from the interest of legitimate athletic contests, additional excitement is furnished in a local feud between Jack's "Champions" and a crowd of "sports." The book is thoroughly American, and will appeal strongly to the wide-awake, active young people in whose lives athletics play so large a part.

BOYS FREE

This spaulding outfit absolutely free to any boy who will send 25 cents for our samples and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This SPAULDING SUIT is strong, well made and guaranteed. Any 100 letters you want for shirts front FREE. Address with 25 cents, Household Utility Co., 1021 Seventh Av., Altoona, Pa.



\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

WATCHES

By the Famous Loftis Credit System You Can Easily Own a Dainty Watch or a Stately Clock. A watch or clock as a present is always acceptable and as a gift for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries, etc., is most appropriate. We carry a full line of all standard makes and a guarantee is given with every purchase. Send for our handsome catalogue. We send on approval the goods you may select. If you like them, pay one-fifth of the price on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Write today for our illustrated catalogue



LOFTIS
BROS. & CO.

The Old Reliable Original Diamond and Watch
Credit House.
Dept. E. 266. 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Illinois.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE BOOK BUYERS' CLUB

By forming this club among our readers we have been able to secure for them discounts on books from the leading publishers in the country.

All **WORLD'S CHRONICLE** subscribers are eligible to membership. Write us asking the price of any book wanted, giving author's name, and name of publisher when possible. We will answer all such inquiries promptly and send list of membership books.

TO JOIN THE CLUB

The purchase of any book on the membership list makes you a member of the club. Membership is perpetual and there are no dues.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP

A member of **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE BOOK BUYERS' CLUB** may buy through the Club any book he wishes, securing thereon the lowest price the Club can obtain. The Club manager will upon request send to members the price of any book.
Address Manager Book Buyers' Club, World's Chronicle, Chicago.

Special Offer---Club Subscriptions

Balance of School Term 15 Cents

Beginning with this week's issue, we will send **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE**, in packages of ten or more copies to one address, until July 1st for 15 cents a copy. This will include our Classified **INDEX** to Volume XVII.

TEACHERS We shall publish many interesting special articles that will give you just the material wanted in your work.

Send order at once before supply of this week's issue is exhausted. If you can't collect the entire amount now, send part payment, and balance next week. **DON'T DELAY**

FREE TRIAL We will send to Teachers who ask us, enough copies for one week's trial use free to organize a club.

Special Club Order Blank.



Beginning with this week's issue, please send.....copies of **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE** until July 1st and charge 15 cents a copy.

Name.....School.....

Street address.....City.....State.....

Teacher's name.....Grade.....

Amount inclosed \$.....

The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SPECIAL OFFER PREMIUM FREE TAKE YOUR CHOICE

FOR ONLY 35 CENTS we will send THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE from the time your order is received, until **September 1st, 1908.**

Paper will be sent in single wrapper, and address changed as often as requested. Your choice of any Premium described on this page free, postpaid.



Giant Pansies

Mixed seeds. Over 50 ever-blooming prize varieties. All colors. A "Glit Edged" mixture. Seeds all fresh. Grown by a reliable seedsman. Pansies thrive best in a cool, moist but well drained soil, well enriched.

Flower Collection

Mixed seeds. 300 superb, easy growing varieties, including Asters, Pinks, Petunias, Coreopsis, Phlox, Sweet Williams, Zinnias, Nasturtiums, &c. All seeds hardy, reliable, and easy to grow. Planted as a border

they will make a brilliant mass of color and furnish many a handsome table bouquet. Your choice, either Pansies, Flower Collection, or any one of the following premiums, Free with each subscription.



Ten Pictures, 5 1/2 x 8. Attractive illustrations of industry and art, on fine enamel paper.

Six Colored Pictures, 7 1/2 x 9 1/2. Birds and Nature. Colored true to nature. Fine enamel paper.

Twelve Post Cards. The "Swastika," Good Luck Emblem. 5 colors.

Colored Stereoscopic Views. Set of six. Beautiful designs.

Old Favorite Songs, 50 songs with music.

Box School Crayon. "Crayonart." Eight colors in box.

Initial Pin. Handsome initial pin, substantially made, with raised letters.



Special Order Blank



Enclosed 35 Cents. Name Premium Wanted
Beginning with this week's issue, please send THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE until September 1, 1908, with premium, postpaid.

Name

Street address City State

Please send sample copy of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE to the following NEW NAME.

Name

Street City State

The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

BOYS!

who have used **The World's Chronicle** in school can make money working for us. Write for Confidential Terms on Subscriptions and good selling premiums.

BOYS!

HARPER'S

Books for Young Readers

The Best Spring Reading Before Summer Play Days

Adventures With Indians

Fully Illustrated

These stirring tales are told by W. O. Stoddard, Philip Verrill Mighles, Major G. B. Davis and others. Not only are they stories of ambush, battle, and adventure, but also suggest glimpses of Indian life and character, and the relations between white men and red. While the book is fiction, certain of the stories are largely fact and others are founded on actual incidents. Cloth.....\$.60

Harper's Electricity Book for Boys

Many Illustrations

This book, by Joseph H. Adams, will give boys a practical working knowledge of electricity. It tells how to make cells and batteries, switches and insulators, armatures, motors, and coils. It shows how easily experiments may be made with home-made appliances at small cost. All is told simply and clearly. Cloth.....\$1.75

Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys

Pictures and Diagrams

The best reading before the coming season's enjoyments that soon will be here. The author, Joseph H. Adams, gives clear directions how to make, build, or construct all sorts of things—wind-mills, aeroplanes, aquariums, ice-boats, skees, tree-huts, etc., etc. Camp-life, trapping, fishing, boating, and other recreations are dealt with in detail. The directions are wholly practical. Cloth.....\$1.75

Little Girl and Philip

Illustrations in Colors

By Gertrude Smith. It is the charming story of two children who live next door to each other, in houses exactly alike. "Little Girl" is sweet and lovable, mischievous and alert. Philip—who lives all alone with his grandfather—is good and clever, quaint and quiet. The story of what they do and say and think is a constant delight. Pictorial cloth cover. Net.....\$1.30

Wee Winkles and Her Friends

Illustrated

By Gabrielle E. Jackson. Another of the "Wee Winkles" books so popular with children. This new one tells of the dolls' school-room, and the little baby kittens, and of Jerry, the fire-engine horse. Love and care for animals is inculcated, but always in a charmingly incidental way, more efficacious than preaching. Cloth.....\$1.25

Favorite Fairy Tales

Specially Beautiful Pictures

Some of Peter Newell's most pleasing work is in this handsome book. The best fairy stories of all times, compiled on a plan altogether novel and original. The marginal decorations and other details of make-up render the volume uniform with the Peter Newell edition of "Alice in Wonderland." Full Japan vellum binding. Uncut edges, gilt top. Specially boxed. Price, net.....\$3.00

Harper & Bros., Publishers, New York

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

"A SAFE HIT"

When Mennen's was first introduced it made a hit immediately, and was then and is now specially recommended by physicians everywhere as perfectly pure and safe. It has proven a summer necessity, a boon for comfort of old and young.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

prevents and relieves Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful; in the nursery, indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

The Box
that lox



Chinese Cinnamon Vines.

A Marvel of Beauty and Fragrance. Its rapid growth, abundant, clean foliage, and modest, sweet-scented flowers, give it supremacy over all other climbers.



Oriental Gem OF THE Far East.

You want them to Shade and Beautify your Windows, Arbors, Walks, and Porches; and to enjoy the delightful perfume.

Once Planted Will Grow a Lifetime.

This beautiful, fragrant vine will grow 30 feet in a season. Grows in shade or sun. No insects ever trouble—no winter harms.

A Bonanza FOR Club Agents.

PRICE. One Strong Tuber, (from genuine Original Stock costing \$10. each)—boxed and postpaid only 10 cts. 5 for 25 cts. 25 for \$1.00. Every Tuber will grow.

Full directions, beautiful Colored Plate, Money Saving Seed Catalog, and unparalleled club-agents terms free with every order. You can make money.

If you will order 5 or more tubers at once, and promise to hand out 5 Seed Circulars, I will add free Three splendid Novelties in Veg. and Flower Seeds. You would be sorry to miss them I am sure.

A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.

New Potato Collection. EARLY SIX WEEKS.

This incomparable New Potato is a marvel in earliness, vigor and productiveness, and for a start is "worth its weight in gold." Extra strong grower, and delicious quality.



True
Seed.

Over
500
Bush.
Per
Acre.

Don't lose money planting old run out sorts—but plant this "King of All the Extra Earlies," for it is always a Money Maker. No progressive planter can afford to miss it.

SPECIAL. For only \$1.00 I will send 14 Selected Tubers of genuine Early Six Weeks Potato—and add free 7 packets—worth 80c.—of my grandest Veg. and Flower Seed Novelties. Don't miss them. Two Collections \$2. etc., etc. All sent by mail postpaid. No order filled under \$1.00, and none sold in bulk.

My Money Saving Seed Catalog—with unparalleled Club-agents terms—free with every order. It tells how you can easily make much money, and obtain desirable, useful Premiums free of cost.

A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.



WHEN YOU WERE
ENGAGED
THE YOUNG LADY
RECEIVED A BOX OF

Kayler's
ALMOST DAILY.

HOW OFTEN NOW DOES
YOUR WIFE RECEIVE A BOX
OF THESE UNSURPASSED &
DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS?

REPENT! BY PLACING
YOUR ORDER AT ANY OF

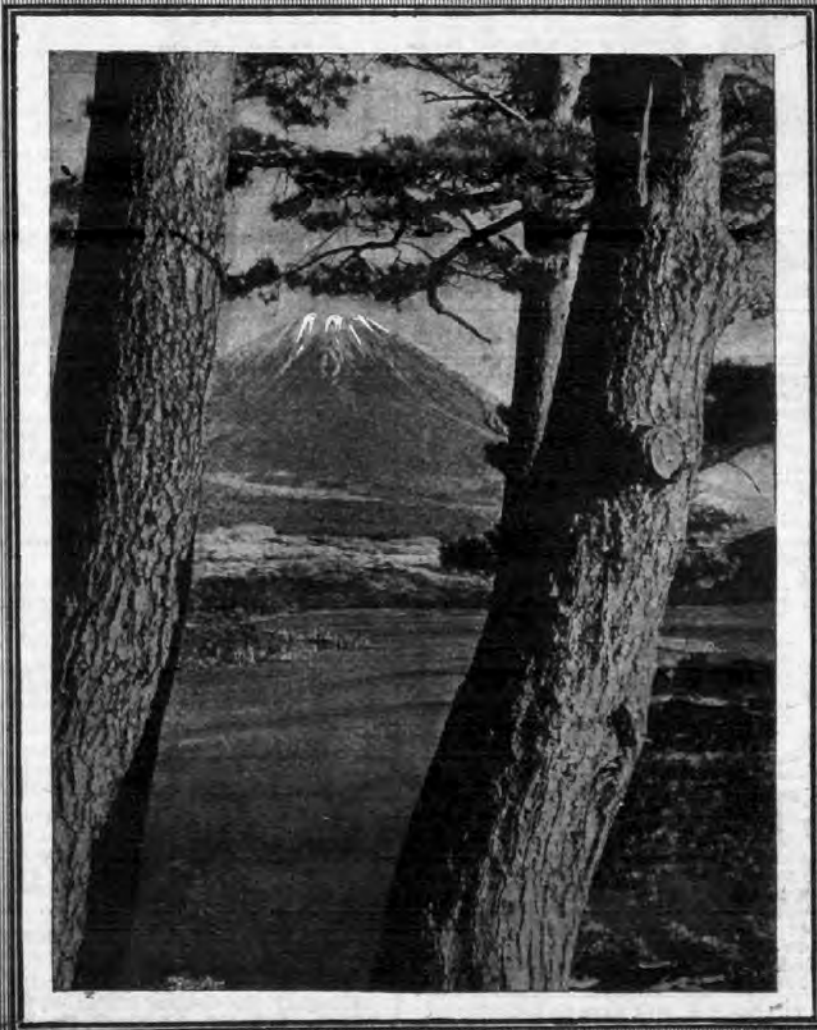
Kayler's RETAIL STORES,
OR WITH ANY OF OUR

AUTHORIZED SALES AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Grandford 2648

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



This Issue Contains Index of Volume XVII.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Patience and Mennen's" downders for the skin and complexion of those who lead an outdoor life. The continued daily use of

MENNEN'S
Borated Talcum
TOILET POWDER
will improve a poor complexion and preserve a good one. For vacation days Mennen's is a necessity and a comfort. It prevents and relieves Chafing, Sunburn and Prickly Heat. Aftershave and after bathing it is delightful. In the nursery it is indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. Sample free.

Mennen's San Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor.

Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper). Specially prepared for the nursery.
No Samples.



A Glowing Success



The **Bilhorn Folding School Organ** are indispensable for **Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies** and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices **Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

**HOME
STUDY**

THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.
The University of Chicago, Div. M Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BODUE SCHOOL,** 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.



SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through **Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency.** Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, **O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.**

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. **LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.**

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVIII NUMBER 5
HOLE NUMBER 433

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1908.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various headings.

- Page. **LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.**
- 67 Flight of Count Zeppelin's Airship.
 - 68 Baldwin, Farman, Wright Bros., Test Machines. Explorer Erichsen Loses Life in Greenland.
 - 69 Taft Notified of Nomination. Bryan Notified of Nomination. Acceptance Speeches.—A Comparison.
 - 70 Battle Fleet Reaches New Zealand. Senator Allison Dies. China Seizes Japanese Steamer.
 - 71 Ira D. Sankey Dies. News in a Nutshell.
 - 72 Census of Bird Islands Taken.
 - 73 Zig-Zag Journey in U. S.
 - 75 Calendar of Harvests for August.

PHYSIOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. SEASONS:
What season of the year is it where explorer Erichsen was lost? Does the weather there ever become like that around your home now? Why? 68

Of what mountain ranges do you think Catalina Island is properly a part?..... 70

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:
If these coal veins in Pennsylvania should become exhausted could any other states or countries supply a similar kind of coal?..... 75

What products are found on Mt. Washington which might be used in building this hotel?..... 76

AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries:
As he looked down from the deck of his airship what kind of fields do you think Count Zeppelin saw?..... 67

How many of the crops hurt in this storm would be damaged by a similar storm in your vicinity?..... 70

TRANSPORTATION:
What other islands beside the Samoan did the Battle Fleet pass on its journey from Honolulu? (Your geography map probably shows the route taken by steamers on this voyage)..... 70

If many farmers begin to use vehicles such as Jim Brown came to town in, what effect do you think it will have on country roads?..... 74

HISTORY. CIVICS. ETHICS:
What must either of the two men who made acceptance speeches secure in order to reach the Presidency? (Const. Art. 2, Sec. II, Amend. XII) 69

If you were on a board to arbitrate this difficulty between China and Japan, what is one of the things you would want to know? (Has one country a right to furnish aid to revolutionists in another? See Alabama affair during our Civil War.)..... 70

What can you do in your community to help preserve our birds of beautiful plumage?..... 72

COUNTRIES: Algeria, 71. Australia, 70. Austria-Hungary, 71. Central States, 69, 70, 71, 74. China, 70, 71. Cuba, 71. Denmark, 68. France, 68. Germany, 67, 71. Great Britain, 68, 71. Greenland, 68. Hawaii, 70. Italy, 71. Japan, 70. Middle Atlantic States, 71, 74. New England, 75. New Zealand, 70. Pacific States, 71, 73. Plateau States, 71. Samoan Islands, 70. Southern States, 75. Spain, 71. Switzerland, 67. Turkey..... 70

Conquering the Upper Seas.

CONSTANCE, SWITZ.—A sound like that of beating drums rises over the waters of Lake Constance, near the little town of Friedrichshafen, and above it rings the sound of a voice, "Cast off!"

The shackles that hold Count Zeppelin's cigar-shaped airship to its moorings on the lake are loosed, and with an easy motion that makes it seem like a living thing, the 2,000-pound mass of steel and wood and cloth rises into the air. Shouts burst from the throats of the hundreds of spectators on the shore; hands, hats and handkerchiefs wave in the air as the ship circles over the water, answering like a well-trained animal to every test its operator tries. Then its nose is turned about and it sails off toward the west.

Schaffhausen, forty miles to the west, is reached, and the guns of the old fortress there thunder out a greeting. The falls of the Rhine roar beneath this confident ship of the air. Following the curves of the river in a way that shows its wonderful obedience to the steering gear, the ship flies like a bird down the valley of the Rhine.

Past Strassburg, and the hands in the great cathedral clock tell of the good speed made. Mainz, the destination of the ship, is only one hundred miles beyond. If Gutenberg, who first invented type, were still in his native city, what a tale of victory by a brother inventor he would have to tell, when, at 11:30 at night Count Zeppelin brings his ship to earth 261 miles from the point he left at 6:30 in the morning.

But a swifter means of communication has been found since Gutenberg's day, and in a short time Friedrichshafen has the news by telegraph that the most remarkable flight in history has been successfully accomplished. Late in the night of August 4

the ship's nose is turned about again, and pointed back toward Lake Constance. Quietly it sails over sleeping villages and shorn rye fields. The chill darkness of the night passes into morning, and, at 6:30, the roofs of Stuttgart come into view.

Thus far all has gone well, and, wishing to put his ship to the severest test, Count Zeppelin sends it up, up over the hills, till the mists almost hide it, at a height of 6,000 feet. Bravo! the ship has answered to

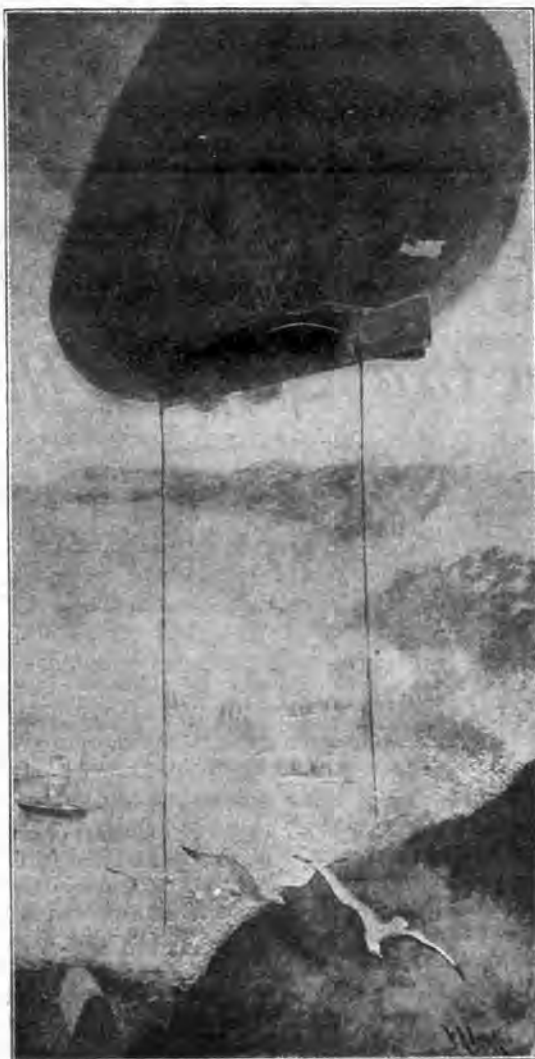
every command and comes down to its traveling level and starts on its way. Soon, however, its speed slackens, and it is found that one of the motors is out of order. Its long upward flight into the rare air has reduced the gas in the cigar-shaped bag, too.

It is only seventy-five miles from the end of the journey, but Count Zeppelin is more anxious to have his ship thoroughly repaired than to make haste to complete his journey. The car is lowered and brought to earth to await the arrival of mechanics.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, while the mechanics are at work, the clouds roll up heavy and black over the Alps to the south. A wind springs up that sweeps through the ship's rigging, rocking the great bag and scattering the workmen's tools. Over goes a dish of benzine. A spark from somewhere lights in it, a blaze flares up and a tremendous report rings out. The gas bag has exploded. At the same moment the wind seizes it and sweeps it off, a whirling, fiery mass.

Overwhelmed with distress, Count Zeppelin sees his loved and almost priceless treasure carried up, sees the motors and the heavier material crash to earth, while the remainder, in flames, goes floating away on the gale.

Thousands of persons are waiting at Friedrichshafen for the triumphant return of the airship



"Up, up, over the hills, till the mists almost hide it."

when a man from a local newspaper rushes up and fastens a telegram to the bulletin board. Some one begins to read the notice aloud. Suddenly he breaks into a cry, "The balloon has burned up!" The crowd listens, first in amazed silence, then, exchanging comments of sympathy for the disappointed inventor, breaks up.

Count Zeppelin's airship, which was thus destroyed in the midst of its triumph, was valued at \$125,000. While it was being burned, Privy Councilor Lewald was on his way to present a check amounting to this sum to Count Zeppelin, upon his return. [This amount had been granted the inventor by the German Government as a reward for the years of service he had given to aerial navigation in the interest of the Fatherland. The Government had agreed to buy the airship if it proved capable of a continuous flight for twenty-four hours.

As the news of the disaster spread gifts of money by the dozen began pouring in on the count until enough were received to build several airships.

Undaunted by his disaster, Count Zeppelin immediately gave orders for the building of a new airship, to be the fifth he has constructed.

Count Zeppelin's test has been one of several recent experiments which show remarkable progress in aerial navigation. Capt. Thomas C. Baldwin's mil-

itary airship in the United States has withstood all the tests required of it by the Government and, having done so, has become the property of the signal corps of the United States army.

In France, Mr. Farman's aeroplane has taken a large money prize by circling a course a mile and a half in circumference, and another prize for remaining in the air a little over twenty minutes, during which time it covered eleven miles. These feats are the best on record for aeroplanes. The success of the Wright Brothers aeroplane, now in France, is the talk of the country, and it has just been announced that Wilbur Wright will compete for the \$50,000 prize offered by the London *Daily Mail* to the aeronaut who shall make the flight from London to Manchester in one day, in a machine heavier than air.

Connecting Links. CORRELATING HISTORY AND CIVICS: 1. Just 101 years before Count Zeppelin followed the winding of the Rhine, another kind of ship made her first trip up the Hudson. Whose ship was it? 2. How did the invention of the ship that went up the Hudson help to make states out of the vast country along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers? 3. Tell how the invention of Gutenberg helped bring about the invention of the two kinds of ships we have talked about. 4. How did Gutenberg's invention make it easier for the people to govern themselves? 5. How did the invention of the Hudson River boat make it easier for the people to govern themselves? 6. Do you think such ships as Count Zeppelin's give us better governments? Why do you think as you do?

Caught in the Grip of the Arctic



On an ice floe

COPENHAGEN, DEN.—Three men, two Danes and an Eskimo, had gone out from the explorers' camp on the northeastern coast of Greenland. One of the men was Mylius Erichsen, commander of the expedition which had been sent out by the Danish Government to explore and chart that unknown part of the vast ice-covered island. The sledge bounded from one ice hummock to another as the dogs tugged along. The party had taken little food with them, expecting to go only a short distance out from the coast.

Without warning, one of the terrible blinding Arctic snow storms swept down upon them. Crouching in the hollows between the ice ridges they listened to the howling of the winds, and then to the terrifying booming that told them that the shore ice was breaking away. They could see nothing, but presently they felt the ice under them move and knew they were being blown out to sea. How large the

cake was on which they were floating they had no means of knowing, or of how fast they were traveling. The food they had lasted but a short time, and when the storm ceased they were far out at sea. Then the wind shifted and the floe was blown back to shore. But the long exposure to hunger and bitter cold had been too much for Erichsen and his Danish companion. They could not reach the camp. The Eskimo managed to crawl back with the dreadful news, but was so exhausted and frozen that he died almost immediately.

Erichsen's work had, until the time of the accident, been successful. Whether or not he carried out his plan to cross the ice-cap of Greenland at its widest part, where it forms an immense ice dome, rising thousands of feet above the sea, is not known. Only one man has ever crossed Greenland. Nansen in 1888 made the trip, but in the island's narrowest part at the southern end.

Shall The People Rule?

Key Note of Bryan's Speech.

Roosevelt Policies Should Be Carried Out.

Key Note of Taft's Speech.

CINCINNATI, O.—It was called "Taft Day" here and it certainly was. The cheers that went up from the river bottom section of old Cincinnati, where the Taft home is, were heard on the hilltops all around. It was a testimonial to a friend and neighbor as much as to the man who is to lead the Republican party in the coming battle, for there were many Democrats on the committee of arrangements.

In every window hung a Taft picture; from every building, bunting, flags and Taft banners floated, and the man, woman, or child without an American flag, a Taft badge, or a strip of red, white and blue ribbon on was a rarity.

The Taft home is down near the river, in a section now almost wholly given up to business and factories. On one side is a great selling house, and, towering over the old house and its grassy grounds on the other, is an enormous factory from the windows of which hundreds of girls and men looked down and waved flags and handkerchiefs at the smiling man who was being notified that he was the Republican's choice for President. Out in front of the wide, long porch of the house a platform was built and upon this the notification committee gathered and from here Judge Taft made his speech of acceptance to the thousands who crowded the lawn and filled the streets.

The Acceptance Speeches—A Comparison.

Speeches of acceptance, like the speeches of the temporary and permanent chairmen in the nomination conventions, are written to be read by the voters as well as spoken to them. Between the nominating conventions and the opening of the active campaign in the fall there is a period of quiet while the opposing forces are preparing for battle, and the speeches and letters of acceptance serve to keep alive an interest in the coming struggle. The spectacles that go with the official notifications of the candidates keep up the enthusiasm of the voters, and enthusiasm is the life of popular government.

In their speeches of acceptance the candidates usually take their party platforms for texts and tell the people more clearly what the platform means, what their strong points are and what are the weak ones of their opponents. "The Roosevelt policies shall be continued," was the keynote of Judge Taft's speech. Those who listened to his words heard in them the trained lawyer and judge speak. His speech was long, so long that because of the intense heat of the day he delivered but part of it. During the past ten years, said Judge Taft, the country has passed through a period of great prosperity, and during that time many abuses have crept in. Theodore Roosevelt

LINCOLN, NEB.—The sun, as he thrust his head above the horizon and looked down on the housetops of Lincoln on August 13th, was greeted with the boom of a cannon. Another and another boom followed until a salute of forty-six guns had been fired—one for every state in the Union. The sounds had scarcely died away when the bands began to play and, as if by magic, the streets were filled with people in their Sunday best. From Lincoln there runs a trolley line out to Fairview, the home of William Jennings Bryan, and it was a large harvest of nickels that the conductors of this line reaped. Before the breakfast hour had come at the Bryan home, the lawns and the roadway were aswarm with people who wanted to see the home of the nominee.

All the day before and all night the trains had been pouring visitors by the thousands into the city and the gaily decked town was a hubbub of noise and shouts. This, too, like the Taft notification, was a non-partisan affair in part. Republican state officials, from Governor Sheldon down, joined to do honor to the man the Democrats have chosen for their leader.

The ceremonies began with a luncheon at which the guests of honor were Mr. Bryan and John W. Kern. After the luncheon Mr. Bryan was driven to the state capitol where the notification ceremonies were held.

set himself to reform these abuses and his methods, said the Judge, have proved effective. Then point by point he took up the various laws that have been passed and those for which Mr. Roosevelt has been working. He argued that those passed had done the work for which they were intended, and that if the proposed measures were carried out the problems before the nation would be solved.

Mr. Bryan's speech was, in some sense, a reply to the speech of Judge Taft. If abuses have crept in during the past ten years it must have been the fault of the Republican party, he argued; for it has been the party in power. Republicans, he said, are not of one mind as to the kind of reforms that should be carried out. Some would have no reforms at all. The Democratic party, said Mr. Bryan, proposes the only practical way to bring about the correction of abuses; it proposes to make changes in the government that will give the people more power.

The Democratic party, said Judge Taft, proposes to make changes for the sake of changes. The prosperity of the country under Republican rule, he said, shows its policies have been correct and that it is the party that should be intrusted with the work of carrying on the reforms begun by President Roosevelt.

Teachers Who Subscribe for THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE are entitled to a FREE TRIAL of the paper in their classes. Send for blank and full particulars. WORLD'S CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.

Uncle Sam's Jackies Face "Roaring Forties."

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The American supply ship, *Culgoa*, slipped into the island dotted harbor of Auckland on the evening of August 7th. She had made a quick run from Honolulu and was to await the arrival of the *Battle Fleet*. In the morning she received a wireless message from the fleet which said:

"Yesterday and today, Aug. 6 and 7, there was a fresh breeze to moderate gale with a rough sea. This morning the weather is heaviest encountered since leaving Hampton Roads. The ships are pitching heavily. A portion of the wireless apparatus was knocked down at 8 a. m. We are 360 miles from Auckland."

When the fleet arrived on the following day Auckland was filled with New Zealanders who had come to welcome Uncle Sam's jackies.

After leaving Honolulu the fleet had sailed direct for the Samoan Islands and then on to New Zealand, and the sailors were glad of shore leave after the long trip. Within a day's ride of Auckland is the famous Hot Lake district. Here the earth rumbles and trembles and steam oozes from the ground on each side of the railway track. The little village, Houto, is

half hidden in clouds of steam that burst from the great lake upon the banks of which it is situated. To this region thousands of people from all parts of the Southern Pacific come to bathe in the springs, for their health, and there are great bath houses containing pools of hot, bad-smelling water.

A week was spent by the fleet in Auckland and, upon leaving, Admiral Sperry sent a note of thanks to the Governor, Lord Plunket, for the kind treatment given the men and officers by the New Zealanders. As you read this the *Battle Fleet* is tossing on the waters of the Tasman Sea and fighting the stiff gales of the Roaring Forties.

Connecting Links. CORRELATING GEOGRAPHY:
1. Will the "Roaring Forties" help or hinder the fleet in its voyage to Australia? (Consult your wind map.) 2. Why are these winds called the "Roaring Forties"? (Notice this latitude on your map.) 3. Do you think they make New Zealand wetter or dryer? Why? 4. Which side of the islands do they affect the most? Why? 5. Have we any wind movements in our northern Hemisphere like the "Roaring Forties"? 6. Do you think the sailors found it hot in Auckland on August 8th, as it was in the United States? Why?

"Father of Senate" Dies



DEBUQUE, IA.—Public men throughout the country mourned the death of the "Father of the Senate," when Senator William B. Allison died at his home in this city, Aug. 4.

Senator Allison entered political life before the Civil War. He was a delegate from Iowa to the convention that nominated Lincoln for President, and, later, Stanton, Sumner, Blaine, Garfield and Logan were among his comrades and collaborators. He, Blaine and Garfield, three fast friends, entered congress on the same day, Dec. 3, 1863. From that time until the day of his death, Mr. Allison's influence on the legislation of his country was strong. In 1873 he entered the Senate where he served continuously until his death. His forte lay in financial matters, and three times he refused the secretaryship of the Treasury. For nearly twenty years he had been the head of the committee on appropriations during Republican administrations, and probably no man who ever had part in that work held more completely the confidence of both houses of Congress.

Senator Allison was past seventy-nine years old. His boyhood was spent on the farm where he was born, near Perry, Ohio, in 1829. He went to school at Allegheny College, in Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve College, in Ohio, at both of which he won high honors. He was of a cautious temperament and retiring disposition, facts which probably

stood in the way of his holding more conspicuous offices. His integrity and sound judgment, however, won him the highest respect, and his kindness and loyalty made him many fast friends.

CHINESE SEIZE ANOTHER JAPANESE SHIP

CHANGCHAU, CHINA.—A steamer bearing the Japanese flag made her way through the crowd of Chinese junks, trading steamers and ponderous sailing vessels to her anchorage. The steamer had no more than made fast when she was boarded by Chinese customs officers and taken possession of. Her officers protested, but the Chinese would not heed them and proceeded to search the ship. In the ship's hold were found 10,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges.

When the Japanese merchants heard of the seizure of the steamer they protested, saying that the arms and ammunition belonged to them. The Chinese, however, refused to give up the cargo, on the ground that it was intended for Chinese insurgents.

The merchants threaten to make another international question out of the incident, as was done when China seized the *Tatsu Maru* last February. (W. C., March 14, March 28.)

Forest fires still rage in northwest Canada (W. C., Aug. 8.) Contributions to the amount of \$90,000 had been contributed to the relief fund, Aug. 16.

IRA D. SANKEY PASSES AWAY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—“Ira D. Sankey is dead.” This news that flashed across the wires on Friday of last week brought a sense of personal loss to hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world. “I knew him;” “Yes, I have heard him sing;” “His voice thrilled and charmed me,” said men and women everywhere to one another. And in churches and missions throughout the world his famous hymn, “The Ninety and Nine,” was sung in his memory. Mr. Sankey became engaged in religious work when a young man, and during the Civil War he was known as the “preacher soldier.” The idea of devoting his life to work of this kind did not take possession of him until he met D. L. Moody at a Y. M. C. A. convention in Indianapolis, in 1870. Mr. Moody, then just beginning his great work of preaching, heard the young man sing. Going up to him after the service, he said, “You must come with me. I can’t do this work without you.” Sankey came, and for thirty years the two men sang and preached. In 1870 Moody and Sankey went to Great Britain on a preaching tour. Their work was a success and for a time it seemed that all England was battling its way to the great Spurgeon Tabernacle, London, where the meetings



Ira D. Sankey.

were held. Queen Victoria and other members of the royal family were among those who crowded the tabernacle.

In the library of the Sankey home stands a little organ. This instrument is the one used by Sankey on his travels and in composing his famous hymns. Wherever he went the organ accompanied him. With it he had led the singing of a handful of rough miners in a Western mining camp and the great throng of twenty thousand voices that filled the Agricultural Hall in London. Battered by its many miles of traveling, the yellow ivory keys worn thin as a wafer, it was Mr. Sankey's dearest treasure. During the blindness that has accompanied his closing years one of Mr. Sankey's chief pleasures has been to be led to its bench and with his fingers wandering over its worn keys call forth the melodies and memories of the years of his active service.

Mr. Sankey was sixty-eight years old at the time of his death. Of his hymnbook, “The Gospel Hymns,” over 75,000,000 copies have been sold, from which he derived a royalty of \$500,000, all of which he gave away, a large portion of it to the great religious educational schools established by Mr. Moody at Northfield, Mass.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Constitution Falls to Bring Peace.—The granting of a constitution in Turkey has not created political peace. The “Young Turks” say that the Sultan, in appointing the new Ministers of War and Marine, exceeded his constitutional powers and in the trouble that has ensued the Grand Vizier and his new cabinet have resigned. It is reported, also, that on the 30th of July an attempt was made by a man, apparently hired for the purpose, to kill the Sultan. The Sultan's life was saved by the steel coat of mail which he always wears under his clothing.

Earthquake in Algeria.—The city of Constantine, Algeria, perched on a high table land, was a scene of wild confusion last week. Earthquakes shook the table and the people rushed into the narrow streets in terror and ran pell mell through the gates and down upon the plain. Several persons were killed and a number injured.

Deep Waterway Convention.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, has been invited to speak at the deep waterway convention to be held Chicago Oct. 7, 8 and 9. It is reported that more than 3,000 delegates from states interested in water transportation will attend the convention.

Noted Temperance Worker Dies.—Mrs. Eliza Daniel Stewart, widely known among temperance workers as “Mother Stewart,” died at her home in Hicksville, O., Aug. 7. Mrs. Stewart was ninety-two years old. For fifty years she had devoted a large part of her time to the work of charity and temperance.

No Rise in Rates.—It is announced that the Eastern railroads have given up their purpose of raising freight rates, and consequently manufacturers have abandoned their efforts to secure a conference with the railway officials. (W. C., Aug. 8.)

The Sante Fe Railroad Company has been fined \$7,000 by the United States District Court at Chicago for granting rebates to the United States Sugar Company and the Land Company of Garden City, Kans.

The new year book of the Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that many impurities are being daily consumed in prepared foods. Pepper, it says, is often adulterated with ground olive stones and, in some instances, the Department has found as high as 40 per cent. powdered rock in celery seed.

The State Department has sent to the United States Consul at Canton \$2,000 to be spent toward the relief of sufferers from recent storms and floods in China. The money was turned over to the Department of State by the American Red Cross Society.

A subterranean chamber, which is said to be the most beautiful in the world, has just been opened to visitors in the Karst Mountains, near Trieste, Aus-Hun. It is 800 feet long and its domelike roof is 460 feet high.

Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuba's minister to the United States, has sailed for Europe. He will visit Italy, Spain, and Germany for the purpose of interesting emigrants in going to Cuba, when laborers are needed.

A school of barracuda has recently appeared off the coast of San Francisco. Numbers swim up the coast each morning at high tide and at ebb tide many are left stranded. Barracuda are semi-tropical fish that seldom appear so far north. It is supposed that these have been driven in shore by a large school of whales that have been sporting in the vicinity.

The War Department has ordered six troops of Colorado cavalry to the Navajo Indian reservation, where it is feared that the Utes are trying to incite the Navajos to rebel. The Indians are dissatisfied, saying that white men are stealing their grazing lands and water holes.

Our Front Page Picture is a reproduction of one of a series of remarkable photographs of the Orient. It shows Fuji Yama, Japan's sacred mountain and Lake Motosu. Taken by H. G. Ponting, F. R. G. S.

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD—Business Manager.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

LEWIS A. CONVIS—Editor

ELSIE GRIDLEY,
GEORGE A. PRIDE, } Associate Editors
MAUD GRIDLEY, }

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown three week after money is received by change of date on address label.

Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER MARCH 4, 1909, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

*It's the songs that ye sing and the smiles
ye wear,
That's a-making the sun shine
everywhere.—Riley.*

PUTTING PEOPLE ON THE SCHOOLROOM GLOBE.

IT is with a feeling of much pleasure that we hand our readers this number of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, containing our classified index of Volume XVII. We are firm believers in what some writer has called "divine discontent"; pleased with past achievement, not satisfied with it. One of the chief sources from which we derive pleasure in looking over this index is the wide variety of places and topics that have been touched in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE during the past six months.

In the publication of a newspaper for school use, there is little or no difficulty in getting material touching the great nations of the world; the task lies in so widening the news gathering facilities of the paper as to take in the countries about which little is printed, but to which the geographies devote considerable space and about which it is important to know. These places are the most interesting in the world and are the ones that do most to awaken the interest of the boy or girl in his study. The account of the native tribe in Portuguese West Africa that always kept on his grave the camera of the newspaper man who came to visit them and died in their land has enough in it to arouse a geography class to an intense interest in the whole continent of Africa. No matter how often the camera was carried off by wild beasts the tribe sought it out in the jungle and brought it back. Stories as interesting as this appear by the dozen in Volume XVII.

The principle followed in arranging our index is to place within easy reach of teachers and pupils the rich mine of news information upon geography, history, civics, etc., contained in each volume. To do this successfully each article must be analyzed and classi-

fied under one or more heads, so that even though the main point in the article has been forgotten, the teacher may still be able to locate it quickly by some of the incidents told in connection with it.

The subjects of government, congress, politics, etc., are treated fully in the index. The movement of committees, the work of the Cabinet officers, the operations of the courts, excitement and philosophy of political campaigns, are all placed within easy reach of the teacher who has kept her file of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLES. With the index at hand you have a wealth of material on every great subject in which you wish to interest your pupils.

To those who have not used THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE in their school work, or who have failed to keep their copies of the magazine, the index will serve as a forecast of the good things to come. We are pleased, not satisfied, and we expect to increase still further our news gathering facilities, our ability to furnish our readers with what the best minds of the world are saying on the world's business, and our ability to make definite and accurate the news we print.

THE CENSUS OF OUR BIRD ISLANDS.

Imagine setting out to count all the birds in your town. What a task! But that is what the Audubon Society has just done on the nineteen bird islands off the coast of Louisiana. These islands were given to the Society by the Federal and State governments as a place of refuge for our sea birds. At the time of the gift the sea birds of the Gulf were almost extinct—killed that their bright feathers might adorn some woman's hat.

The census of the Society shows that 62,000 birds have been added to the islands' population this summer. Most of these are laughing gulls. Next in number come Louisiana herons, the royal cots and Foster's terns and black swimmers. Some varieties are almost extinct. There are only twenty-five snow herons left and twenty-two black-crowned night-herons. The Society hopes to save these and other varieties.

TENEMENT STREETS.

Why are some streets so different?

The kittens all are long and thin.

I think they have more flowers there,

But broken things to grow them in.

Why do they like the house so high,

And such a little of the ground?—

And do you think they ever see

The moon before it's old and round?

Why won't I like to play there too?—

With all the funny things to eat,—

And all the little carts with bells,

And children dancing in the street?

And if I can't, then why do they

Stay out the whole of evening?—

Why do they always seem to have

Just not enough of everything?

Why won't you come? Why can't I go?

It isn't fair! What makes it so,

If they don't like it?—Don't you know?

Why do you always never know?

—Josephine Preston Peabody in Harper's Weekly.

The World's Chronicle

JANUARY 4, TO JUNE 13, 1908

ABBREVIATIONS of States and Countries are the same as those used in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. When the subject of a section is used in the title of an article the initial letter only is used, as H., Harriman; B. F., Battle Fleet, etc.

THE PRINCIPLE FOLLOWED in arranging this index is to place within easy reach of teachers and pupils the rich mine of news information upon geography, history, civics, etc., contained in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE; the common school room classifications of subjects have accordingly been used. Special attention is called to the following features: 1. Following the titles of many articles will be found matter in parenthesis, giving a brief statement of subjects treated, or additional matter to be found in the article. 2. Under the heading CITIES, have been indexed the descriptions of the cities in the Zig-Zag Journeys. 3. GOVERNMENT: Under this heading has been collected news bearing upon the work, of the departments of the Federal government, and of State and Municipal government. 4. Special sections are devoted to news pertaining to Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Coal, Iron and Steel, Gold and Silver, Copper.

NOTE: To those who wish to bind their copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE a title page will be sent on application. Index may be removed by loosening fasteners in center of paper.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|--|--|--|
| ABYSSINIA: | | | | | |
| Government, People: | A. salt money | 447 | | | |
| | German expedition visits King Warriors attack Somaliland town | 446 | | | |
| | 92 | | | | |
| Transportation: | King rides in automobile | 153 | | | |
| ADVENTURE AND RESCUE, Stories of. (See also Animal Stories, Airships and Balloons.) | | | | | |
| | Buried alive in a Nevada mine | 7, 18, 94 | | | |
| | Coal miners have wild ride down shaft | 366 | | | |
| | Crew of St. Cuthbert rescued from burning ship | 184 | | | |
| | Dr. Grenfell drifts to sea on ice floe | 597 | | | |
| | Lions attack cattle in drive across Rhodesia | 607 | | | |
| | Newfoundland sealer crushed by ice pack | 492 | | | |
| | Newsboy carried to Naples by mistake | 152 | | | |
| | Oil ship uses cargo to quell waves | 517 | | | |
| | Wireless saves burning ship | 361 | | | |
| | Yankton searches for Crusoes on Galapagos Islands | 297 | | | |
| AFGHANISTAN: | | | | | |
| Government, People: | Mountain tribesmen raid Hindu caravans | 297 | | | |
| Physiography, Climate: | Mohmands driven from Mt. strongholds | 519 | | | |
| AFRICA, ACROSS, BY AUTOMOBILE | | 224 | | | |
| AFRICA: See Countries of Cities. | | | | | |
| AIRSHIPS AND BALLOONS: | | | | | |
| | Aerial navigation, Progress in | 259 | | | |
| | Deutsche-Archdeacon heavier-than-air prize won by French aeronaut | 82 | | | |
| | Knabenshue's A. drops 10,000 feet | 565 | | | |
| | Morrell's A. wrecked in mid-air | 565 | | | |
| | Swedish army balloon crosses Baltic | 466 | | | |
| | Wright Bros. experiment on N. Car. coast | 550 | | | |
| | Wright Bros. patent aeroplane in Eng. | 259 | | | |
| | Wright Bros. ready for government tests | 583 | | | |
| ALASKA: | | | | | |
| Physiography, Climate: | Snow blocks auto racers | 440 | | | |
| Products, Industries: | Caribou, million cross Klondike | 400 | | | |
| | Miners at Fairbanks strike | 210 | | | |
| | Seal, Canadian hunters ask protection for | 418 | | | |
| | Turnip proves A. farming value | 270 | | | |
| | Transportation: Royal Northwest Mounted Police make long trip with mail | 569 | | | |
| Government, People: | Gov. Haggard complains of traveling saloons | 50 | | | |
| | U. S. asked to give each Eskimo herd of reindeer | 32 | | | |
| | School life in A. | 472 | | | |
| ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION: | | | | | |
| | Exposition sends invitations to Roosevelt, Grey and Laurier | 551 | | | |
| | U. S. Senate provides exhibit for A. Y. P. | 184 | | | |
| ALDRICH BILL: See Currency Bills. | | | | | |
| ALGERIA: | | | | | |
| Physiography, Climate: | Drought affects wheat crop and sheep pasturage | 609 | | | |
| Products, Industries: | Heavy oil and olive crop reported | 146 | | | |
| ALLISON, SENATOR W. M. B. CELEBRATES 79TH BIRTHDAY | | 258 | | | |
| AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOC. See Currency Bills. | | | | | |
| "AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH" TRANSLATED INTO CROATIAN | | 424 | | | |
| AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. See Labor. | | | | | |
| AMERICAN SAILORS, TRIBUTE TO, SCATTERED ON N. J. WATERS | | 601 | | | |
| AMUNDSEN, CAPT. ROALD, TO STUDY OCEAN CURRENTS | | 386 | | | |
| ANDERSEN, HANS, HOUSE OF, REMODELED | | 521 | | | |
| ANGOLA: See Port. W. Africa. | | | | | |
| ANIMALS: Stories of, and Notes about. | | | | | |
| | Bear's love of honey costs life | 324 | | | |
| | Bees chase Australian hunter | 522 | | | |
| | Birds or plumage, Sale of, prohibited by Gt. Brit. | 602 | | | |
| | Deer, largest in Wis. shot | 6 | | | |
| | Eagle captured for Wyo. State Normal by ranchman | 554 | | | |
| | Elephant, Chasing a "rogue," in Ceylon jungle | 537 | | | |
| | Elephants stampeded by oil tank explosion | 474 | | | |
| | Some Feathered Acrobats | 443 | | | |
| | Wild cats killing off Me. deer | 249 | | | |
| | Wolves tree Canadian trapper | 492 | | | |
| ANTARCTIC REGIONS: | | | | | |
| | Antarctic continent, Evidences of, discovered | 608 | | | |
| | Flora and fauna of South Polar region | 243 | | | |
| | Gt. Brit. provides special postage stamps for A. R. | 343 | | | |
| | Nimrod returns from Shackleton expedition | 322 | | | |
| | Shackleton expedition to try for South Pole by auto | 243 | | | |
| ARABIA: | | | | | |
| Products, Industries: | Yemen coffee, only, is mocha, decides | | | | |
| | U. S. Dept. of Agri. | 551 | | | |
| Transportation: | Holy Carpet goes part way to Mecca by rail | 325 | | | |
| ARCTIC REGIONS: | | | | | |
| | Athabaska River, To Arctic by row boat | 422 | | | |
| | North Polar region climate changing | 418 | | | |
| | Peary announces trip | 210 | | | |
| | Peary to sail July 1 | 601 | | | |
| | Polar Conference held at Brussels | 466, 583 | | | |
| ARGENTINA: | | | | | |
| Physiography, Climate: | Drought and locusts absent from fields | 27 | | | |
| | Storm at Bahía Blanca kills 5,000,000 bu. of wheat | 27 | | | |
| Products, Industries: | Corn, Bumper crop predicted | 267 | | | |
| | Corn crop partial failure | 570 | | | |
| | Forests of A. to supply Bolivia-Chili Ry. with ties | 160 | | | |
| | Wheat crop outlook good. (Arg. farm life and farmers) | 27 | | | |
| | Wheat shipments, falling off in shipments of, affects Chicago market | 556 | | | |
| Transportation: | Poor steamer service with U. S. hurts trade | 570 | | | |
| Government, People: | Arg. grows wealthy | 570 | | | |
| | Commission of scientists appointed to fight locusts | 27 | | | |
| | Gt. Brit. asked for Falkland Islands | 398 | | | |
| | Navy greets Battle Fleet | 496 | | | |
| | ARNOLD, BION J., SKETCH OF | 355 | | | |
| ASIA: See Countries of Cities. | | | | | |
| ASQUITH, HERBERT HENRY, SKETCH OF | | 483 | | | |
| ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEAN: (See Battle Fleet Cruise. From Sea to Sea. Government—Navy Dept.) | | | | | |
| | Atlantic S. S. lines agree to uniform rates | 210 | | | |
| | Crew of Cymric rescues crew of St. Cuthbert | 184 | | | |
| | Dutch steamer meets meteor shower | 361 | | | |
| | Holland-American line ship, with shopper's arcade, launched | 361 | | | |
| | Lusitania breaks Transatlantic record | 566 | | | |
| | Newsboy crosses A. by mistake | 152 | | | |
| | North Ger. Lloyd to build two liners | 178 | | | |
| | Transatlantic travel increases (Statistics) | 2 | | | |
| | White Star Line to build two largest steamers in world | 514 | | | |
| AUSTRALIA: | | | | | |
| Physiography, Climate: | Antarctic Continent, Evidence of, | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|
| discovered | 608 | ship's destruction | 184 | dike | 400 |
| Bush fires in Victoria caused by high temperature | 210 | <i>Transportation:</i> Dutch steamer, Ocean, meets meteor shower | 361 | Gas field opened in eastern C. | 32 |
| Sea Winds bring relief to N. S. W. farmers | 267 | Train loaded with pilgrims wrecked on way to Belg. shrine | 567 | Gold struck on Vancouver Island | 270 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Bees chase A. hunter | 522 | <i>Government, People:</i> Belg. may annex Kongo | 297 | Hay crop of Ont. short, raises price of cheese | 360 |
| Coal and petroleum shale field, Company formed to develop | 538 | Leopold asked by Gt. Brit. to give up Kongo | 262 | Lumbering camp closed by U. S. hard times | 580 |
| Dairies and vineyards of N. S. W. welcome rainclouds | 267 | BIOGRAPHY: See Character Sketches. | | Sheep instead of cattle raising urged by Minister of Agri. | 518 |
| Rabbit fence 2,000 miles long built to protect crops | 423 | BIRDS: See Animal Stories. | | Trappers treed by wolves | 492 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Ry. built to N. S. W. oil and coal field | 538 | BLANCHARD, C. J., "CONQUERING THE MIGHTY COLORADO" | 515 | <i>Transportation:</i> Railways lay off men | 434 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> N. S. W. imports domestic servants | 2 | "BLIND TOM," Death of | 601 | Row boat trip across C. to Arctic | 422 |
| A. Interests to be furthered by visit of Am. Battle Fleet | 324 | BOLIVIA: | | Royal Northwest Mounted Police make 80 day trip across snow with mail | 569 |
| AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Nature's wall about La Paz | 398 | <i>Government, People:</i> Alaska-Yukon Exposition sends Earl Grey and Premier Laurier invitation | 551 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> How flood plain of Danube holds nation together | 211 | <i>Transportation:</i> Bolivia-Chili Ry. to be supplied with ties from Arg. forests | 160 | C. opens first mint | 82 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Ry. up Tyrol Mountains opened | 601 | Bolivian Gov. and Chili Ry. agree not to build in same territory | 398 | Children's Farm Home Assoc. in New Brunswick | 90 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Diamond jubilee of Franz Joseph celebrated | 534 | BORDERING THE ATLANTIC WITH CANALS | 19 | Manitoba buys telephone system | 32 |
| Jubilee postage stamps issued | 279 | BOYERTOWN MOVING PICTURE THEATER DISASTER | 50 | Plains of Abraham to be made national park | 158 |
| BALKAN STATES: | | BRAZIL: | | Prince Edward Is. banishes autos | 418 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Rain and snow alternate in Rumania | 426 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Rio harbor charms Battle Fleet sailors | 56 | Prince of Wales to visit Quebec Tercentenary | 466 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Winter Wheat prospects good in Rumania (Rumanian farm life) | 426 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Bahia, Business section of, burns | 322 | Royal Northwest Mounted Police ordered to protect bison | 258 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Antivari, Mont., to be terminal of new Balkan Ry. | 601 | Carnahuba palm, a natural department store | 222 | U. S. and C. agree upon fishing rights | 324 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Inter-European Commission at Galatz, Ru. | 211 | Jute coffee bag makers unite | 495 | U. S. and C. settle on boundary and fishing rights | 438 |
| Prince lays foundation of new capital of Montenegro | 601 | Rubber gathering on Amazon | 293 | CARNEGIE HERO PRIZES AWARDED | 602 |
| BALLIOL TO WESTMINSTER, FROM BALLOONS: See Airships and Balloons. | 483 | Santo's exports increased by blight of Java's coffee trees | 393 | CARTOONS: | |
| BANKING: See Currency Bills. Business of a Modern Bank. | | <i>Government, People:</i> Amazon Indians refuse to trade rubber for jack knives, etc. | 399 | Bradley—Trying Her New Necklace. (Battle Fleet) | 182 |
| BATTLE FLEET, CRUISE OF: | | Italian immigrants increase demand for salad oil | 160 | Carter—"Look out, Mister," etc. (Johnson-Bryan) | 215 |
| Hot Christmas at Trinidad | 5 | Rio to have new water system | 570 | Ding—"Hitching." (Bryan-Taft) | 327 |
| Gay reception at Rio | 56 | BRITISH EAST AFRICA: | | Doyle—The New Dawning. (New Year in finance) | 115 |
| Departure from Brazil; fleet impresses S. Am. | 121 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cotton raising by natives on increase | 537 | Grip of the War Fiend | 3 |
| Punta Arenas welcomes ships | 151 | Crop failure brings famine | 567 | Harris—Man in the moon. (Taft) | 421 |
| Through the Straits of Magellan | 182 | <i>Transportation:</i> Trip on Victoria Nyanza | 537 | Markous—The Third Duma | 8 |
| Pres. Montt of Chili reviews ships | 214 | <i>Government, People:</i> Boy King of Uganda sends message to boys of America | 389 | McCutcheon—Fleet Arrives at Rio | 56 |
| Washington's birthday celebrated at Callao | 248 | Native toothache cure | 222 | McCutcheon—"For I was an Hungered" etc. | 154 |
| Peru entertains jacks; fleet sails north | 260 | BRITISH GUIANA: | | McCutcheon—Geography in Senate Finance Com. | 87 |
| Target practice in Magdalena Bay | 323 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Niagara discovered near Brazilian boundary | 30 | McCutcheon—"Please, Mister, Get Us Some Shoes" | 26 |
| Fleet ordered around the world | 323 | <i>Government, People:</i> Fable of B. G.'s wealth | 30 | Morris—Fixing Up the Aldrich Bill | 392 |
| Effect of long cruise on nations | 324 | Rare B. G. postage stamp | 279 | Sullivan—Battle Fleet, World Notes Cruise of | 22 |
| Fleet to follow track of Drake | 391 | BRYAN, WM. JENNINGS. See Politics. | | CENTRAL AMERICA: | |
| Evans leaves B. F. | 418 | BURBANK, LUTHER, AND SHASTA DAISY | 218 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Banana trade of Guatemala stimulated by Ry. | 569 |
| B. F. prepares to leave Magdalena Bay | 439 | BURMA: See India. | | Battle with shark in Port Limon, C. R. harbor | 160 |
| Orange shower San Diego's welcome | 470 | BUSINESS OF A MODERN BANK, THE. | | <i>Transportation:</i> Ry. to Atlantic opened in Guatemala (Hist. of road) | 270 |
| Los Angeles reached | 488 | Art. VI. Savings Banks | 179 | <i>Government, People:</i> Guatemala and Honduras on verge of war | 519 |
| Movement of commerce to Pacific seen in B. F. cruise | 488 | Art. VII. The Trust Company | 263 | Nicaraguan minister's son acts as interpreter between father and Roosevelt | 65 |
| San Francisco reached | 533 | Art. VIII. U. S. Mints | 467 | President Cabrera's life attempted | 480 |
| Evans surrenders command; Thomas takes command | 533 | CALENDAR OF HARVESTS: | | CENTRAL STATES: (See also Government—Municipal—State). | |
| Puget Sound reached | 551 | Jan., 28; Feb., 126; March, 267; April, 395; May, 491; June, 610. | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Cyclone damages Ia. crops and livestock | 601 |
| Thomas retires; Sperry takes command | 551 | CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, SIR HENRY: | | Dike built by Mo. farmers to hold back Mo. river | 554 |
| Seattle reached | 567 | Taken ill | 322 | Frost nips early berries and vegetables | 518 |
| Advance guard sails for home | 601 | Resigns premiership. Sketch of | 422 | Frost in apple orchards increases demand for cranber- | |
| BELGIUM AND NETHERLANDS: | | Death | 485 | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Windmills to be used by Neth. Government as army signals | 222 | CANADA: | | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cargo of paraffin, fusil oil, matches and rags causes Antwerp | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Flood in St. Lawrence River | 535 | | |
| | | Landslide wipes out Quebec village | 487 | | |
| | | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Fishers from U. S. poach in C. Pac. waters | 158 | | |
| | | Carbon, million crosses Klon- | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------|---|
| ries | 57 | ets food Hankau | 466 | 495. Sao Paulo, 160. Rio de Janeiro, 570. <i>British Guiana</i> : George town, 30. <i>Chili</i> : Antofagasta, 160. Santiago, 494. <i>Ecuador</i> : Quito, 272. <i>Panama</i> : Colon, 493. <i>Venezuela</i> : Caracas, 271. |
| Kans. and Nebr. wheat threatened by zero weather | 146 | Mts. to be replanted with trees to prevent floods | 538 | UNITED STATES: Central States: Chippewa Falls, 6. E. St. Louis, 367. Marinette, 128. St. Louis, 554. Topeka, 474. <i>Middle Atlantic</i> : Buffalo, 127. New York, 6. Pittsburg, 366, 473. Scranton, 249. <i>New England</i> : Bangor, 249. Boston, 8, 127. Gloucester, 473. Lowell, 366. New Bedford, 553. <i>Pacific States</i> : Los Angeles, 129, 368, 474. Portland, 7, 250. Spokane, 554. <i>Plateau States</i> : Butte, 368. Carson City, 7, 129. Cheyenne, 554. Colorado Springs, 474. Ouray, 250. <i>Southern States</i> : Guthrie, 128. Oklahoma City, 367. Savannah, 553. Tampa, 250. |
| Mild weather helps to empty grain bins | 217 | Typhoon wrecks Han River boats | 583 | CLEVELAND, GROVER, ILLNESS OF 482, 583 |
| Prairie fires in S. Dak. | 418 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Poor crops lower price of furs in Manchuria | 335 | CLINTON, GOV. GEORGE. BODY MOVED TO N. Y. SKETCH OF 582 |
| Rocky Mts., Lack of snow in, dries up wheat fields | 474 | <i>Transportation:</i> Ry. in Manchuria, Building of, stopped by Japan | 23 | COAL AND PETROLEUM: Australia C. and P. field to be developed 538 |
| Snow drifts delay auto race | 214 | Trolley line opened in Shanghai | 445 | Calif. oil tank explosion stampedes elephants 474 |
| Snowfall makes good logging in Wis. | 128 | <i>Government, People:</i> Boxers attack foreigners | 114 | Coke ovens neglected because of holidays of foreign workers 89 |
| Tornado sweeps Nebr. | 551 | Dalal Lama may visit Pekin | 608 | Gt. Brit. C. mine explosion 521 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Butter-makers Assoc. of Wis. holds meeting | 290 | Emperor extends course of students studying abroad | 266 | Japan C. mine explosion 178 |
| Corn, High price of, keeps down price of hogs | 185 | Finance, Board of, to study U. S. money system | 418 | Monongah disaster due to gas 114 |
| Deer, Largest in Wis. shot (Lumbering) | 6 | Hart, Sir Robt., sails for Europe | 551 | Nottinghamshire miners make C. digging record 386 |
| Fisherman of Wis. carried away on ice floe | 434 | Hart, Sir Robt., Work of for C. | 419 | Penn. C. miners dig way to life, (Trip through C. mine) 249 |
| Fishing rights agreed on by U. S. and Can. | 324, 438 | Merchants boycott Jap. goods | 437 | Penn. C. miners have wild ride down shaft 366 |
| Hens fooled into laying by warm weather | 114 | Merchants Gazette suspends | 488 | P. field struck in southern Ill. 367 |
| Hides, Drop in price of falls to cheapen shoes | 153 | School and newspaper started in Tibet | 225 | Pinchot predicts exhaustion of C. mines in 100 yrs 418 |
| Ore causes Mich. town to be moved | 482 | School of Forestry opened | 538 | Wyo. C. mine explosion 418 |
| Oil field struck in southern Ill. | 367 | Shanghai student elected Pres. of a Cornell club | 601 | COIN DEPARTMENT. See Stamp, Coin and Curio Dept. |
| Steel mills of Ill. Steel Co. opened | 210 | Shanghai votes to close opium shops | 482 | COLLINGWOOD SCHOOL FIRE 291 |
| Sugar cane planted in Mo. to increase quall | 248 | Tatsu Maru, seized in Canton River | 296, 358 | COLOMBIA: C. and Ecuador to settle boundary dispute by a commission 272 |
| Tobacco war in Ky. | 261, 482, 535, 551 | Wu Ting Fang sent as Minister to U. S. | 258 | COLOREAD, CONQUERING THE MIGHTY, BY C. J. BLANCHARD 515 |
| Wheat crop of Kans. estimated large | 551, 610 | Yunnan, Revolt in province of | 551 | COMMERCIAL CONUNDRUMS: CCCVI. Rains in Europe expand Chilli's wine market 25 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> (See Waterways) | | CITIES: | | CCCVII. Spring frosts increase winter demand for cranberries 57 |
| Great Lakes to Gulf Waterway | 563 | AFRICA: <i>Abyssinia</i> : Addis Abeba, 446. <i>Brit. E. Af.</i> : Mombasa, 537. <i>Ger. E. Af.</i> : Dar-es-Salaam, 224. <i>Italian Somaliland</i> : Magadoxo, 92. <i>Kamerun</i> : Kamerun, 447. <i>Nigeria</i> : Kano, 334. <i>Port W. Af.</i> : St. Paul, 606. <i>Senegal</i> : St. Louis, 93. <i>South Af.</i> : Cape Town, 223. Kimberley, 537. Pietermaritzburg, 334. Salisbury, 607. | | CCCVIII. Coke makers decide that fewer foreign workers and higher wages to Americans would increase profits 89 |
| Lake traffic reduced by drop in demand for iron ore | 300 | ASIA: <i>Ceylon</i> : Colombo, 225, 537. <i>China</i> : Pekin, 608. Shanghai, 445. <i>Japan</i> : Tokio, 92. <i>India</i> : Calcutta, 225. Lahore, 92, 335. <i>Manchuria</i> : Mukden, 335, 538. <i>Siam</i> : Bangkok, 446, 607. | | CCCIX. Increase of manufacturing about N. Y. Bay raises price of lobsters 120 |
| Rys. of O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., to raise rates | 532 | EUROPE: <i>Denmark</i> : Copenhagen, 303, 521. <i>France</i> : Paris, 191, 425. <i>Germany</i> : Bremen, 521. Cassel, 62. Chemnitz, 303. Cologne, 191. <i>Gr. Britain</i> : Belfast, 61. Bristol, 521. Leicester, 585. London, 521. <i>Italy</i> : Bologna, 585. Messina, 303. Naples, 63, 426. Rome, 192, 522. <i>Norway</i> : Bergen, 62, 425. <i>Portugal</i> : Lisbon, 62. <i>Rumania</i> : Bukharest, 426. <i>Russia</i> : Ekaterinodar, 193. St. Petersburg, 586. Warsaw, 304. <i>Spain</i> : Madrid, 302, 426. Malaga, 585. <i>Sweden</i> : Lulea, 190. <i>Switzerland</i> : Geneva, 586. Zurich, 522. <i>Turkey</i> : Constantinople, 192. Saloniki, 64. | | CCCX. Why no immediate drop in price of shoes followed drop in hides 153 |
| Roads in C. S. condemned by auto racers | 247 | NORTH AMERICA: (See also United States.) <i>Alaska</i> : Juneau, 569. Sitka, 32, 270. <i>Canada</i> : Calgary, 400. Montreal, 32. Quebec, 158. Port Arthur, 492. Vancouver, 569. Victoria, 158, 270. Winnipeg, 32. <i>Central America</i> : New Guatemala, 569. Port Limon, 160. Puerto Barrios, 270. <i>Mexico</i> : Durango, 159. Mexico City, 31, 400. <i>Newfoundland</i> : St. John's, 492. <i>West Indies</i> : Kingston, 30. San Juan, 492. Santo Domingo, 399. | | CCCXI. Prospect for higher price for corn keeps down price of hogs 185 |
| Union Pac. trail retraced by man who laid it out | 50 | OCEANIA: <i>Australia</i> : Sydney, 538. <i>Borneo</i> : Brunel, 446. <i>Celebes</i> : Macassar, 336. <i>Fiji Isl.</i> : Suva, 225. <i>New Zealand</i> : Wellington, 91, 608. | | CCCXII. Mild winter weather helps to empty grain bins 217 |
| CHARACTER SKETCHES: | | SOUTH AMERICA: <i>Argentina</i> : Buenos Aires, 398, 570. <i>Bolivia</i> : La Paz, 398. <i>Brazil</i> : Para, 399. Santos, | | CCCXIII. Money stringency in U. S. causes falling off of revenues in Transvaal 246 |
| Arnold, Bion J. | 355 | | | CCCXIV. Why iron and steel are barometer of trade 265 |
| Asquith, Herbert Henry | 483 | | | CCCXV. Agreement of iron mine owners to reduce output curtails Great Lakes traffic 300 |
| Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry | 422 | | | CCCXVI. Freezing weather raises price of oysters 329 |
| Clinton, Gov. George | 582 | | | CCCXVII. Small hay crop |
| Evans, Rear Admiral | 533 | | | |
| Hart, Sir Robert | 419 | | | |
| Johnson, Gov. John | 215 | | | |
| MacDowell, Edward A. | 119 | | | |
| Mozart, Wolfgang | 59 | | | |
| Stedman, Edmund Clarence | 85 | | | |
| CHELSEA, MASS., SWEEP BY FIRE | 434 | | | |
| CHEAPEAKE'S FLAG SOLD AT AUCTION | 213 | | | |
| CHILD LABOR: See Labor Editorials. | | | | |
| CHILI: | | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Irrigation to increase number of C. crops | 494 | | | |
| Straits of Magellan passed by Battle Fleet | 182 | | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Nitrate workers strike | 2 | | | |
| Wine exports increased by rains in Fr., Sp. and Port. | 25 | | | |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Across Andes by stage | 494 | | | |
| Chili Ry. Co. and Bolivia agree not to build in same territory | 398 | | | |
| Ry. in nitrate field to be supplied with ties from Arg. | 160 | | | |
| Towboats planned for Straits of Magellan | 535 | | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Government may build irrigation works | 494 | | | |
| President Montt reviews Battle Fleet | 214 | | | |
| CHINA: | | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Fresh- | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|--|
| in Ontario raises price of cheese | 360 | Philippines granted privilege of shipping in foreign ships | 519 | DEEP WATERWAYS: See Waterways. |
| CCCXVIII. Blight on Java's coffee trees increases exports of Santos, Braz. | 393 | Philippines, laws for, urged by Taft. | 193 | DEWEY'S VICTORY, TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF. |
| CCCXIX. Good roads would decrease cost of living. | 423 | Postal Savings Bank bill. | 535 | DRURY LANE THEATER DAMAGED BY FIRE. |
| CCCXX. Early warm weather increases manufacture of iron and steel goods. | 441 | Public Bldg. bill, Pres. threatens to veto, to force C. to action. | 516 | EAST INDIES: See Oceanica. |
| CCCXXI. Why hard times in U. S. do not affect Swiss trade | 471 | Pure Seed bill. | 488 | ECUADOR: |
| CCCXXII. Failure of Cuba's sugar crop decreases her imports | 480 | Ry. cars for shippers, Bill to compel furnishing of. | 261, 296 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Galapagos Islands searched for Crusoes |
| CCCXXIII. Why sheep raising would increase Canadian manufacturing. | 518 | Ry. Rates, H. and S. Committee on Interstate Com. agree on law to prevent raising. | 261 | <i>Government, People:</i> E. and Colombia to settle boundary disputes by commission. |
| CCCXXIV. Falling off in Paris jewelry trade causes distress among Ceylon fishermen | 539 | Sherman law, Amendment to. | 390 | EDISON, THOMAS, UNDERGOES OPERATION |
| CCCXXV. Falling off in Arg. wheat shipments affects Chicago market. | 556 | Ship Subsidy bill tabled. | 439 | EDITORIALS: |
| CCCXXVI. Storms in South lower profits of Eastern cloth mills. | 583 | Sixtieth C. adjourns. | 581 | America's "Grace Darling". |
| CCCXXVII. Digging of Panama Canal causes Pensacola to prepare for prosperity. | 600 | Speculation in Futures bill opposed | 326 | Boy Who Kept His Wits, A (Self possession in danger) |
| CONGRESS: | | Summary of work of C. | 567 | Caring for Cattle that Eat the Public Grass. |
| Agr. Com. of H. receives report of crop damage by small animals | 242 | Tariff, Business men of Middle West ask reduction of. | 184 | City within a City (School City) |
| Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibit authorized | 184 | Tariff, C. prepares to study. | 549 | Children of the Republic, The (Teaching our immigrants) |
| Appropriations of C. | 597 | Venezuela Asphalt case presented to S. | 421 | Culprit's Scholarship, A (Juvenile Court) |
| Army's pay increased by H. | 296 | Vicksburg (Gunboat) to be given to Treas. Dept. | 326 | Friend as Well as a King, A (Victor Emmanuel of Italy) |
| Battleship bill discussed. | 439 | COPPEE, FRANCOIS, DEATH OF. | 567 | Getting Ready to Be Discovered (Gov. Hughes' address to boys) |
| Battleships, Pres. asks for four | 469 | COPPER, LEAD, TIN: | | Half Hour with a School Club, A. |
| Battleships, two authorized | 488, 516 | Barometer of trade, Why C. is not a good. | 265 | How One Man Spent His Money. (Sketch of Morris Jessup) |
| Child Labor bill passed. | 535, 552 | Haiti's C. and T. mines, Development of, hindered by politics | 360 | In the Interest of Our Horses |
| Coins, Weights and Measures Com. of H. restores motto to coins. | 242, 354 | Ireland, L. found in. | 302 | Learning to Be Knights and Ladies (N. Y. Kindergarten Assoc.) |
| Columbus Caravels, Money to care for, asked. | 386 | Output of C. and L. falls off. | 115 | Making Citizens in a Land of Snow (Alaska Schools) |
| Employers' Liability bill introduced | 214 | Peru, C. mines in, developed by American capital. | 260 | Manual Training in East Side N. Y. Schools |
| Employers' Liability bill passed | 438 | CORN: | | One "Royal Road" to Learning. (Education of Ger. Crown Prince) |
| Forty-six star flag raised over C. | 300 | Arg. Bumper crop predicted for | 267 | Our National Child Labor bill |
| Gold medals for Bishops Fowler and Hartzell asked | 261 | Argentina crop partial failure | 570 | Our New Name |
| Grain Inspection bill opposed by grain men. | 326 | Chill's crop to be increased by irrigation | 494 | Photographing a Bird's Feelings |
| Indian Affairs Committee chairman made Crow chief. | 471 | Hogs, price of, kept down by high priced U. S. C. | 185 | Transplanting Citizens. (Children's Farm Home Assoc. of Eng.) |
| Inland Waterway Commission legalized | 549 | South African crop withered by dry weather. | 537 | Tree for the Charity Ward. The |
| Inland Waterway Commission report | 261 | Year's C. crop. | 115 | Tree Day |
| Japan Exposition, H. makes appropriation for. | 565 | COTTON: | | Two Hundred Thousand Years in Reading Newspapers. |
| Library of Congress. | 94 | Barometer of trade, Why C. is not a good. | 265 | What Johnny Learns but Jimmy Doesn't (Industrial Education) |
| Mail Subsidy bill. | 214 | Brit. E. Af., C. growing in, increasing | 537 | Why These Boys and Girls Keep Quiet. (Society for Suppression of Noise) |
| Message urging improvement in horsemanship in cavalry | 54 | German C. mills closed by U. S. hard times. | 191 | EDUCATION: |
| Message, Long mid-session, sent | 151 | Hookworm cause of ill health among C. mill children. | 535 | Agricultural made requirement for ill. teachers. |
| Message to urge C. to action. | 390 | Southern States crop delayed by storms. | 583 | Alaska, School work in. |
| Message to force C. to pass laws | 516 | CUBA: | | Corporal punishment, N. Y. Board rejects. |
| Mistletoe, C. asked to investigate | 482 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Failure of cane crop checks C. imports | 489 | Course for Chinese students abroad extended. |
| National University bill. | 551 | Struggle between Ger. beet and C. cane sugar cause of Spanish-American war. | 211 | Fire appliances for schools, N. Y. gives million for. |
| Naval appropriation bills largest ever in time of peace | 549 | <i>Government, People:</i> Army created by Gov. Magoon. | 434 | Fire escapes, Collingwood fire shows need of. |
| Naval Boards, bill to abolish. | 54 | Roosevelt orders C. restored to citizens | 94 | Fraternalites, Chicago places ban on. |
| Naval Com. asks fortification of Pearl harbor. | 326 | Yellow fever reported in C. | 434 | Fraternalites, Ohio House of Rep. abolishes. |
| Paper and wood pulp duty, Publishers beseege C. to lower | 258, 486 | CURRENCY BILLS: | | Geography taught by post cards in Germany. |
| Paper pulp mill visited by C. Committee | 534 | <i>Aldrich Bill:</i> Drawn by Senate Finance Committee. | 54 | History taught by use of dolls by Belg. woman. |
| Paper trust, Report on, from Atty. Gen. and Dept. of Com. and Labor asked. | 439 | Press opinions on. | 87 | Manual training in East Side N. Y. Schools. |
| Philippine delegates arrive. | 146 | Bill in opposition to, introduced by Sen. Bailey. | 184 | N. E. A. Convention, Children's part in, by Wm. G. Rose |
| | | Aldrich speaks for bill. | 214 | |
| | | Bill attacked by Senators. | 296 | |
| | | Passed by Senate. | 392 | |
| | | Opposed by House Committee. | 439 | |
| | | Tabled by House Committee. | 486 | |
| | | <i>American Bankers' Assoc. Bill:</i> | | |
| | | Drawn | 146 | |
| | | Introduced into House | 214 | |
| | | Fowler Bill: Introduced | 184 | |
| | | Discussed in House | 214 | |
| | | <i>Vreeland Bill:</i> Introduced in House. (Scope and working of) | 486 | |
| | | Goes to Conference. | 549 | |
| | | LaFollette's filibuster against, and passage. | 581 | |
| | | <i>Williams Bill:</i> Introduced. | 184 | |
| | | DENMARK: See Scandinavia. | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------------|---|----------|
| N. Y. Free Kindergarten Assoc. Work of..... | 298 | Bakers of Paris refuse to put dolla in Twelfth Night Cakes | 146 | birds | 242 |
| N. Y. Board to feed children. | 583 | Reciprocity treaty between U. S. and F. goes into effect.. | 146 | Bureau of Food and Drugs decides on Mocha coffee.... | 551 |
| Society for Promotion of Industrial Education meets.. | 154 | Women petition for greater rights | 146 | Chief Forester Pinchot says timber will last 50 years.. | 418 |
| Spelling bees, Mass. man offers prizes for..... | 242 | FRANZ JOSEPH JUBILEE: See Aus-Hun. | | Forest Reserve of Nev. increased | 129 |
| Whittling contest held for Ill. boys | 536 | FROM SEA TO SEA: Story of Battle Fleet Voyage: Chap. I—221. Chap. II—274. Chap. III—310. Chap. IV—401. Chap. V—449. Chap. VI—496. | | Government estimate of April wheat high | 441 |
| EGGS, BORROWING POWER ON, REDUCED | 360 | GERMAN E. AFRICA: Lieut. Graetz starts across Af. in auto | 224 | Weather Bureau to warn orange growers of sudden changes | 210 |
| EGYPT: Khedive's Holy Carpet goes part way to Mecca by rail | 525 | GERMAN SW. AFRICA: Hot sands and bare rocks protect Hottentots against Ger. soldiers | 359 | <i>Commerce and Labor, Dept. of:</i> | |
| Tomb unearthed for Field Museum | 330 | GERMANY: | | Anarchy, Dept. asked to help restrict | 292 |
| ELECTIONS: See Politics. | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Snow saves wheat and rye crops.. | 267 | Bubonic plague, Consul at La Guayra reports | 486, 534 |
| ERIE AND OCEAN, A DEEPER BOND BETWEEN | 435 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cotton mills closed by U. S. hard times. | 191 | Consul at Lucerne tells why U. S. hard times have little effect on Swiss trade..... | 471 |
| ESKIMOS: See Alaska. Arctic Region. Newfoundland. | | Eels sent from Ireland to stock G. rivers | 521 | Consul at Naples sends stray newsboy home | 152 |
| EVANS, REAR ADMIRAL: Taken ill, leaves fleet..... | 418 | Glass telegraph poles, Factory for making built at Cassel.. | 62 | Hook worm disease in mills investigated | 535 |
| Retires from Navy. Sketch of Story of choosing of E. as commander of fleet..... | 65 | Home factories increased by new power loom..... | 303 | Japan immigration statistics issued | 258 |
| FALKLAND ISLANDS, ARG. ASKS GT. BRIT. FOR..... | 398 | Oil ship uses cargo to quell waves | 517 | Mediation between Ry. and employes asked by Southern Ry. | 261 |
| FEATHERED ACROBATS, SOME FECTION: | 443 | Sugar beets of G. cause of Spanish-Am. war | 211 | Paper trust investigation, House asks report on..... | 439 |
| Battle of the Barlow's Yard—Knight | 555 | Toy factories hurt by hard times in U. S. and Eng. | 538 | <i>Federal Courts:</i> District Ct. enjoins Goldfield miners..... | 290 |
| Bear and a Bee Tree, A.—Skeel | 586 | Wheat and Rye crops good.. | 609 | Harriman ordered to answer Interstate Com. Com. by Sup. Ct. | 119 |
| Broken Paddle, The—Ferris | 71, 101, 133 | <i>Transportation:</i> North G. Lloyd to build two new steamers.. | 178 | Harriman system Att. Gen. asks Sup. Ct. to dissolve.. | 119 |
| Campmates—Monroe (Serial Chapt. 11 to End)..... | 10, 525 | <i>Government, People:</i> American juvenile Ct. system recommended by Chancellor von Buelow | 8 | Helnze indicted by Fed. Grand Jury | 82 |
| Chief Engineer's Story, The—Cheney | 477 | Automobiles, bill to regulate in Reichstag | 210 | Hepburn act does not set aside Elkins law, decides Sup. Ct. | 290 |
| City under the Zuyder Zee, The—Judd | 197 | Battleship Nassau launched.. | 322 | Labor Council of New Orleans indicted by Fed. Grand Jury | 210 |
| Council at the Old Apple Tree—Wright | 453 | Child market for Friedrichshafen, Nations protest against | 440 | Packers' rebate case before Sup. Ct. (How Sup. Ct. decisions are reached).... | 118, 358 |
| Deborah of the Secret Service—Burst | 12 | Crown Prince, Education of... 394 | | Passenger rate laws of Minn. and N. Car. declared void by Sup. Ct. | 401 |
| Dynamiting a Lion—Cordley | 305 | Crown Prince a wood turner.. | 520 | Walsh found guilty of violating bank laws..... | 94 |
| Emperor's Birthday, The—Cheney | 539 | Hill <i>persona non grata</i> to Kaiser | 422 | Walsh sentenced to five years' imprisonment | 322 |
| For King or Country—Barnes (Serial Chapt. 1 to 12).... | 497, 614 | Kaiser's visiting cards..... | 65 | <i>Interior, Dept. of:</i> Colorado River turned back from Salton Sink | 515 |
| Heroism of Tim Towley, The—Burton | 406 | Mecklenburg-Schwerin ceases to be feudal state..... | 551 | Indians receive first payment for Rosebud lands..... | 2 |
| Horse's Tale—Mark Twain... | 230 | Postage stamps may bear Kaiser's picture | 575 | Indian school employes build ice boat | 18 |
| How Nils Brought Home the Reindeer—Rider | 374 | Postcards to be used to teach G. pupils | 584 | Irrigation lands in S. Dak., Wyo., Nev., and Ore. opened | 322 |
| Kitty's Little Black Cow—Gridley | 167 | Prussia raises King William's civil list | 482 | <i>Justice, Dept. of:</i> Atty. Gen. files bill for dissolution of Harriman system in west.. | 178 |
| Lemonade Stand, The—Forrester | 273 | Reichstag boycotted by reporters | 354 | Atty. Gen. to sue N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry. for violating Sherman law | 482 |
| Mademoiselle Papa—Champlin | 253 | Socialists want Prussia's voting laws changed..... | 56 | Atty. Gen. ordered to report on paper trust by House... | 439 |
| Marjorie's Quest—Dory..... | 340 | Socialists elected to Prussian diet | 601 | Atty. Gen. orders prosecution So. Pac. Ry..... | 210 |
| Out of the Fire—Robertson.. | 618 | GOLD AND SILVER: | | Dist. Atty. Sims brings new case against Standard Oil.. | 119 |
| Rescue of the Battle Ax, The—Franklin | 574 | Alaska G. miners at Fairbanks strike | 210 | <i>Municipal:</i> Board of Health, Tampa, starts crusade against mosquitoes | 441 |
| Story of Noel Duval, The—Palmer | 38 | Canada, G. struck in Vancouver Is. sand..... | 270 | Bonds issued by Pittsburg to pay for employment for idle Chief of Police Shippy of Chicago, Life attempted..... | 292 |
| Unpleasant Night in a Box Car, A | 429 | Goldfield miners strike..... | 9, 24, 50, 114, 290 | Collingwood School Fire..... | 291 |
| FIGHTING SHIPS, OUR, AND THEIR NEW COMRADE..... | 579 | Haiti G. and S. mines undeveloped because of politics.. | 360 | Coroner's Jury decides Monongah disaster due to gas.... | 114 |
| FIRE FIGHTER, WORK OF THE MODERN | 147 | Ireland, G. and S. found in.. | 302 | Fire Dept., Work of..... | 147 |
| FISH-HARRIMAN STRUGGLE FOR I. C. | 245, 292 | Mexico G. mining town burns. Output of G. and S. for 1907. | 159, 115 | Schmitz, Mayor San Francisco, Freed by court..... | 50, 322 |
| PLANO DAY ASSOC. ASKS GOVERNORS AND MAYORS TO CHANGE DATE | 567 | Peru, S. mines of developed by American capital..... | 260 | School Board, Chicago, places ban on fraternities.... | 242, 322 |
| FRANCE: | | Russian gold train attack by brigands | 82 | School Board, N. Y., feeds children | 583 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Rains in Fr. increase Chill's wine exports | 25 | GOMPERS, SAMUEL: See Labor. | | School Board, N. Y., refuses to allow corporal punishment. | 322 |
| Rising rivers flood farms.... | 425 | GOOD ROADS TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES | 423 | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Jewelry trade of Paris affects Ceylon fishers | 539 | GOVERNMENT: | | | |
| Wheat fields flooded by rising rivers | 425 | <i>Agriculture, Dept. of:</i> Biological Survey reports on crop damage by rats, squirrels and | | | |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Seine to be deepened for ocean vessels.. | 191 | | | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Anglo-French entente strengthened by Fallieres' visit to Eng.. | 566 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-----|--|---------------------|
| Kano, City of..... | 334 | Pearl fishers, poverty brought to by falling off of Paris jewelry trade | 539 | Exposition, U. S. makes appropriation for | 565 |
| Kew Gardens, London, in winter | 1 | Rubber gathering in Ceylon (illustrated) | 293 | J. charged with closing door of Manchuria | 23 |
| Khedive of Egypt blessing Holy Carpet | 325 | Wheat crop proves failure (Indian home life)..... | 609 | J. purpose in restricting emigration appreciated by U. S. | 178 |
| Locomotive built by Bion J. Arnold | 357 | <i>Government, People:</i> Buddhist temple cave at Birgyl..... | 517 | School children, creed of..... | 90 |
| Lumber camp, Stringing telephone line to..... | 547 | Burmese women, Freedom and influence of | 517 | Takahira, Baron, chosen Ambassador to U. S..... | 50 |
| Mall, the Overland in a blizzard | 145 | Mohmands driven from Mt. strongholds | 519 | Takahira reaches U. S..... | 210 |
| Mall Sledge, A Canadian..... | 11 | Zakka Kels, Troops sent to punish, for raids..... | 297 | Tatsu Maru, Seizure of in Canton river | 296, 358 |
| Manchester ship canal..... | 437 | IN HONOR OF SEPT. 10TH..... | 51 | Togo's naval victory, New light on | 599 |
| Marquette at Chicago portage..... | 563 | INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE AT SP. FOLLOWS COURSE OF COLUMBUS | 290 | JEROME, DIST. ATTY., ACCUSED OF FAILING TO PROSECUTE INSURANCE MEN | 322 |
| Michigan, the Battleship..... | 579 | INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION: | | JOHNSON, GOV. JOHN: See Politics. | |
| Moroccan Postman..... | 187 | C. C. refuses to extend time on law regulating Ry. employes' hours | 242 | KAMERUN: Natives desert coffee and cotton fields to hunt rubber | 447 |
| Mozart, Death scene of..... | 59 | Harriman ordered to answer C. C. questions..... | 119 | KONGO FREE STATE: | |
| Mulal Haïd on horseback..... | 55 | Law proposed to give C. C. power to pass on proposed raises in rates..... | 261 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Traders use cast-off policemen's clothes to buy palm oil, ivory and skins | 418 |
| Newchwang, Freight yard at..... | 23 | President orders C. C. to investigate Ry. wage conditions | 246 | <i>Government, People:</i> Belg. may annex Kongo | 297 |
| Night watch asleep at Battleship guns | 260 | INVENTION: See Science and Invention. | | Gt. Brit. wants K. taken out of Leopold's control..... | 262 |
| North Sea fishermen transferring catch | 561 | IRON AND STEEL: | | LABOR: | |
| Norwegian berry carrier..... | 425 | Barometer of Trade, Why I. is good | 265 | Alaska miners strike..... | 210 |
| Norwegian fiord | 61 | Early spring weather increases I. and S. trade..... | 441 | Child labor bill passed by Senate | 535, 552 |
| "Old Ironsides"..... | 580 | Iron output of year..... | 115 | Coal miners and operators plan wage conference..... | 261 |
| Ore boat unloader..... | 212 | Mfrs. agree not to cut I. and S. prices | 146 | Coal miners and operators confer | 421, 473 |
| Oyster ropes | 329 | Mfrs. decide to make heavier rails to prevent wrecks..... | 258 | Cotton and dock council of New Orleans indicted by Fed. Grand Jury | 210 |
| Pals | 29 | Mine owners' agreement to maintain prices hurts lake traffic | 300 | Goldfield miners strike..... | 9, 24, 50, 114, 290 |
| Paris chestnut vender..... | 209 | ITALY: | | Gompers threatens Cong. if it refuses labor and injunction laws | 390 |
| Pei Ho River, Scene on..... | 420 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Earthquake drives Calbrients to open country | 114 | Government mediation asked for by Pres. of So. Ry..... | 261 |
| Penguin, Emperor, Flock of..... | 245 | Etna in eruption | 535 | International Miners' Cong. meets at Paris | 601 |
| Porto Rico farm scene..... | 493 | Solfatara wakes up while Vesuvius sleeps | 426 | Mitchell, John, recovers from illness | 18 |
| Prayer board in Tibet monastery | 606 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Dairy farm laborers strike | 585 | 'Telegraphers' and dispatchers' 8-hour law goes into effect. | 290 |
| Raymond's letter to Henry III. | 408 | Flour mills, Building of, in Sicily causes importation of Russian wheat | 303 | Telegraphers refuse to accept No. Pac. wage cut..... | 261 |
| Reaper and Thresher in Okla. field | 610 | Olive culture, Ancient, told on newly found vase..... | 192 | United Mine Workers elect Lewis Pres. | 146 |
| Revetment on Miss..... | 564 | Oyster parks in Tarentine Gulf | 329 | Wage Regulation Bill passed by Okla. | 551 |
| Rosario, Arg. grain boats at..... | 27 | <i>Government, People:</i> Agrl. Dept. tells farmers how to preserve eggs | 466 | LABRADOR: See Newfoundland. | |
| Rubber gathering | 294 | Calligula's ships to be raised.. Exhibition of ancient clothing held at Rome..... | 522 | LEWIS, IDA, AWARDED AMERICAN CROSS OF HONOR..... | 536 |
| Russian village scene..... | 609 | High rents, Naples revolts against | 63 | LIBERIA: | |
| St. Moritz, Switz., Coasting down | 49 | King furnishes work for stone cutters | 218 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> L. furnishes Java with coffee trees | 393 |
| Salt Field in Mexico..... | 113 | Strike riots in Rome..... | 434 | <i>Government, People:</i> L. appeals to U. S. for aid in governing country (Hist. of country).. | 566 |
| Sault Ste. Marie canal locks..... | 21 | Warships sent to quell Somaliland troubles | 92 | LIFE SAVING SERVICE: | |
| Savings Bank, Run on..... | 181 | JAPAN: | | "Grace Darling" of America .. | 536 |
| Shady Tall, Mrs. and Mrs..... | 157 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coal mine explosion costs 91 lives..... | 178 | Heroes of Service..... | 362 |
| Shasta daisy | 218 | J. goods boycotted by Chinese. | 437 | International L. S. Cong. at Frankfurt, Ger..... | 424 |
| Siberian engine in snowdrift..... | 487 | <i>Transportation:</i> Autobus rivals jinrikisha in Tokio..... | 92 | LINCOLN CENTENARY ASSOC. PLANS CELEBRATION IN 1909. | 242 |
| Snow crystals | 331 | <i>Government, People:</i> Agrl. Dept. investigates U. S. methods. | 386 | LITERARY SELECTIONS: See Selections. | |
| Stamps, Designs for Norwegian | 505 | Bamboo houses in Nilgate burned | 290 | LITTLE TRAVELERS FROM REALM OF FIERCE KABIBONOKKA..... | 331 |
| Stamps, New Swiss..... | 120, 504 | Cruiser Matsushima wrecked by shell | 514 | LOOKING BACKWARD FROM NEW YEAR'S HILL | 115 |
| Steel Rails, unloading..... | 265 | Emperor opens Diet (J. Politics) | 5 | MACDOWELL, EDWARD A., DEATH AND SKETCH | 119 |
| Steel Workers of Dresden..... | 465 | Emigration to U. S. to be restricted | 54 | MAPS AND DIAGRAMS: | |
| Sugar cane, Load of, in Cuba. | 211 | Emperor confers order on American Ambassador | 18 | Africa..... | 93, 224, 336, 447 |
| Tobacco under tents in Porto Rico | 125 | | | Antarctic Regions, showing Shackleton's expedition..... | 243 |
| "Too Busy to Look at Camera" | 220 | | | Asia | 93, 224, 336, 447 |
| Turkish raid on Balkan village | 262 | | | Battle of Lake Erie | 53 |
| Uncle Sam's commercial invasion of Europe..... | 117 | | | Canals along Atlantic Coast..... | 19 |
| War Flend, the Grip of the.. | 3 | | | Duma, Parties in Russian .. | 155 |
| War God, Food of the..... | 17 | | | Eric Canal, New..... | 436 |
| Whaler caught in an Arctic ice | 533 | | | | |
| Wheat, 75,000 bags waiting for shipment | 85 | | | | |
| Winter sport in Canada..... | 30 | | | | |
| Women's College, Cleveland.. | 531 | | | | |
| Wood peddler, German..... | 302 | | | | |
| Wright Bros. aeroplane..... | 257, 550 | | | | |
| IMMIGRATION: | | | | | |
| Anarchy to be suppressed through I. law | 292 | | | | |
| Citizenship to be taught our I. Italian I. returning home in increasing numbers | 114 | | | | |
| Japanese I. statistics..... | 258 | | | | |
| Japanese I. protested against by U. S..... | 54 | | | | |
| Returning I. take vast sums with them..... | 50 | | | | |
| Texas I. sent home because of lack of work..... | 18 | | | | |
| INDIA: | | | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Monsoon winds, failure of brings famine | 335 | | | | |
| Jungle, Rogue elephant shot in | 537 | | | | |
| Rain breaks 6 months' drought | 92 | | | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Pearl fishing season opens in Ceylon. | 225 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|----------|---|----------|
| Europe | 63, 304 | Steel mills' smoke injure Buffalo's flowers | 127 | ed nine months on | 91 |
| Harriman system of Rys. | 292 | 'Tomcod plentiful in Hudson.. | 6 | Winds of N. Z. | 91 |
| North America | 31, 159, 272, 400, 494 | <i>Transportation:</i> Canals to border Atlantic | 19 | <i>Government, People:</i> Parliament Bldgs. destroyed by fire | 18 |
| Oceanica | 93, 224, 336, 447 | Erle Canal, the New | 435 | NIAGARA, RAISING OF SHIP | 51 |
| Ry. systems, Seven largest in U. S. | 388 | Life-saving service heroes | 362 | NICARAGUA: See Central America. | |
| Resources of U. S. | 548 | McAdoo tube under Hudson opened | 296 | NIGERIA: | |
| Salton Sink and Colorado River | 515 | N. Y., N. J. & Pa. roads to raise rates | 532 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Market day at Kano | 334 |
| Savings Banks, Operations of | 179 | Steamer on Long Island Sound saved by wireless | 361 | <i>Transportation:</i> Sleeping car on new Ry. amazes natives | 334 |
| South America | 31, 159, 272, 400, 494 | MILK: | | NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, GIVEN FREEDOM OF LONDON | 242, 386 |
| United States | 128, 367 | Borden M. Co. of Chicago lowers price | 258 | NORTH AMERICA: See Countries of. Cities. | |
| Woman Suffrage, Map of World | 596 | Ill. Milk Dealers' Assoc. members indicted for impure M. London pure M. campaign a success | 514 | NORWAY: See Scandinavia. | |
| MARITIME WARFARE, POWERS ARRANGE TO DISCUSS | 466 | MINTS, U. S., A VISIT TO | 467 | OCEAN: See Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. | |
| MCADOO TUNNEL UNDER HUDSON OPENED | 296 | MITCHELL, JOHN: See Labor. | | OCEAN CURRENTS: Amundsen to study Bering Strait currents | 386 |
| MCCULLOCH, CATHERINE WAUGH, "Progress of Woman Suffrage Movement" | 595 | MONEY, GROWTH OF WORLD'S, SYSTEMS | 87 | Japanese O. C. affects Oregon's climate | 222 |
| MCKINLEY, WM., STATUE TO, UNVEILED IN PHILA. | 601 | MONEY: See Currency Bills. | | OCEANICA: | |
| MEDICAL CONVENTION, INTERNATIONAL HELD | 582 | MONTENEGRO: See Balkan States. | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> New Guinea a land of mts. and forest covered plains | 549 |
| MEXICO: | | MOROCCO: | | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coffee and rubber trees to be introduced in Br. New Guinea | 549 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Earthquake razes Chllapa | 392 | <i>Transportation:</i> Dangers of M. postmen | 187 | Coffee trees, Java, stricken with blight | 393 |
| Magdalena Bay, Am. fleet practices in | 323 | <i>Government, People:</i> Abdul Aziz downfall caused by bicycles, cameras, etc. | 55 | Flg, banana and cocoanut groves induce priest to buy Washington and Fanning Isls. | 225 |
| Popocatepetl scaled by two girls | 31 | France sends war automobile to M. | 2 | <i>Transportation:</i> Cables laid between Celebes and Borneo, and Celebes and Guam | 336 |
| Zacatecas, Silver mining town of, trip through | 159 | Raisuli releases Caid MacLean | 187 | <i>Government, People:</i> Head hunters raid North Borneo | 446 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coffee and Sugar, Record crops reported | 466 | MOZART, WOLFGANG, SKETCH OF | 59 | OUIDA, DEATH OF | 114 |
| Forest fires threaten mines | 535 | MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: See Government. | | OUR GREAT CENTRAL HIGHWAY | 563 |
| Gold mining town destroyed by fire | 159 | NATURAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE | 514, 547 | PACIFIC OCEAN: See Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. | |
| Rubber gathering in M. | 293 | NAVIGATION, INTERNATIONAL CONG OF | 586 | PACIFIC STATES: | |
| Sulphur industry of Popocatepetl | 31 | NAVY, HISTORY OF OUR | 579 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Cascade Range, Raising of, changed Ore. climate | 222 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Cocopah Indians dance to appease evil spirits of mud volcanoes | 400 | NETHERLANDS: See Belgium and Netherlands. | | Colorado River forced back from Salton Sink | 515 |
| Pyramids discovered in forest near Vera Cruz | 601 | NEW ENGLAND: | | Frost hurts prune crop | 488 |
| Soldiers sent to quell unrest in Guatemala | 489 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Storm wrecks vessel on N. E. coast | 146 | Irrigation ditches of Yakima Valley filled with fish | 554 |
| Yaqui Indians, Peace made with | 583 | Tides of Me., Plan to harness | 434 | Temperature, Notice of sudden changes in, to be sent to orange growers | 210 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES: | | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cotton mills, 80 per cent of close | 6 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cranberries, Central State frosts increase demand for Wash. ... | 57 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Floods sweep Pa. | 354 | Cotton spinners' wages cut | 366 | Fir log from Mt. demolishes cottage | 57 |
| Floods, Spring, in St. Lawrence | 535 | Cranberries, Frosts in Central States increase demand for | 57 | Forest of Ore. furnishes big stick for Panama Canal | 250 |
| Fog wrecks vessel of N. J. coast | 583 | Deer killed by Me. wild cats | 249 | Oil tank explosion in Calif. stampeders circus elephants | 474 |
| Gale wrecks vessels on Va. coast | 82 | Maple sugar harvest begins | 267 | Orange crop of Calif., largest on record | 210, 368 |
| New York seen from ferry boat | 6 | Shoes not cheapened by drop in leather market | 153 | Orange growers buy forest leaves | 155 |
| Snowdrifts delay auto race | 214 | Whaling industry reviving | 553 | Orchards of Yakima Valley filled with fish from irrigation ditches | 554 |
| Snow ties up N. Y. City | 114 | Woolen mills and shoe factories resume operations | 18 | Redwood forests on Mt. Tamalpais given to U. S. | 82 |
| Storm wrecks vessels | 146 | <i>Transportation:</i> Canal across Cape Cod planned | 19 | Whales entertain bathers in Monica Bay | 120 |
| Waves quelled by use of oil ship cargo | 517 | Canal opened across Cape Ann | 473 | Wheat gleanings bring wild geese to Ore. | 7 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coal mine disaster at Monongah due to gas | 114 | Life saving service heroes | 362 | PACKERS, SUP. CT. DECIDES AGAINST, IN REBATE CASE | 118, 358 |
| Coal miners, Pa., dig way to life (Trip through coal mine) | 249 | Rys. of N. E. raise rates | 532 | PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE: | |
| Coal miners have wild ride down shaft | 366 | NEWFOUNDLAND: | | Barber, C. Burton—Ready for the Hunt | 417 |
| Coke ovens neglected because of holidays of foreign workers | 89 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Iceberg met by liner off N. F. Banks | 117 | Bartels, Hans—A Heavy Load | 177 |
| Diamond imports lessened by hard times | 246 | Ice foe carries Dr. Grenfell, Missionary to Labrador, out to sea | 597 | Bollivar, Gen., Statue of, at Caracas | 271 |
| Fishing rights, Can. and U. S. agree on | 324, 438 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Sealers wrecked by ice pack | 492 | Boughton, G. H.—Road to Camelot | 103 |
| Forest fire damages Pa. oil and gas fields | 535 | NEW YORK TO PARIS AUTOMOBILE RACE: | | Calves, G.—The Wind Storm | 385 |
| Lobster fishing injured by factories | 120 | The Route | 55 | Dore, Gustave—"Turn again Whittington" | 131 |
| Lumbermen bag bear while stealing wild honey | 324 | Cars arrive in N. Y. | 178 | | |
| Oyster fishing checked by freezing weather | 329 | The Start; Snowdrifts check racers | 214 | | |
| Pulp mill visited by Cong. Com. | 534 | Racers condemn U. S. roads | 247 | | |
| | | Racers reach Omaha | 293 | | |
| | | Wolves chase racers in Wyo. | 358 | | |
| | | Alaska snows turn racers back | 440 | | |
| | | French car gets all gasoline in a Siberian town | 567 | | |
| | | Racers lost in Siberia | 583 | | |
| | | NEW ZEALAND: | | | |
| | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Antarctic continent, Scientists discover evidences of | 608 | | |
| | | Auckland Is., Crew shipwreck- | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-----------------|--|-----|
| Feller, Frank—The Overland Mall | 145 | Delegates to Cong. arrive in Washington | 146 | PORTO RICO: | |
| Garratt, Arthur—Food for the War God | 17 | Negrito tribe brothers to pygmies | 470 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Tobacco crop of Island increasing (Visit to a tobacco plantation) | 125 |
| Hurd, L. F.—The Snow Lullaby | 165 | Taft makes report on P. I. | 193 | <i>Government, People:</i> Cong. gives island money to develop coffee, sugar, rice and tobacco farms | 492 |
| Inness, George—Gloucester Harbor | 473 | PHIPPS, HENRY, ESTABLISHES HOSPITAL IN JOHNS HOPKINS U. | 601 | PORTRAITS: | |
| Kaulbach, H.—Death of Mozart | 59 | PHOTOGRAPHY, AMATEUR: | | Adams, Lieut. J. B. | 243 |
| Macnell, Herman A.—Marquette at Chicago Portage .. | 563 | Colored photography | 157 | Arnold, Blon J. | 355 |
| Millet, Jean Francois—The Gleaners | 545 | Drying plates quickly | 96 | Asquith, Herbert Henry | 483 |
| Monvel, Boutet de—The Study Hour | 321 | Photographic Don'ts | 157 | Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry | 484 |
| Moreau, Chocarne—The Hot-Chestnut Seller | 209 | Picture Taking for Beginners .. | 29, 96 | Carlos I | 150 |
| Pearce, C. Sprague—The Prelude | 163 | Pin Holes in Plate, Cause of and Cure | 96 | Charles II as a Child | 577 |
| Richmond, W. B.—A Maid of Athens | 353 | PLATEAU STATES: | | Daudi Chau, King | 389 |
| Rampf, Arthur—The Steel Workers of Dresden | 465 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Cliff climbed by ranchman to capture eagle | 554 | Fallieres, Pres. | 566 |
| Schuster, Georg—Pied Piper of Hameln | 189 | Colorado River forced back into bed | 515 | Hart, Sir Robt. | 419 |
| Siemradski—The Flower Girl .. | 433 | Grand Canyon navigated by two men | 216 | Johnson, Gov. John | 215 |
| Stuart, Gilbert—Oliver Hazard Perry | 51 | Timber wolves chase auto racers | 358 | Kean, Mrs. Sarah L. | 343 |
| Taft, Lorado—Fountain of Gt. Lakes | 435 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coal mine, Wyo., explosion in | 418 | LaFollette, Senator | 581 |
| Van Dyck—Charles II as a Child | 577 | Forest reserve, Government adds to Nev. | 129 | Marshall, G. | 243 |
| Williams, Fleming C.—Near Enough | 49 | Gold Miners strike at Goldfield | 9, 50, 114, 290 | McCulloch, Catherine Waugh .. | 595 |
| Wunsch, A.—My Grethen | 513 | Lumbering town, Mont., swept by fire | 368 | Manuel II | 183 |
| Wunsch, A.—The Little Rasical | 289 | Mine, three men buried in Nev., escape by means of pipe | 7, 18, 94 | Mitchell, Dr. | 243 |
| PALESTINE: See Turkey. | | Sheepmen combine flocks to avoid attacks from cattle men | 250 | Mulal Hafid, Sultan | 55 |
| PANAMA: | | Silver sent from Nev. to pay for Indian lands | 2 | Murumtsef, Andrele | 9 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Canal Zone like succession of mill towns .. | 567 | Wild horses, Farmers pursue band of | 474 | Perry, Olivar Hazard | 51 |
| Mammoth stick cut in Ore. for Canal | 250 | POLITICS: | | Redway, Dr. J. W. | 83 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Bubonic plague, War waged on vermin to prevent | 601 | Booms, Presidential, how worked up | 86 | Shackleton, Lieut. E. H. | 243 |
| Election frauds, P. agrees to allow U. S. to prevent | 567 | Bryan, East starts movement to induce, not to run | 86 | Stoessel, Lieut. Gen. | 247 |
| Election, U. S. marines stationed in P. to insure quiet .. | 601 | Bryan, Okla., primaries instruct for | 215 | Watson, Thomas E. | 469 |
| Medals to be given Canal workers by Pres. Roosevelt .. | 551 | Democratic platform of Nebr. Direct Primary bill passed by Ill. | 328, 149 | Wilhelm, Crown Prince | 394 |
| Sec. Taft visits Canal Zone .. | 514, 535, 567 | Fairbanks endorsed by Ind. | 86 | PORTUGAL: See Spain and Port.; Port. E. Af.; Port. W. Af. | |
| Town of Gatun moves out of Canal's way | 493 | Gray of Del. enters Dem. race .. | 469 | PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: | |
| U. S. provides concerts for Canal workers | 248 | Hughes acknowledges endorsement of N. Y. County committee | 152 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Weld ceremony of Ivory caravan bringing tusks on shipboard .. | 607 |
| PARAGUAY: P. plans to establish government bank | 82 | Hughes endorsed by N. Y. State Rep. Committee | 327 | <i>Government, People:</i> Republicans rejoice over assassination of King Carlos and Prince .. | 183 |
| PEARY, ROBT. E.: See Arctic Regions. | | Hughes given setback by N. Y. Convention | 469 | PORTUGUESE SW. AF.: | |
| PERSIA: | | Johnson, brought forward .. | 86 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Across Angola in an ox cart | 606 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Kurds attack camel caravans in Armenia .. | 2 | Johnson endorsed by Minn. State Dem. Committee | 327 | <i>Government, People:</i> Natives keep camera on grave of newspaper man who died in tribe | 606 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Frontier threatened by Rus. and Turk. | 187 | Johnson headquarters opened in Chicago | 421 | Slave trade of Angola | 606 |
| Kurds attack Russians | 470 | Johnson seeks Southern delegates | 535 | PROCTOR, SENATOR REDFIELD, DEATH OF .. | 290 |
| Shah's life attempted | 258 | Men, not politics, said to be issue | 215 | PROHIBITION, SPREAD OF: See Politics. | |
| PERU: | | Populists hold convention .. | 469 | QUESTION OF TRADE ROUTE, A. by Dr. J. W. Redway | 83 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Copper and silver mines, rubber forests, etc., developed by Am. capital | 260 | Prohibition, Brewers plan to check spread of | 290 | RAILROAD RATES, RISE IN PLANNED .. | 532 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> P. Helps Battle Fleet celebrate Washington's birthday | 248 | Prohibition gains in spring elections | 488 | RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' HOUR LAW GOES INTO EFFECT .. | 242 |
| P. nation that never says die; its history | 260 | Prohibition wins in N. Car. | 582 | RAILWAY REGULATION, ETC.: See Government. Interstate Commerce Commission. | |
| PETROLEUM: See Coal and Petroleum. | | Rep. delegates gather; Scenes around headquarters | 598 | RAILWAYS, WHO OWNS AMERICA'S .. | 387 |
| PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: | | Rep. platform of Ohio | 328 | REDWAY, DR. J. W. Articles by: | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Pineapple growers ask reduction in U. S. tariff | 386 | Roosevelt, East starts move against | 215 | How Geography Makes Our Industries and History | 211 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Cong. allows Filipinos to ship in foreign ships | 519 | Single tax defeated by referendum vote in Ore. | 601 | Question of Trade Routes, A. | 83 |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Assembly grants women right to vote. Bamboo houses destroyed by fire | 551, 354 | Socialists hold convention .. | 567 | Who Owns America's Railways .. | 387 |
| | | Socialist party platform | 567 | RENT WAR: | |
| | | State conventions, part in Pres. campaign | 327 | N. Y. tenement families demand reduction | 7 |
| | | Taft, Ia. and Mass. endorse .. | 421 | Evicted families sheltered by strikers | 24 |
| | | Taft, Kans., Okla., and Ohio endorse | 86 | R. W. spreads to Naples | 63 |
| | | Tiger instead of donkey to welcome Dem. at Denver | 466 | Permanent Tenants' Union organized in N. Y. | 82 |
| | | | | REVERE, PAUL, HOUSE OF BEING RESTORED .. | 127 |
| | | | | REVIEW OF YEAR 1907 .. | 115 |
| | | | | RICE: | |
| | | | | Hawaiian R. fields need more laborers | 550 |
| | | | | India's crop blighted by failure of monsoon winds | 335 |
| | | | | Porto Rico to teach improved methods of R. culture | 492 |
| | | | | Siam R. crop increased in | |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|
| value by harvester..... | 446 | Towboats in Straits of Magel- | 535 | ern Soldier..... | 588 |
| Siam's R. crop, Steamship | | lan, Den. firm to run..... | 535 | Guilzot, Francois—Washington | 161 |
| company organized to carry | 607 | <i>Government, People:</i> Andersen, | | Jefferson, Thomas—Washing- | 161 |
| ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., GIVES | | Hans, House of remodeled. | 521 | ton..... | 161 |
| UNIV. OF CHICAGO \$2,191,- | 18 | Army balloon, Swedish, crosses | | Lee, Henry—Washington..... | 161 |
| 000..... | | Baltic..... | 466 | Lincoln, Abraham—Washing- | 161 |
| ROCKEFELLER AND MCCORMICK | | Christiania to have Normana | | ton..... | 161 |
| TO OPEN HUNTING PARKS FOR | | League memorial Bldg..... | 330 | Marshall, John—Washington. | 161 |
| BOYS..... | 178 | Den. passes woman suffrage | | Roosevelt, Theodore—A Leg- | 568 |
| ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT: | | law..... | 466 | acy of Conflict..... | 568 |
| (See also Congress.) | | Fish market at Bergen..... | 62 | Stevenson, Robt. L.—A Letter | 65 |
| Addresses Natural Resources | | King Haakon's life attempted. | 322 | from..... | 65 |
| Conference..... | 547 | King Haakon opens Storting. | 82 | SENEGAL: New telephone aids | |
| Alaska-Yukon Exposition sends | | Prince, Swedish, marries | | caravans..... | 93 |
| R. invitation..... | 551 | Czar's cousin..... | 514 | SIAM: | |
| Battleships, R. asks Cong. for | | Reykjavik, Ice., elects woman | | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Rainy | |
| four..... | 469 | to city council..... | 535 | season turns S. to huge | |
| Currency bill, R. signs..... | 581 | SCHUMACHER, FERDINAND, | | lake..... | 607 |
| Eloy Sanchez, son of Nic. | | DEATH OF..... | 470 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Rice har- | |
| Minster, acts as interpreter | | SCIENCE AND INVENTION: | | vesters increase value of | |
| for R..... | 65 | (See also Airships and Bal- | | crop..... | 446 |
| Interstate Com. Com. R. orders | | loons.) | | <i>Transportation:</i> Steamship Co. | |
| to investigate Ry. wage con- | | Cloth from wood, Method of | | formed to carry S. rice.... | 607 |
| ditions..... | 246 | making, discovered by Ger- | | SIBERIA: See Russia. | |
| Liberia, Committee from, vis- | | man..... | 2 | SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD | |
| its R..... | 566 | Clothes that prevent drowning | | ADDS NEW WORDS TO LIST | 146 |
| Panama Canal workers to be | | patented by Norwegian.... | 210 | SLOCUM, GEN., CAPTAIN OF, SEN- | |
| given medals by R..... | 551 | Horseshoe, paper, invented by | | TENCED..... | 258 |
| Postoffice Dept. ordered to cen- | | German..... | 298 | SMITH, CHAS. EMOY, DEATH OF | 82 |
| sure anarchistic papers.... | 438 | Light, colored, Effect of, on | | SOMALILAND: Abyssinians | |
| Public Bldg. bill R. threatens | | plants told by Flammarion. | 18 | raid It. Somaliland..... | 92 |
| to veto if Cong. does not | | Onion, odorless, Chinese gar- | | SOUTH AFRICA: | |
| pass laws..... | 516 | dener produces..... | 418 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Dry | |
| Wyo. braves talk with R. in | | Planet discovered at Kiel, | | weather withers corn crop. | 537 |
| sign language..... | 354 | Ger..... | 386 | Long cattle drive across Rho- | |
| ROSE, WM. G., CHILDREN'S PART | | Power Loom, invention of, in- | | desia..... | 607 |
| IN N. E. A. CONVENTION.... | 531 | creases Ger. home factories. | 303 | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Cattle at- | |
| RUMANIA: See Balkan States. | | Satellite, Eighth, of Jupiter | | tacked by lions on long | |
| RUSSIA: | | discovered..... | 535 | drive..... | 607 |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Drought | | Stranding Buoy, Working of, | | Diamond output lessened by | |
| brings distress to R. wheat | | Viper, medicine taken from | | hard times in U. S..... | 246 |
| growers..... | 609 | Brazilian..... | 514 | Sheep herders rob melon | |
| Ice gorge in Kuban causes | | SELECTIONS: | | patches..... | 537 |
| flooded fields..... | 193 | Poetry: Aldrich, Thomas Bal- | | <i>Transportation:</i> Desert travel- | |
| Snow banks bury Siberian | | ley—Frost Work..... | 266 | ing made difficult by lack | |
| train..... | 487 | Balley, Philip J.—The Aim of | | of trammes..... | 537 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Flour mills | | Life..... | 298 | <i>Government, People:</i> Cape Town | |
| in Sicily increase R. wheat | | Balley, Wm. Whitman—A Div- | | school picnic..... | 223 |
| exports..... | 303 | idend..... | 26 | Natal uprising quieted by cap- | |
| Mineral and agricultural re- | | Bryant, Wm. Cullen—Wash- | | ture of King Dinizulu..... | 334 |
| sources compared with those | | ington..... | 186 | Plants and animals, Movement | |
| of U. S..... | 115 | Byron, Lord—Washington.... | 161 | made to preserve..... | 223 |
| Sugar firms ruined by restric- | | Carlyle, Thomas—The Dawn- | | SOUTH AMERICA: See Coun- | |
| tions on exports..... | 535 | ing Day..... | 424 | tries of, Cities. | |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Brigands attack | | Cotter, Joseph S.—Sequel to | | SOUTH POLE BY AUTO, TO THE.. | 243 |
| gold train..... | 82 | Pied Piper..... | 189 | SOUTHERN STATES: | |
| Siberian line tied up by snow. | 437 | Hogg, James—The Skylark.... | 613 | <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Frosts | |
| Trans-Siberian Ry. line, auto | | Larcom, Lucy—Sir Robin.... | 394 | nip early garden truck.... | 518 |
| racers to follow..... | 523 | Longfellow, Henry W.—Saga | | Snow, Lack of, in Rocky | |
| Waters of Russia considered | | of King Olaf..... | 269, 299, 341, 369 | Mts. hurts wheat..... | 474 |
| by Navigation Cong..... | 80 | Lowell, James Russell—Lin- | | Tornado carries steamer down | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Czar's Cou- | | coln..... | 124 | Ark. river..... | 514 |
| sin married Swedish prince | | Markham, Edwin—The Cricket | 613 | Tornado crosses Tex. and | |
| Czar visited by King Edward | | Markham, Edwin—Lincoln the | | Okl. | 210, 567 |
| Duma appropriates money for | | Great Commoner..... | 124 | Tornadoes wreck Gulf State | |
| famine sufferers..... | 2 | Mother Goose in Chinese.... | 58 | towns..... | 487 |
| Duma appropriates money to | | Nesmith, James E.—A Sum- | | Waterspouts, Steamer meets | |
| check Turkish advance in | | mer Tempest..... | 613 | ten off Car. coast..... | 178 |
| Persia..... | 187 | Platt, John J.—My Shadow's | | <i>Products, Industries:</i> Acorns of | |
| Duma speeches regulated by | | Stature..... | 613 | Tenn. to replant northern | |
| red light..... | 535 | Sangster, Margaret—Washing- | | forests..... | 50 |
| Finnish Diet dissolved..... | 482 | ton..... | 161 | Cotton crop delayed by storms | 533 |
| First Duma members tried and | | Shakespeare—Under the Green- | | Cotton factory children made | |
| sentenced for treason..... | 9, 18 | wood Tree..... | 552 | ill by hook worms..... | 535 |
| Stoessel, Gen., sentenced for | | Shorter, Dora S.—A Meadow | | Cowboys fight for last range | |
| surrender of Port Arthur.. | 247 | Tragedy..... | 58 | in Okla..... | 128 |
| Stoessel's sentence lightened. | 354 | Stedman, Edmund Clarence— | | Lumbermen of S. plan to save | |
| Third Duma, strength of par- | | Undiscovered Country..... | 85 | trees..... | 553 |
| ties in..... | 155 | Stevenson, Robt. L.—The | | Sponge output of Fla. in- | |
| Town of Dubno sold..... | 304 | Swing..... | 602 | creased by diving outfits | |
| War debt, R. pays last of to | | Stoddard, Richard H.—Abra- | | (Sponge fishing)..... | 250 |
| Japan..... | 2 | ham Lincoln..... | 124 | Tampa, Fla., swept by fire... | 258 |
| SCANDINAVIA: | | Tennyson, Alfred—The Thros- | | tle..... | 601 |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Apple crop | | tle..... | 613 | Wheat attacked by bugs.... | 367 |
| shortage in Nor. increases | | Thomas, Edith—The Summer | | Wheat crops of Okla. and | |
| imports..... | 62 | Solstice..... | 613 | Tex. fall short..... | 610 |
| Crops, failure brings starva- | | Webb, DeWils—A Tragedy.... | 490 | <i>Transportation:</i> Atlantic and | |
| tion to Finns. (Finnish | | Prose: Adams, John Q.—Wash- | | Gulf to be bordered by can- | |
| home and meals)..... | 190 | ington..... | 161 | nals..... | 19 |
| Fishing methods to be taught | | Bryce, James—Washington.... | 161 | Fla. Keys, Ry., Section of, | |
| Greenlanders by Denmark.. | 303 | Emerson, Ralph Waldo—Char- | | opened..... | 119 |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Rys. of Norway | | acter of Lincoln..... | 124 | Life saving service heroes... | 362 |
| grant half fare rate to wives | | Grady, Henry W.—The South- | | | |
| with husbands..... | 425 | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--|
| Ohio and Miss rivers, Long coal tow on..... | 25 | | |
| Panama Canal stimulating Gulf cities..... | 600 | | |
| SPAIN AND PORTUGAL: | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Heavy rains mark border line between S. and P..... | | | |
| Rains in S. and P. increase | 150 | | |
| Chill's wine exports..... | 25 | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Malaga orange, lemon and almond orchards hurt by cold winds | | | |
| Wheat and barley crops helped by rain..... | 585 | | |
| | 267 | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Child and woman labor bill passed in S..... | | | |
| City people offered farms to increase agriculture..... | 426 | | |
| Elections in Lisbon accompanied by riots..... | 62 | | |
| King Alfonso's life attempted | 418, 434 | | |
| King Carlos and Prince assassinated..... | 322 | | |
| King and Prince buried..... | 150 | | |
| Premier Franco flees..... | 183 | | |
| Prince Manuel declared king of P..... | 183 | | |
| Republic, Plot to make P. a..... | 150 | | |
| Tax on food, Cartagenans riot over..... | 183 | | |
| | 302 | | |
| STAMPS, COINS, CURIOS: | | | |
| American Pony express of the 60s..... | 456 | | |
| Antarctic Region to have S..... | 343 | | |
| Aust.-Hung. issues Franz Joseph Jubilee S..... | 279 | | |
| British Gulana S. of 1856..... | 279 | | |
| British Junior Philatelic Society exhibition..... | 279 | | |
| Coins that travel incognito..... | 505 | | |
| Columbus Collector's Club asks reform in stamp reproduction law..... | 457 | | |
| Cent piece, Whose is Indian's head on..... | 621 | | |
| George Clinton Cent..... | 342 | | |
| German S. may bear Kaiser's picture..... | 621 | | |
| Japanese S. commemorate ancient post system..... | 575 | | |
| Paper, Oldest piece in Europe..... | 408 | | |
| Star and Crescent, Origin of..... | 408 | | |
| Switz. celebrates her legends on new S..... | 591 | | |
| Tales the stamp album tells..... | 120 | | |
| Turkish S. issue, The new..... | 504 | | |
| | 543 | | |
| STANDARD OIL: See Government—Fed. Cts., Dept. of Justice. | | | |
| STARS OF MONTH OF JUNE..... 611 | | | |
| STATE GOVERNMENT: See Government. | | | |
| STEDMAN, EDMUND CLARENCE, DEATH, AND SKETCH..... 85 | | | |
| STOESSEL, GEN., SENTENCED FOR SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR..... 247, 354 | | | |
| STRANDING BUOY, WORKING OF SUGAR: | | | |
| Beet and cane S. Struggle between cause of Sp.-Am. War | 211 | | |
| Cuban crop short..... | 489 | | |
| Hawaiian S. fields need laborers..... | 550 | | |
| Maple S. harvest opens..... | 267 | | |
| Mexico has record crop..... | 496 | | |
| Mo. farmers plant cane to increase number of quail..... | 248 | | |
| Porto Rico to teach improved methods of S. culture..... | 492 | | |
| Russian S. firms fall because of restriction on exports..... | 535 | | |
| SWEDEN: See Scandinavia. | | | |
| SWITZERLAND: | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Avalanche kills 13..... | | | |
| Lake escapes from bed and runs away..... | 258 | | |
| | 586 | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Farmers' crops ruined by runaway lake..... | | | |
| S. Mfgs. unhurt by Eng. and U. S. hard times..... | 586 | | |
| | 471 | | |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Ricken Mt. tunnel finished..... | | | |
| Simplon tunnel, Government votes money for second..... | 522 | | |
| | 50 | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Home factories keep S. prosperous.. | | | |
| Wm. Tell celebrated on new issue of stamps..... | 471 | | |
| | 120 | | |
| TAFT, WM. H.: See politics. | | | |
| TOBACCO WAR: See Central States. | | | |
| TURKEY: (See also Asiatic Turk.) | | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coal mining claims, Fr. demands settlement of..... | | | |
| Flour imports increased by crop failure..... | 470 | | |
| | 192 | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Italy secures special postoffices in T..... | | | |
| Macedonia, Gt. Brit. demands Christian Governor for..... | 470 | | |
| Persian frontier threatened by T..... | 262 | | |
| Phonographs become popular in T..... | 187 | | |
| Press not allowed to publish account of Port. assassinations..... | 64 | | |
| Stamps, new T. issue..... | 183 | | |
| Sultan allows photos to be made of mosques..... | 543 | | |
| | 242 | | |
| TURKEY, ASIATIC: Babalonia temple of 4500 B. C. unearthed..... | | | |
| Jerusalem, People of, implore protection of Allah at sight of first auto..... | 354 | | |
| Samos Is. in revolt..... | 354 | | |
| | 583 | | |
| UNEMPLOYED, PARADES AND APPEALS OF: | | | |
| Boston, Trinity Ch. entered by U. men..... | 182 | | |
| Convention of U. meets in St. Louis..... | 182 | | |
| King Edward asked to give Royal Park for farms..... | 182 | | |
| National Committee of U. petition Cong. for work..... | 250 | | |
| National Prosperity Assoc., Work of..... | 584 | | |
| New York U. arrange for demonstration..... | 250 | | |
| New York demonstration ends in tragedy..... | 392 | | |
| Parades held in New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle..... | 182 | | |
| Philadelphia parade by foreigners with red flags..... | 250 | | |
| Pittsburg issues bonds to supply work for U..... | 182 | | |
| Socialists ask Brit. Parliament to give every man work..... | 357 | | |
| UNITED STATES: See Sections of Cities. | | | |
| VENEZUELA: | | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Asphalt lake ordered sold by court..... | | | |
| Coffee, Duty on, may be raised by U. S..... | 326 | | |
| | 421 | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Baseball becomes popular in Caracas | | | |
| Castro refuses to arbitrate..... | 271 | | |
| La Guayra, Bubonic plague in | 326 | | |
| La Guayra, Dr. Peraza goes to jail to save people from plague..... | 466 | | |
| | 534 | | |
| La Guayra opened to traffic by Castro..... | 567 | | |
| La Guayra port closed second time..... | 567 | | |
| Newspapers of Caracas criticize Roosevelt..... | 583 | | |
| | 434 | | |
| WALSH, JOHN R. See Government—Fed. Cts. | | | |
| WASHINGTON, HONORS PAID TO, BY NAVY..... 122 | | | |
| WATERWAYS, OUR INLAND: Atlantic, Bordering the, with Canals..... | | | |
| Cape Ann canal opened..... | 19 | | |
| Erle Canal, the New..... | 473 | | |
| Great Lakes to Gulf W..... | 435 | | |
| International Cong. of Navigation..... | 563 | | |
| Question of Trade Routes, A, by Dr. J. W. Redway..... | 586 | | |
| W. Commission, Report of, sent to Cong..... | 83 | | |
| | 261 | | |
| WATSON, THOMAS E. See Politics. | | | |
| WEST INDIES. (See also Cuba, Porto Rico.) | | | |
| <i>Physiography, Climate:</i> Bahama reef wrecks steamer Beta..... | | | |
| Earthquakes in Jamaica..... | 242 | | |
| Gale wrecks vessels on Bermuda coast..... | 18 | | |
| Trinidad, Battle Fleet spends hot Xmas at..... | 146 | | |
| | 5 | | |
| <i>Products, Industries:</i> Coffee, cotton and mineral resources of Haiti not developed because of politics..... | | | |
| Tobacco growing, Santo Domingo to teach better methods of..... | 360 | | |
| | 399 | | |
| <i>Transportation:</i> Fine roads call autos to Jamaica..... | | | |
| | 30 | | |
| <i>Government, People:</i> Haitian exiles start revolution..... | | | |
| | 82, 114, 360 | | |
| WHEAT: | | | |
| Arg. fields show good crop... | 27 | | |
| Arg. shipments fall off and affect Chicago market..... | 556 | | |
| Algeria's fields show effect of dry spell..... | 609 | | |
| Barometer of Trade, Why W. is not a good..... | 265 | | |
| Fr. W. fields flooded by rains..... | 425 | | |
| Ger. fields hold heavy crops..... | 609 | | |
| Ger. W. and rye saved by snow..... | 267 | | |
| Government W. report for April high..... | 441 | | |
| India's crop blighted by failure of monsoon..... | 335 | | |
| India's harvest failure..... | 609 | | |
| Kans. expects large crop..... | 551, 610 | | |
| Okla. and Tex. Winter W. crop disappointing..... | 609 | | |
| Okla. crop attack by bugs..... | 367 | | |
| Rocky Mts., Lack of snow in, hurts W..... | 474 | | |
| Rumania's W. has good outlook..... | 426 | | |
| Russia's crop suffers for want of rain..... | 609 | | |
| Russia's W. exports increased by Sicily flour mills..... | 303 | | |
| Spain's W. and barley crop saved by rain..... | 267 | | |
| | 328, 330 | | |
| WHITE PLAGUE, WAR ON..... 328, 330 | | | |
| WHO OWNS AMERICA'S RYS., BY DR. J. W. REDWAY..... 387 | | | |
| WHYTE, SEN. WM. PINCKNEY, DEATH OF..... 354 | | | |
| WOMAN SUFFRAGE: | | | |
| Denmark passes W. S. law..... | 466 | | |
| French women petition for greater rights..... | 146 | | |
| Iceland elects woman to city council..... | 535 | | |
| International W. S. Alliance meets in Amsterdam..... | 595 | | |
| Philippine Assembly passes W. S. law..... | 551 | | |
| Progress of W. S. Movement, by Catherine Waugh McCulloch..... | 595 | | |
| W. S. map of World..... | 596 | | |
| Y. M. C. A. HOLDS BOYS' 1,000-NILE RELAY RACE..... | 519 | | |

The World's Chronicle League

A MUSEUM FOR EVERY SCHOOL.

OPEN LETTER.

WELL, I suppose every boy and girl who is interested in The League is busy with his collection of grains, grasses, flowers, shells or some other product of nature near his home.

"THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE LEAGUE offer is an exceptional one," remarked one of our friends when told of our offer. Indeed it is, and well worth working for. Lest you forget, I want to repeat it to you.

"To anyone, pupil or teacher, sending us any sort of collection, we will send, prepaid, a collection of certain Chicago manufactures of equal educational value. In addition, we will award Gold and Silver Badges and Honor Roll Certificates to successful contestants, and will give those sending in collections an opportunity to exchange with contestants in other parts of the country. The collections will be graded into three groups, first, second, and third. After the prizes have been awarded you are to write The League what kind of collection you would like in exchange for your collection and the Editor will recommend exchanges between first-class collectors

and between second and third class collectors. Thus you will get not only the collection from the manufacturers but you will be able to get other collections from different parts of the country in exchange. You are at liberty to make as many collections as you wish."

To Prepare Collections.— Perhaps the easiest way will be to mount your flowers, grains, grasses seaweeds, etc., upon 9x12 drawing paper, which is quite firm and of a creamy tint.

Pasten your specimens upon the paper with small bits of court-plaster or strong glue or mucilage.

Write name of specimen, and the place where it is found, neatly under each

specimen. You may be able to mount two or three specimens upon one sheet, but do not crowd your work. It would be better to press your specimens between sheets of paper that you are not going to use, because plants sometimes leave stains in the process of pressing. If you make a collection of shells, each shell must be tied upon a card of suitable size, with name of shell and place where it was found written upon the card.



Our League Badge.

MONEY IN A WELL-CROWNED HEAD.

If baldness is a synonym for old age, then it is true if you want to appear young you must have Natural Hair. You are often asked why you have Dandruff or falling hair covering the dress or coat. Why the hair or whiskers turn gray. Why you become bald. Why your scalp itches. The hair is not a vegetable; it is just as much a part of our anatomy as the hand or foot. Baldness is not hereditary. Germs infest the hair. Any of our readers troubled with their hair, especially ladies who desire "fluffy" hair, with that bright, brilliant appearance, should read the book just published by the Southern Medicine Company, 511 Roane St., Harriman, Tenn., entitled, "God's Gift with the Hair." It can be obtained upon application. It is an advertisement of Burt's Hair Reviver, but it is extremely interesting. It contains much new, up-to-date matter regarding the care and protection of the most valuable thing you have. Burt's Hair Reviver is not sticky or greasy—a delightful dressing. God started us all with good hair, and it our own fault if we lose it. There is no reason in having thin, poor hair and being called "old" at 30. Don't look old, keep your hair all your life.

Boys—Young Men

Increase Your STRENGTH



Our Complete System of Physical Development will double your strength in 60 days. Develops every muscle. Makes them hard, rugged and bold. Highly endorsed by Football Players. No apparatus required. A perfect health producer. This complete course will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of only 50c which also entitles you to One Year's Membership in the JUNIOR AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB. By becoming a member of this club you can obtain athletic goods of every description without cost. Particulars and Big Illus. Sporting Goods Catalog FREE. Satisfaction guaranteed. Junior Am. Sporting Club, 830 Unity Bldg., Chicago.

8 OUTLINE MAPS, ONLY 3 cents

School Supply Dept., World's Chronicle, Chicago.

TEACHERS: Please send your Subscriptions in now. Payments may be made later at your convenience. We want to send THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE to you regularly throughout the year. Changes of address made as often as desired. World's Chronicle, Chicago.



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World.



"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."—Puck.

I.—UNITED STATES.

This Department will be found valuable in teaching Geography, History, Civics and Commercial Life.

1. Marooned on a Mountain.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—(102,400. In the northern and western parts of the city are high hills from which a magnificent view is had of surrounding valleys, the ocean in the distance and mountains to the north. Beautiful parks, yards and dwellings. Hedges of calla lilies and geraniums bloom all the year.)

Earl Spalding and his father were visiting the beautiful, mountainous island of Santa Catalina, off the coast of southern California. Earl was fifteen, and the rocky ledges that jutted far above the blue water were heights that his adventurous spirit longed to conquer. There was one particularly high ledge that he wished to reach.

Early one morning he left the hotel where he and his father were staying and started up the mountain side. Wild flowers grew along his path, quails darted quietly away among the bushes and wild goats leaped from rock to rock with a nimbleness he envied. On he went, from point to point, sometimes stopping to rest and to watch the boats of pleasure seekers below. At last he found himself on a narrow ledge several hundred feet above the water. Exultant that he had climbed so far, he looked down the dizzy depth below and up the heights above. A queer feeling came over him as he realized that he could not scale the slippery heights over his head, nor could he make his way back along the perilous path he had come. The ledge on which he stood was so narrow that a misstep would carry him headlong upon the rocks below. There was nothing to do but wait.

His exultation wore away into feelings of weariness and discomfort. He was hungry, too, and he began to wonder whether he should ever find himself safe at the mountain's base again.

Morning passed into afternoon and the afternoon began to wane. Meanwhile, at the hotel, Earl's father was becoming anxious. Had the boy met with an accident? Growing more fearful, Mr. Spalding organized a searching party. With a feeling of relief the searchers soon discovered the boy on his high and dangerous perch.

How should they reach him? The path he had come by seemed out of the question. Finally they decided upon a route that took them one hundred feet above the boy and there, from another cliff, a rope was let down to him on his ledge below.

Eagerly Earl saw the rope coming, and soon he had a secure hold of it and was being pulled, up, up, to



COURTESY SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

A Giant Spider Crab Getting His Dinner.

safety. Glad arms received the tired boy, and in a short time was safe at the hotel with his father, none the worse for his long climb and his exile on the rocks.

Shall we climb the mountains of Santa Catalina or take a boat ride? "A boat ride, a boat ride," clamor our travelers. Cliff climbing here isn't so different from what it is in many places, but a boat ride is something quite out of the ordinary. We get a boat at the city of Avalon; there are no carriages here, as the

most wonderful sight-seeing is done on the water. The bottom of our craft is glass and through it we look for the wonders of our sea journey.

At first we see only the many soft, gray shades of wave-lined sand. Soon a school of smelts darts by, pursued by bass. The water deepens and flocks of surf fish, gleaming like silver, appear, and after them dashes a sea lion in search of prey. Suddenly the light in the boat's bottom grows dimmer, and, without warning, the craft is over what seems to be a hanging forest. Vines in great loops and arches trail under the water, the leaves a foot or two long, crimped at the edges and grading from a deep olive to yellow in color.

These vines are the kelpian seaweeds that cover the sides of the islands along California's coast to a depth of sixty feet or more; for these islands are, in fact, the summits of a range of mountains. Sometimes the vines become cables a hundred feet long, their drooping leaves forming nooks and corners of great beauty. The vines have the curious effect of seeming to be hung from the surface and to be growing downward.

Through a loop of kelp we see in the blue water a flash of vivid orange. It is an angel fish, and after it comes a school of the same color, with here and there within it a tiny fish of brilliant blue, a baby angel fish.

Queer-looking crabs, red and olive, with square shells, live on the leaves, and, deeper, in the crevices of the moss-covered rocks, gigantic spider crabs mimic the rocks in shape and hue. A slight swell

stirs the leaves of the kelpian forest and displays a giant star fish garbed in red, spiked with white. Presto! the captain transports his passengers to a deep gien in which lacelike weeds rise, forming a canopy for long-spined black sea urchins, then into deeper water so clear that we can see the weeds and rocks forty feet below. Wonderful, indeed, is the panorama of the sea bottom.

Returning to Los Angeles, we take a northbound train to Sacramento, then turn eastward for our next stopping place, beyond the mountains, in Kansas.

2. *The Red Snorter That Spoke of Prosperity.*

TOPKA, KAN.—(33,600. Built on three ridges at right angles to the Kansas River, which runs through the city. Handsome state capitol and public buildings.)

It was circus day in a small Kansas town and the streets were lined with boys and girls, men and women, to see the parade go by.

"Here come the elephants." This from a group of small girls, dancing up and down with excitement.

"Look, look! See the clown," cried a barefoot boy, doubling up with laughter over the clown's antics.

The caged animals went by, and the calliope with its harsh music. Puffing behind the music wagon came another vehicle.

"Jim Brown's automobile. That's the best part of the show." It was the principal grocer in the town who spoke.

"Yes," answered the village banker, to whom the grocer had spoken, "when Jim Brown can leave his farm work and bring his wife and five children to the circus in that style, the day of prosperity has dawned for farmers, and that's just what has happened here in this county. You'll see the farmers at the circus in the best seats, and Jim Brown won't be the only one that has come in an automobile."

"That's right. I hear there are a dozen farmers in the county who own cars."

"And nearly a hundred other people. A year ago there were four cars in the county."

"Business is picking up. I can feel it at the store. Farmers are spending their money, and now that the wheat is cut and promises 2,000,000 bushels more than last year we can feel that prosperity in Kansas is on a sure basis."

The music of the calliope was softening in the distance and the banker and the grocer, following the crowd to the grocery door, separated, each ready for the business that the coming to town of the country people would bring.

How rich the golden stubble field is that seems to fly by us, as our train whizzes along. Bread for another year has been cut from it, bread enough for this country and to spare.

The green of the cornfields still stands, the ranks tall and close together, with every promise of abundance. If only the skies do not withhold their rain, what was a backward crop will be, at least, a normal one.

Leaving the farms and the cities of the plains behind us, we come to the mountains again. Here the earth is yielding wealth of quite a different kind.

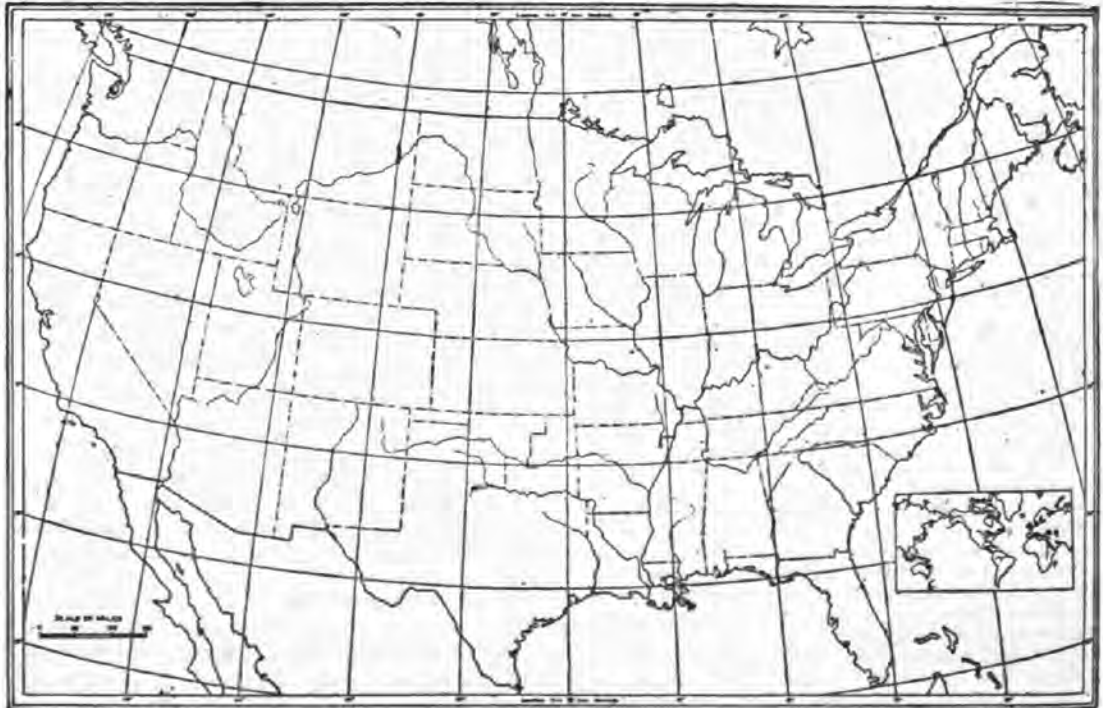
3. *Making the Most of These Old Tropical Swamps.*

WILKESBARRE, PA.—(52,000. On the east bank of the Susquehanna River. From Prospect Rock, two miles distant, a view may be had of the valley, with its coal pits and smoking chimneys. Foundries. Fine city hall. Large public square.)

"Clank, clank, clank," go the excavating machines, and the boom of blasting rings out.

Much has been said recently about the waste of our natural resources and the possibility of their giving out. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, as if to make the most of the coal deposits on its property, is now sinking a shaft different from any other shaft in the anthracite region. It is located only a few feet above the low-water mark of the river where, in the early days of mining, it would have been considered folly to sink a shaft, because of the water.

This great shaft, forty-eight feet, ten inches long and fourteen feet wide, is furnished with concrete walls seven feet thick, to make it water tight. When completed, it will reach a depth of 805 feet and will cost \$200,000. It will tap about twelve veins, many of them only two or three feet thick. A few years ago it was considered unprofitable to mine such small veins. Newer methods of mining, however, make it possible to reap a profit from these veins, even after an expenditure such as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company is making.



We visit the sooty region where coal is mined, and as we leave, late in the afternoon, we see a row of growing boys filing away from a large, bare-looking building. These are the breaker boys and the large building is the breaker. The chunks of coal that have been blasted out are thrown between two great cylinders, with pointed iron teeth, that grind the chunks into smaller pieces. These pieces are then run through a set of screens, which separate the finer from the larger ones, sorting them into different varieties, lump coal, egg coal, nut coal, etc. There are slate and stones as well as coal in the huge chunks that are brought in, and it is the monotonous work of the breaker boys to sort these out and throw them away.

Would you rather be a breaker boy or a farmer boy?

4. Peanuts and Some Weightier Matters.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(13,700. On high ground. State House stands in Union Square, near center of city. Several colleges. State Geological Museum. Cotton mills and other factories.)

The rain beat in floods against the windows of the little farmhouse on the sands of eastern North Carolina. Roy Hastings looked disconsolately out to his drenched and windswept peanut patch.

"There won't be a peanut left in the ground," he said, ruefully, to his mother, "and I was counting on my peanut money to buy a new suit of clothes."

"Oh, I hope it won't be so bad as that," laughed Mrs. Hastings, leaving her baking to come to the front window. "If your peanut patch is washed away, maybe I'll have sweet potatoes enough left so I can divide my profits with you. I wish your father would come. I hate to have him out in the rain."

Just then a creaking wagon turned into the yard and Roy hurried out to help his father take care of the horses. A few minutes later, Mrs. Hastings opened the door to let them both in, out of the rain.

"It's an awful storm," exclaimed Mr. Hastings, "a regular West Indian hurricane. I heard in town that four railways were tied up, and that the river boats weren't running anywhere in this part of the state,

and, worse than that, that two children had been drowned in the floods."

"And the crops?" inquired Mrs. Hastings.

"Liable to be badly damaged, on the lowlands."

Roy's peanut patch began to look small to him, and his heart went out in sympathy to the many who were fellow sufferers with him because of the storm which had blown up from the West Indies.

We see the effects of the rain and wind as we go up to Norfolk, where we shall take a boat and steam along the coast to Boston. There we shall board a railway train for Montpelier.

5. Where Houses Must Be Chained Down.

MONTPELIER, VT.—(6,500. On the Winooski River, in the midst of farms and granite quarries. State House, with handsome dome. State Library.)

A short time ago a party of railway officials and hotel men made a trip to the top of Mount Washington in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and soon after their return it was announced that a new hotel would be built on the mountain top, to take the place of the Summit House, which burned June 13. The new hotel will bear the name of the old. It was the second Summit House, the first having been built in 1852.

The material for the new building will be carried up one of the steepest railways in the world, three miles in length. It took 250 trips to carry up the material for the former Summit House.

The top of Mount Washington is a difficult building site, as the wind sweeps over it with such force that all buildings need to be chained to the rocks by iron chains passing over the ridge poles, and it is a question whether a new building will remain on its foundation until its roof is in place.

We look at the mountain and wonder whether it was because its main peak played hide and seek among the clouds that the White Mountains were given their name. Surely it wasn't because they were snow-clad, for they weren't. A fellow traveler tells us that the White Mountains were, in fact, misnamed by their discoverers, who saw them before their great forests had put on their green foliage.

Calendar of Harvests for the Month of August



Suggestions for Using the Calendar.

1. Places mentioned under each section are arranged in geographical order, traveling around world with sun. This arrangement aids memory and is at the same time a journey among these harvest fields. In taking journey have pupil tell something about climate, people, etc., comparing with his own locally, nationally. 2. Color outline maps showing where each crop is being harvested. 3. Show on outline map location of harvest area for current month of one of the products. Repeat each successive month, so that a series results showing movement of area. Different color may be used for each month. This work is excellent for teaching movement of sun and resulting change of seasons. 4. See if any of the crops you are studying about are ripe anywhere. Tell us how you use it.

Canada, southern Siberia, central Russia, Poland, Sweden, southern Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium.

OATS—Following wheat harvest in the same region about two weeks. Oats are now being harvested in the New England States, southern part of England and in Ireland.

RYE AND BARLEY—With or a little later than wheat. These grains are not grown so universally as wheat and oats in the United States. Both are grown extensively in the British Isles, Europe and Canada.

CORN—West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Northwest Province of India.

BUCKWHEAT—Russia, northern Germany and France,

WHEAT—Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, northern

- RICE**—Indo-China, Assam, India.
- CLOVER**—Northern tier of United States, Canada, Russia, Scandinavia, Scotland.
- FORAGE PEAS AND BEANS**—From Tennessee to Manitoba and in northern Europe.
- TIMOTHY, WILD AND MEADOW GRASSES**—Following the wheat crop in North Temperate Zone. **ALFALFA**, Paraguay, Argentina.
- MILLET**—West Virginia to South Dakota, Madras, India.
- BROOM CORN**—Illinois.
- COTTON**—Florida, West Indies, Texas, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, the Punjab, India, Egypt.
- HEMP**—Kentucky.
- JUTE**—Formosa.
- FLAX**—Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas (for seed); Austria, Germany, Holland, Ireland (for fiber).
- SILK REELING**—Japan, China, India, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Spain.
- SUGAR CANE**—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Sumatra, Java, Straits Settlements, Ceylon.
- TOBACCO**—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Illinois.
- SUGAR BEETS**—Arizona.
- SORGHUM**—Arkansas, Louisiana, Arizona, and to a small extent in all Southern and Central States for making molasses.
- HOPS**—California.
- TEA**—Japan (third crop), Formosa, China.
- COFFEE**—The Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, East Indies and Arabia (Mocha).
- CACAO**—(For making cocoa and chocolate), Colombia; Ecuador, which produces one-third of the world's supply. Peru, Central America, Ceylon and other equatorial islands.
- FRUITS**—The strawberry vanished by the fourth of July, but it was followed by the other berries. Except the blueberry all of these will have disappeared from our tables by August 15. **EARLY APPLES** are ripening in Canada and Norway, and late varieties in Italy. In the apple states of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Oregon, August is the month for making cider and evaporating the fruit.
- PEACHES and PEARs** are also ripe all over the United States and Europe, and the big crops of New Jersey, Delaware and Michigan will soon be in the market. **MELONS** are "homegrown" in August, and cease to be supplied to Northern markets by the South. **PINEAPPLES** are being loaded upon the steamers of San Juan, Kingston, Jacksonville and Havana, while the southern hemisphere is enjoying winter oranges. **GRAPES** are to be had in New York and Arizona, as well as in Egypt and Norway, but the varieties are different. The great wine crop of Lake Erie, California and Europe comes on late in August. **FIGS** are being picked and dried in Florida, Alabama, Arizona, Persia and Egypt. **RAISIN GRAPES** are being picked and dried in Arizona and California. The summer crop of **BANANAS** (there is another in winter) is ripe in the West Indies and Central America, as well as in Asia Minor and North Africa. **CHERRIES** and **PLUMS** are delighting the children and the birds in Sweden, Denmark and Scotland.
- VEGETABLES**—**EARLY POTATOES** are now being dug in Canada and the new crop is ripe enough for baking all over the United States. Connecticut is flooding the markets with **ONIONS** and **SWEET CORN**, and Michigan with **CELERY**. You want to look out for the first crop of **SWEET POTATOES** from Georgia, for they will be for sale before the month is gone. **TOMATOES** are ripe in most of the Northern states and will turn ripe as far as Nova Scotia by the latter part of the month. The canning of corn, string beans and tomatoes has begun.
- MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS**—**GINSENG**—Allegheny Mountains, South, **PENNYROYAL**—West Virginia and neighboring states. **SARSAPARILLA**—Ecuador, Central America and Mexico. **INDIGO**—Formosa, Northwest province of India. **GUM ARABIC**—Egypt. **CASTOR BEANS**—Egypt, **POPPY**—Russia. **MUSTARD SEED**—Netherlands, England.
- NUTS**—**PEANUTS**—Ecuador and other parts of northern South America, Formosa. **ALMONDS**—Arizona, Persia, Syria, Greece, Italy, France, Spain. **FILBERTS**—Washington, Italy. **ENGLISH WALNUTS**—Persia. **PISTACHE NUTS**—Persia.
- FISH**—**COD and HERRING**, Newfoundland, New England coast, Baltic Sea. **STURGEON**, St. Lawrence System, Baltic Sea. **LAKE HERRING**, **WHITE FISH**, **TROUT**, **PERCH**, **PIKE**, **BASS**, St. Lawrence System. **PERCH**, **RED SNAPPER**, **PICKEREL**, Mississippi and other rivers. **SALMON**, Eastern Canada, Maine, rivers of Washington, British Columbia, Ireland. **SARDINES**, (Pilchards) Italy, France, England, **HADDOCK** and **MACKEREL**, Scotch and Irish coast and islands. **WHALES**, Atlantic, from Barbadoes north and Indian Ocean.
- SKINS**—Fur seal, Hudson Bay, Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Japan.
- ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS**—**ARGENTINA**: Imbrachio for tanning leather. **PARAGUAY**: Sugar cane and tomatoes. **VENEZUELA**, **COLOMBIA**, **ECUADOR**, **COSTA RICA**, **YUCATAN**: Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, rubber, and roots, especially in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. **SAMOAN ISLANDS**: Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), cocoanuts (converted, by drying, into copra for expressing cocoa oil), tobacco. The natives of the **SOUTH SEA ISLANDS** cut few cocoanuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. **FORMOSA**: Camphor. **JAVA**: Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, cocoanuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sago. **SIAM**: Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. **SYRIA**: Silk reeled every month. **CANARY ISLANDS**: Sugar cane and citrus fruits.

GLASS PINS and BADGES


FOR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enamelled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number), Silver Plate, \$1 doz., Sample 10c.; Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., Sample 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



RTC
'09



BHS

THE TEACHER WHO IS NOT A YEARLY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

This issue will fall into the hands of thousands of Teachers whose names are not now on our regular subscription list. If you teach Civics, Current Events, Language, Geography or History, you should have a weekly school newspaper which gives the cream of the news in language adapted to the grades.

You will find in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE exactly the material you want.

We would like to enter your name *at once* and have the magazine go to your address regularly throughout the year. Change of address will be made as often as desired.

The past year has witnessed among educators a renewed awakening to the value of Current Events in the schoolroom. Hundreds who have long believed in studying Current Events in theory have begun putting their theory into practice, and many who have had a Current Events period have gone further and have used the news of the world as a means of making clear the studies of the school curriculum.

If we would have live classes in our schools we must bring life into them.

To accomplish this by means of the daily newspaper is a difficult task. It is to meet the need of a newspaper for boys and girls that THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE lives. The news of the world is treated each week in a delightful, picturesque and concise form. The magazine is written by experts who are devoting their lives to the problem of presenting news to children in such a manner as to show them the value of their studies and the relation those studies will bear to their lives after school-days are over.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Payment may be made at your convenience.



Published Weekly

Special Price to Teachers \$1.00 a Year

(Address changed as often as desired)

TEACHER'S SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

If "The World's Chronicle" is wanted regularly please fill in the following blank. **Remittance may be sent at your convenience, within three months.**

Kindly send "The World's Chronicle" WEEKLY for months, or for a full year, at your special rate TO TEACHERS of \$1.00 per year; 60 cents, 6 months; 30 cents, 3 months.

Signed.....

Address..... City..... State.....

Teachers who subscribe for The World's Chronicle are entitled to a Free Trial of the paper in their classes.

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

We will send samples Free of Charge for all rooms above Fourth School Year. There are pupils in my { room } { school } doing work above the Fourth school year. I wish to take advantage of your free trial offer.

Please send free of charge..... copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

Teacher.....

School.....

City or Town..... State.....

Kind of School: Public, Private, High, Graded, Normal, Rural.

WORLD'S CHRONICLE

358 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

COPYRIGHT, BY HARRIS BIRD.

Chapter XVIII.—From England to America.

COLONEL ROBERTS met George and took him to one side as soon as he had entered, and an aide gave him a written order, which he read hurriedly. There was no explanation; he had been detached from his company, and the whole thing was somewhat confusing. Carter Hewes was waiting at the gate, and threw his arms about his friend's shoulder as soon as he came out on the roadway.

"Is it an order for special duty or is it a promotion?" he inquired, much excited.

"It is the former—special duty," answered George.

To his intense surprise he had been ordered to report to Colonel Hewes, to whom he bore despatches. And where, might one suppose? At Stanham Mills! A horse was placed at his disposal, and he was to start at once.

How natural the valley looked as George came down the road that led across the bridge! He could hear the brook roaring under its icy covering, and through the leafless trees he could make out the big manor-house. It was home again. Would they receive him?

George watched some crows waddling out in the field. Suddenly they took flight, and the young lieutenant saw at once what had sent them up. He reined in his horse. "Adam Bent-Knee," he ejaculated, and, placing his fingers to his lips, he gave the well-remembered whistle.

The old Indian stopped, and then, striking into a gait, half run, half lope, he came across the snow.

"How! how!" he said, grasping the lad's extended hand.

Here was the first welcome. After the old Indian had answered a few questions about what was going on at the Hewes place, George pushed ahead. He had been sighted coming up the lane, and the few servants ran out to meet him. Old Cato danced about like a headless chicken, and Aunt Polly, the old negress, was almost as excited.

Little Grace, now a tall, slender girl, wept for joy as she kissed the bronzed young soldier over and over

again. Aunt Clarissa was nowhere to be seen.

"She's locked herself in the left wing," said Grace. "She says she will not see you. Don't grieve; perhaps she will change her mind."

Then she had held her brother off at full arm's-length, and looked at him from head to foot.

"You are just like the portrait of father in the hall," she said. George placed his arm about her waist, and went inside the house.

Aunt Clarissa did not put in an appearance, and that afternoon the young lieutenant rode over with the despatches to Colonel Hewes's. What they contained he did not know. But they were evidently of importance, and this was soon to be proved.

The very day that Washington had moved upon Trenton an interesting dinner was in progress thousands of miles away.

It was in one of the oldest inns of the old town of London. The grill-room of the "Cheshire Cheese" was filled with the aroma of steaming plum-pudding and the appetizing fumes of roast-beef. The talk on all sides was upon the one absorbing subject—the rebellious colonies and the progress of the war in America.

It all looked one way to most of the Londoners—New York had been taken, the Americans routed; in a few weeks all would be over.

The gathering was mixed. Tradesmen, country squires, well-to-do haberdashers and drapers, poets and political writers, barristers, and a sprinkling of soldiers composed it mostly. Here and there might be seen a gay young nobleman, all frills and lace, who had strayed from his inner circle.

In the snug corner of the grill-room a big, florid individual, with heavy hands, was gesticulating with his thick, blunt fingers, and an officer in undress uniform sitting opposite was listening.

But it is the figure now leaning back silently in the corner that most interests us. The high forehead and clean-cut features have changed somewhat, and the strong, slender hands and muscular young legs sprawled under the table have grown and lengthened; but if you would take our young American patriot and do his hair in that neat London fashion, dress him in that embroidered waistcoat and fine glass-buttoned coat, there he would be, for all the world. As George has changed, William has changed also in the same proportion and ratio. The younger, on this very night shivering in the cold of a New Jersey winter, was browner of skin and ruddier of cheek, but features, glance, and the quick graceful movement of the head were all the same.

William Frothingham was listening listlessly to the conversation. By constant practice he had become accustomed to the flow of Uncle Daniel's eloquence,

and could stand at one side and allow it to pass on without disturbing him. Strange to say, at this very moment he was thinking sadly of the far-off brother who was thinking more sadly still of him.

He put his hand into the inside pocket of his handsome coat and drew forth a sheet of closely written paper. It was a letter from Aunt Clarissa. Not only a letter, but a tirade, an eloquent exhortation. It contained little news that could give comfort, for it told of George's wicked behavior, and base defection to the ranks of the enemy arrayed against the crown. "A Frothingham should be fighting for the king," the letter concluded, the lines heavily underscored. Poor Aunt Clarissa! Her most tender point, her pride, had been injured deeply.

"Mark my words, my dear sir, I have seen that country, and know its people," said Daniel Frothingham, sentimentally, "and as soldiers I hold them in contempt, sir. Who is this Mr. Washington on whom they pin their faith? An arrant upstart, who has had some practice, I believe, in fighting the red Indians in the woods. Against a line of grenadiers he can do nothing. I wish I were young enough; I should like to take the field myself."

William pricked up his ears at this, and thrust Aunt Clarissa's letter back into his pocket. Never had he known that Uncle Daniel had the slightest leaning towards the life of a soldier.

"I don't hold them in contempt, Mr. Frothingham. It will take our bravest and our best, mark me. We can accomplish little by depending upon the Hessians, mere hirelings of a German prince. Nothing but the devotion of Englishmen themselves can save the colonies to England." This from a military gentleman.

"You have been influenced, Colonel, by the Earl of Chatham," said Daniel Frothingham.

"I admire him," said the other, calmly. "But no half-way measures will suffice at this stage of the proceedings. We will need the best blood and the truest hearts in the country. He turned to the young figure at the head of the table. "Has this tall nephew of yours any predilection for the service?" he inquired. "Methinks he would look well in red and white."

William's eyes glistened brightly.

"I know not," returned Uncle Daniel. "Wouldst care to be a soldier, son? Have you thought aught of it?"

William looked his uncle firmly in the eye and grasped the edge of the table. "Aye, many, many times. I doubt not I know the drill already, sir," he answered. "I watch them at the castle every week."

"Let's make a soldier of him, Mr. Frothingham," spoke up the officer. "There's a young cornet in my regiment who is poor in health and would sell out. Why not buy the red coat and the commission for the lad? I could take him with me and have him under my eye. Would you fight in America, young sir?"

A Short-Hand Book for a Quarter.

We have secured for our young readers who wish to learn Short-hand, a bargain lot of one hundred easy "LESSON BOOKS." Just the thing for beginners; suitable for home study. (Pitman System.) The price is a quarter, but, without extra charge, two Lesson Coupons are included with each book, each good for a practical and helpful lesson by mail. The lessons thus received will aid the pupil materially in getting a good start on the right road. Write for a copy today enclosing 25 cents in stamps.

Address THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.

For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.



VENTRILOQUISM

Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 2c stamp for particulars and proof.

O.A. Smith, Room 836, 2040 Knoxville Ave., Peoria, Ills.

Telegraphy Learn at our school—superior, practical methods. Living expenses earned. GRADUATES ASSISTED. Catalogue FREE. DODGE'S INSTITUTE OF TELEGRAPHY, 38th Street, Valparaiso, Ind.

Established 1863

Chas. K. Warner,

Dealer in

Fine proof American Medals and Medalets in Gilt, Bronze and white metal, Commemorative of various Historical Events that have taken place throughout the United States for private collections. Catalogues forwarded to the address of any collector of coins and medals gratuitously. 1115 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| MEN WOMEN | IF YOU ARE NOT EARNING \$5.00 DAILY | BOYS GIRLS |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|

Sell our splendid line of Richly Decorated Scripture and other Floral Wall Mottoes. Wonderfully easy sellers. For 30 cents we will mail you 3 beautiful samples size 12 x 16. Your money back if you can not sell them within 15 minutes for 75 cents. We also send you 10 Motto Coupons Free which you can sell at 5 cents each and you may keep the money. Don't miss this opportunity. Be sure to write to-day. UNION W. WORKS, Castorland, N. Y.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents. OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

Do Your Own Printing
\$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press \$18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Con.

JUST OUT. A popular, catchy Waltz Song. "Drifting on the Dreamy River." Only 10 cts. Jas. Farrington, Brooklyn, Maryland.

SCHOOL CLUB RATES on THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Our Special Rates to School Clubs of ten or more, for five or more weeks at two cents a copy, to continue. Write for full particulars and supply of free sample copies for starting club. World's Chronicle, Chicago.

"Aye," said William: or anywhere."

"We sail in the Minerva in a fortnight come next Thursday." went on the colonel. "It's bad weather on the Atlantic, but we wish to show them what a crack regiment can do. I have under me the pick of the service."

"H—um," said Uncle Daniel, thoughtfully, looking at his nephew with something of pride and affection in his small, twinkling eyes. "Wouldst like to go, son?" he inquired.

William's reserve broke down. His mind was crowded with many things, and his heart torn with conflicting emotions. How strange it would be to be arrayed upon the other side; with George, his brother, who still held all his love and affection, against him! Could he do it? And then the words that he had once penned George came up into his mind. "For the king, for the king," kept repeating themselves. "Uncle Daniel," he said, his under-lip quivering, "if you would let me go, I would try to do my duty."

"Well spoken, well said, my young friend!" put in the colonel, leaning across the table and taking William's hand. "'Twould take no pains to make a soldier of such. Frothingham! let him go with me."

The expression on the red face had softened, and the old man for a moment paused. He followed a seam in the table with his forefinger thoughtfully. "He can go if he so wills. I will buy him the commission," he said at last.

William's heart bounded. Time and again, though his uncle had not known it, the sight of a marching regiment, the call of a bugle, and the steadily moving line had tempted him so strongly that he had almost felt like doing what many lads of his age had done under the same impulse—enlist and go into the ranks. Now was the chance offered to him to serve in a more legitimate and comfortable position. "I shall feel honored, sir," he said, in his dignified manner, "if you will accept my service, and take me with you."

"Done," said Colonel Forsythe. "Come and see me tomorrow morning after review; and you, sir," turning to Uncle Daniel, "will have done your part toward winning back the colonies when you have helped place a sword-belt around his waist. Come, also, tomorrow. Matters can be easily arranged. But we are pressed for time."

He bowed, and walked away.

Uncle Daniel picked up his heavy gold-headed cane, and, slipping his arm through his nephew's, stepped out into the street. For some time as they walked along neither spoke. William was living over in his mind some of the old scenes out in the New Jersey home. He could hear the clatter of the mill and the roaring of the waters at the dam. He imagined he could hear George's laughter, and feel the hand that had so often grasped his own as they climbed the hills or ran down the brook together. Oh, if his brother were only here beside him!

At this very moment the same thought that was uppermost in his mind was being echoed by another heart, beating bravely beneath a brass-buttoned coat in far-off New Jersey.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCHOOL CLUB RATES on THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Our Special Rates to School Clubs of ten or more, for five or more weeks at two cents a copy, to continue. Write for full particulars and supply of free sample copies for starting club.
WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Chicago.

25 WEDDING INVITATIONS or ANNOUNCEMENTS in script or text lettering, on fine Velum stock (two envelopes), delivered by prepaid Exp. \$1.50 with order; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.00.
G. W. Taylor Co., Pittsburg, Kansas.

PRINTED 100 Noteheads, Envelopes or Cards, 40 cents 250 for 75 cts. Samples free. C. JEFFREY CO., 2125 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



COUPON No. 1207 Send 12c. for a Solid Gold Shell Signet Ring, warranted for years, with raised scrolls on sides, any initials engraved FREE, Pass for a \$5.00 ring and all the rage. ADVANCE CO., 61 Murray St., N. Y.

WOMEN AND MEN \$1.00 to \$6.00 day easy.—Spare time or permanent work.—Choice 30 new big sellers.—Write for \$2.00 free offer.
FAIR MFG. CO., Box BA8, Racine, Wis.

BEAUTIFUL SHELLS Corals, Minerals, Fossils and naturalist's supplies. CATALOGUE FREE. A. W. JONES, Box 377, Salina, Kan

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure! we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in that locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

BOYS WE GIVE GIRLS WATCHES Rings, Bracelets, Footballs, Skates, Air Rifles, Work Baskets, Magic Lanterns, Wax Dolls and many other beautiful prizes for selling only 20 of our quick-selling articles at 10c each. Write today—send no money—we trust you.
NORTHERN JEWELRY CO., Dept 6, Chicago, Ill.

COUPON No. 1215 For the purpose of introducing our popular Post Cards and securing new customers for them, we will send 25 handsome Post Cards by mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of only 12c. in postage stamps or 10c. silver. These cards are beautifully printed in colors upon fine, heavy card stock, and the subjects embrace a pleasing variety which includes Holiday and Birthday designs, copies of Famous Paintings, pictures of Pretty Girls, U. S. Battleships, views of Niagara Falls, the Brooklyn Bridge, the U. S. Capitol at Washington and a fine assortment of comets, etc., etc. They are the kind of post cards that are sold in some stores at the rate of two for five cents, and in others as high as five cents each; at the lowest estimate, therefore, the 25 cards that we offer for 10c. postpaid are worth 50 cts. at retail. This is purely an introductory offer; we make no profit. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. Address all orders to DEFIANCE ART COMPANY, Art Publishers, 65 West Broadway, New York.

Ten Days' Free Trial



allowed on every bicycle we sell. We Ship on Approval and trial to anyone in U. S. and prepay the freight. If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days don't pay a cent.

Factory Prices Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest Art Catalogs of high grade bicycles and sundries and learn our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers. **It Only Costs** a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you FREE by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do Not Wait; write it Now!** Tires, Coaster Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P 132 Chicago

Five Beautiful Colored Post Cards for 10 C. Set No. 1 Five Brooklyn Churches. Set No. 2—Three views of Waterfalls in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania, and two Brooklyn Park views. Mailed separately, if postage is added.
A. Moore, 588 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

MAKE NEW FRIENDS—Send 10 cents to join our Friendship Post Card Club. Members throughout the World. Correspondence Society, C., Box 3, Sta. K. New York N. Y.

Books for Young Readers

TO THE FRONT

By General Charles King

Author of "Cadet Days"

TO THE FRONT—

Another dashing tale of adventure like "Cadet Days"—in every sense of the word a sequel to "Cadet Days," the most popular boys' book of its time.

TO THE FRONT—

This book is meant for boys of spirit who are interested in big, live things. The scene moves from West Point to the Far West. A straitforward, manly story.

TO THE FRONT—

"Geordie" Graham is hailed the hero of his class. He goes to the turbulent mining districts of the West, and again to the very heart of the Indian country.

Illustrated. Cloth. Price, \$1.25.

The Battle for the Pacific and other Adventures at Sea

IN this book, by some of America's best writers of adventure, the most ingenious visions of war are sketched with a vividness and dramatic force which absorb the fancy, although they are quite as unlikely to happen as the invasion of our earth by the people of Mars. They are all fantasies, pure and simple, big and amusing.

Illustrated. Cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Early Heroes of American History

Juan Ponce de Leon

By

Frederick A. Ober

The quest of Ponce de Leon for the Fountain of Youth is one of the most romantic episodes in the early history of America. In this volume, however, it is shown that this was only one of many daring exploits. His life was spent among the islands of the New World in continual fighting and exploring.

Illustrated. Cloth. Price, \$1.00 net.

John and Sebastian Cabot

By Frederick A. Ober

The lives of these intrepid explorers, and their claim to the discovery of the mainland of North America, have long been obscured by controversy and conflicting documents. Many of the pages vividly picture the excitement and stir in England, Venice and Spain when the new world and its riches were the talk and dream of king and peasant alike.

Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, \$1.00 net.

Harper & Bros., Publishers, New York

CUTE SAYINGS.

We'll Buy What the Baby Says.

For every "Cute Saying" published we pay 25c.; for the best published each week, we give an interesting book. Contributions to this department must be original and not before published. We cannot return unavailable contributions, or enter into correspondence about them.

Prize Winner for June 6.

Eunice E. Tuttle, R. F. D. 79, Jamestown, N. Y.

A Multifold Blessing.

By Ada T. Mighell, Sugar Grove, Ill.

Little six-year-old Stanton has heard brother and sister talk about billions and trillions and quadrillions. Like thousands of other dear little boys he loves his grandmother and this is the way he told her so:

"Grandma, I hope you'll live as far as the numbers go."

Sacrificed in a Good Cause.

By Kenneth Doris, Dixon, Ky.

Little George had watched the rain pour down all day. Finally, when the clouds began to break away, he said:

"Mamma, do you suppose those clouds will ever be fit to use again?"

Delivered in Bulk.

By Maynard Phelps, Manton, Mich.

On Doris' third birthday one of her aunts brought her a tiny birthday cake. A year later, upon being told by her mother that it would soon be her birthday, Doris said:

"Why, no, Mamma. I had my birthday a long time ago; Auntie Bill brought it down in a pail."

A Thrilling Sunset.

By A. B. Riel, 587 S. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.

My little cousin was visiting us in Milwaukee, where at sunset the cannon is fired. She came running to my mother, exclaiming:

"Oh! Aunty, did you hear the sun strike the earth?"

True to His Reputation.

By Albert Beck, Yonna, Ore.

As his language lesson, a little boy was telling the story of King Alfred and the beggar. He finished without mentioning the beggar.

"Where did the beggar come in?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he came in about dinner time," answered the boy, quickly.

The Beginning and End of Woolen Cloth.

By Alice Thomson, 352 W. Maple Ave., Van Wert, Ohio.

When three-year-old Tommy saw a lamb for the first time and, putting his hand on its back, felt the wool, he exclaimed:

"Why, Mamma, did you know lambs were made of rags?"

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices good until Oct. 1st. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to The World's Chronicle. World's Chronicle, Chicago.

POST Cards. To prove we sell best goods for least money we will put your name or your friend's name on 10 fine Post Cards in gold for 10 cts. Address L. Carl Co., 7 Mills St., Deposit, N. Y.

BOYS FREE

This Spaulding outfit absolutely free to any boy who will send 25 cents for our samples and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This SPAULDING SUIT is strong, well made and guaranteed. Any two letters you want for shirt front FREE. Address with 25 cents. Household Spec. Co.

16 Dwight Bldg.
Jackson, Mich.

HOW TO HUNT BEE TREES IN THE WOODS. TELLS HOW BOYS TO GET THE HONEY.

Hattie S. Coddling, East Bloomfield, N. Y.

FOR NATURE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

We furnish collections and class material in all branches.

Entomology, conchology, mineralogy, paleontology, etc. Books for Nature Study and Taxidermy
14 years work. What are your needs? Address
in the Trade. **ERNEST M. SHORT,**
Box 173 Rochester, N. Y.

Panama Canal Postals

14 Different 6 to 8 Colors. Printed in the high grade Litho-Chrome quality, for only 25 cents (in coin) postpaid. Your money back if not satisfied. Catalog free with order. Write us today. Address THE HAWKEYE CARD CO., Desk C., GENEVA, IOWA



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538

genuine stamps incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'falls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, \$1; coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c. ALL FREE! We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N. Y.

\$200 GENUINE CONFEDERATE MONEY - 25c
U. S. Half Cent piece Copper Coin - 20c
U. S. 20c piece Silver Coin - 50c
10c U. S. Fractional Currency paper money - 25c
10 Broken Bank Notes, fine assortment - \$1.00
10 Confederate State Notes - \$1.00
Dwyer & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOOTBALL FREE!



Boys, send to us for 25 packages of Blaine which you can easily sell at ten cents each. Return us the \$2.50 received, and we will at once send free, postpaid, a Regulation-size Rugby Football, consisting of a tested bladder made of the best rubber and a strongly sewed leather cover. It is warranted to stand rough work. Send your address. We trust you with the Blaine. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also give other athletic goods. **BLAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**
615 Mill Street, Concord Junction, Mass.
(The Old Reliable Firm.)



50¢

MODEL A

Bull Dog SUSPENDERS

OUTWEAR THREE ORDINARY KINDS

RUBBER THE LIFE OF A SUSPENDER
 is a vegetable that decays and evaporates, giving suspenders short life if the strands are not thick enough to withstand penetration by the elements. A comparison of the thin rubber used in ordinary 50c suspenders with the thicker strands to be found in BULL DOG WEBS explains why BULL DOG SUSPENDERS withstand heat, perspiration of the body, climatic action, etc., better, and why **THEY OUTWEAR THREE ORDINARY KINDS**

BULL DOG SUSPENDERS have unbreakable, non-rusting, gold gilt metal parts; tough, pliable Bull Dog ends that won't pull out at the button holes, are made in light, heavy and extra heavy weights (extra long if desired), comfortable, neat, durable.

They are True Suspender Economy.

50 cts., ASK YOUR DEALER
 If he cannot supply you, we will, post paid, on receipt of price
Money back if not entirely satisfactory

HEWES & POTTER, Dept. 932 87 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

FREE



A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this flag would cost you from \$5.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Washington
and Lincoln
Pictures . . .

FREE

Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome National colors. Let the children display them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag all charges prepaid. **Do this now** and you will instill patriotism and make the pupils proud of their teacher, their school and their country.

Every teacher should send us their name and address and **secure a beautiful flag free.** We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. **Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid** and you are not out one penny.

ARE THE PICTURES OF THE PATRIOTS "WASHINGTON" AND "LINCOLN" ON YOUR SCHOOL WALL?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 20x24 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black 1 1/2-inch frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold by the children, and we will send either Washington's or Lincoln's picture securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons you desire us to send you.



MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Meridian St., ANDERSON, INDIANA

Free Trial Club Offer. We will send a supply of samples of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE free of charge for all rooms above the Fourth School Year. Write for particulars. **WORLD'S CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.**

Save 25 to 40 per cent.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

During August and September we offer our friends and subscribers the following bargains in subscriptions to the leading magazines; these prices are good until October 1st, 1908, only, new or renewal subscriptions accepted at these prices.

If you are now taking any of these magazines it will pay you to subscribe now no matter when your present subscription expires, as after October 1st many of these offers will be withdrawn.

Each magazine may be sent to a different address if desired.

Estimates furnished. If you desire to subscribe for any magazine not included on this list, write us for prices.

OUR BARGAIN OFFERS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| American Magazine.....1 yr. \$1.00 | } Our Price | McClure's.....1 yr. \$1.50 | } Our Price | | |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | \$1.75 | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | \$1.75 |
| American Boy.....1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | Scribner's Magazine.....1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price | | |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | \$1.75 | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | \$3.75 |
| Cosmopolitan.....1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | Review of Reviews.....1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price | | |
| Woman's Home Companion.....1 yr. 1.00 | | \$2.40 | | Harper's Bazaar.....1 yr. 1.00 | \$3.10 |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Dressmaking at Home.....1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | Primary Education or Popular Educator.....1 yr. 1.25 | } Our Price | | |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | \$1.45 | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | \$1.85 |
| Etude (or Musician).....1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price | American Primary Teacher.....1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | | |
| Good Housekeeping.....1 yr. 1.00 | | \$2.75 | | World Today.....1 yr. 1.50 | \$2.40 |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Pictorial Review.....1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | Boston Cooking (Sch. Magazine) 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | | |
| World Today.....1 yr. 1.50 | | \$2.40 | | Woman's National Daily.....1 yr. 1.00 | \$2.40 |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Red Book.....1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price | Sunset Magazine.....1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price | | |
| World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | | \$1.85 | | World's Chronicle.....1 yr. 1.50 | \$1.75 |

Class 13

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | \$1.00 |
| American Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| American Primary Teacher..... | 1.00 |
| Bohemian..... | 1.50 |
| Boston (Cooking Sch. Mag.)..... | 1.00 |
| Children's Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| Cosmopolitan..... | 1.00 |
| Educational Gazette..... | 1.00 |
| Good Health..... | 1.00 |
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1.00 |
| Kindergarten Review..... | 1.00 |
| Metropolitan Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Pictorial Review..... | 1.00 |
| Success..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1.00 |
| World Today..... | 1.50 |

World's Chronicle \$1.50

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| with one Class 13..... | \$1.75 |
| with one Class 20..... | 2.10 |
| with two Class 13..... | 2.40 |
| with two Class 20..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 27..... | 3.80 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 20 | 2.75 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 27 | 3.10 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 27 | 3.75 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 20 | 3.40 |
| with three Class 13..... | 3.05 |

Class 20

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's Magazine..... | \$1.50 |
| Broadway Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Etude..... | 1.50 |
| Musician..... | 1.50 |
| National Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Outer's Book..... | 1.50 |
| Pearson's Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| School & Home Education..... | 1.25 |
| Technical World..... | 1.50 |

Class 27

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ainslee's Magazine..... | 1.80 |
| House Beautiful..... | 2.50 |
| Independent..... | 2.00 |
| Outing Magazine..... | 3.00 |
| Review of Reviews..... | 3.00 |
| Smart Set..... | 2.50 |

Address all orders to **World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

October 24, 1908

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE C O., CHICAGO



A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

The World's Chronicle

Marked Copy

Entered 2640

The World Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVIII, NUMBER 13
WHOLE NUMBER 441

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUIZ BOX

Appropriate news to connect with Course of Study quickly found by glancing at questions under various heads

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| Page. | LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE. | |
| 279 | Celebrate Webster's Birthday. | |
| 282 | Prof. Starr Returns From Philippines. Japan Welcomes Battle Fleet. | |
| 283 | Democratic Campaign Fund Published. Polishing the Cullinan Diamond. | |
| 284 | The Balkan Crisis. Parliament Besieged by Suffragettes and Unemployed. Suffrage Convention Opens. Forest Fires Rage in Michigan. | |
| 285 | International Balloon Race. Condensed News. | |
| 286 | New York Taxpayers' Exhibition. What the Tide Does. | |
| 288 | Zig-Zag Journey in United States. | |
| | PHYSIOGRAPHY. CLIMATE. SEASONS: | |
| | What does your geography tell you about these monsoons that damaged the battle fleet? Why do these storms occur more frequently in spring and fall than in winter or summer?..... | 282 |
| | Do you think Professor Starr had need of his winter clothing when he went to visit the Sultan of Sulu?..... | 282 |
| | Tell something about the work of the tides in coast formation..... | 286 |
| | Why is this region subject to such storms? | 289 |
| | NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries: | |
| | What valuable products besides diamonds do the mines of South Africa yield? | 283 |
| | What other states produce timber similar to that burned by the Michigan fires? | 284 |
| | In what direction from your home and how far from it are there woods in which this commission may be interested?..... | 289 |
| | AGRICULTURE and Allied Industries: | |
| | What products do we have to sell Japan? Name some article we get from that country | 285 |
| | What other goodies does California contribute to the holiday feast?..... | 288 |
| | What are some of the crops that have increased the prosperity of this state?.. | 289 |
| | TRANSPORTATION: | |
| | What improvements have been made in the means of transportation since Webster walked down the road toward Hartford? | 279 |
| | Trace the journey of a cargo of iron to these iron mills..... | 290 |
| | HISTORY, CIVICS. ETHICS. | |
| | Compare the size of the United States Webster knew when he wrote his speller with the United States we know. What sections did Webster see added to his country? | 279 |
| | Can the women of your state vote on any questions? | 284 |
| | How does the government look after the interests of the people who eat meat as well as after the interests of those who raise cattle? | 288 |
| | COUNTRIES: | |
| | Afghanistan, 285. Arctic Regions, 285. Asiatic Turkey, 284. Austria-Hungary, 284. Bulgaria, 284. Canada, 286. Central States, 282, 283, 284, 285, 289. Germany, 285. Great Britain, 284. Japan, 282. Middle Atlantic States, 284, 285, 286, 290. Netherlands, 283. New England, 279, 285. Pacific States, 285, 288. Philippine Islands, 282, 285. Plateau States, 288. Russia, 284. Southern States, 288, 289. South Africa, 283. Turkey.... | 284 |
| | Our Front Page Picture is a reproduction of painting "The Happy Family," by Sir Edwin Landseer. Reproduced through the courtesy of the author of "Heroes and Great Hearts." | |

SENDING MONEY.—We ask our patrons to send their remittances in the form of postal or express money orders, or New York or Chicago bank drafts. You may deduct the cost of money order when remittance is for a school club. **PERSONAL CHECKS** will not be received unless 15 cents is added to cover cost of collection.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., Chicago.

Celebrate Birthday of First American Text Book Maker

"This is the best I can do for you, my boy."

The young man looked at the \$8.00 bill his father placed in his hand. It was worth hardly \$4.00; for in this year of 1778 nobody thought the Continental Congress would be able to redeem these pieces of paper for more than half their value.

"I'm sorry, Noah, I wish it were more; but there is no telling when this awful war will end. Washington may be defeated, though I don't think so, and at times there is scarcely enough in the house to eat; so you must make your way as best you can."

"All right, father. You've given me a college education, and there is plenty of work for a man of wits."

Webster's father did not exaggerate the conditions of the family. The blight of the war for freedom hung heavy over the land on that sunny spring day. Washington's soldiers were little better than fugitives. England had closed the ports to commerce and British soldiers ravaged the land. Food was scarce; many of the farmers were crushing cornstalks in cider mills and boiling the juice to get a little sugar; fields were unplanted because the men were off to the war. Once during his college course Noah Webster and his fellow students had left their studies, shouldered their muskets and marched off to check Burgoyne in his march from the north. When they returned from the campaign Yale College was broken up and its students and professors scattered. Gradually the classes were brought together again and studies pursued. At least they were pursued when the steward could supply food for the college table. When he could not, as several times was the case, the boys returned to their homes until sufficient money and food could be got together to continue the school.

Of hardy stock came this young New Englander, then twenty years of age. The blood of the Pilgrim and the Puritan were in his veins. His ancestors had won a foothold in the new world and had wrested a living from the hard soil. So no thought of defeat entered Noah's mind as he walked down the dusty road from the old farm house toward West Hartford, Connecticut.

Here and there a farm along the road looked prosperous, but many fields were unplowed. Remote from the large cities of the colonies these early farmers had to do everything for themselves, and even one member of the family could ill be spared to fight against the British. The farmer not only used his tools, but mended and, to some extent, made them. He was car-

penter also, and shoemaker. Every boy made his own traps and small tools and carts. There were no toys, except for the very little folks, for nobody had any time for play.

If a house or a barn were to be built, the neighborhood was called in at the critical moment to raise the frame; and the farmer who asked the help of his friends made it an occasion of merry-making. Harvesting also gave opportunity for helping one another. There were no threshers, no mowers, no iron rakes, nothing but sickles and scythes and hand rakes for gathering in the hay and grain.

There were no newspapers to bring the latest news from the struggling army of patriots.



Noah Webster.

Occasionally accounts of battles and the movements of armies would be handed around from mouth to mouth, but they were vague rumors at best. In a few of the large cities there were newspapers, but they did not occupy a very important place. It was difficult to get from place to place. Roads were bad, and there were no railroads, and could Noah Webster have seen the trolley line that today hums its song almost along the very road he trod that sunny morning, he would have thought it the work of some of the witches escaped from old Salem town.

Shut in from the world, these little New England villages lived for themselves alone. The town meeting was the center of interest, and here the New Englander took his lessons in voting and office-holding. But the roar of the cannon of Washington's army had announced a new era. Men, especially young men like Webster, were beginning to feel that the narrow round of village life was but a part of the larger life of the colony, and that the colony itself was but a part of the great national life that was beginning to throb and make itself felt.

It was a day when great things were afloat, young men were dreaming dreams of freedom and a vast empire stretching away to the unknown West. A nation was being born in which was to be tried a new kind of government, and the young West Hartford boy on the road that day was to be one of the great men that would bind the nation together, and the bonds that he was to use were a spelling book and a dictionary.

What to do for a living? He wanted to study law, but had not the means. Securing the support of the citizens, he opened a school. Text books were scarce; for England had closed the ports, and all books came from England. The young master was hard pressed, but it showed him a great fact. If America were to be free from England she must be independent of England's printing presses and her writers, as well as independent of her government. Webster made the best of the makeshifts he had for

four years, then set about making his own text books.

Two little books with one very large, high-sounding title: "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language, comprising an Easy, Concise, and Systematic Method of Education, designed for the Use of English Schools in America." One of the books was a speller, the other a grammar.

No one realized more than did Webster the importance of these first American text books. "The spelling-book," he says in one of his essays, "does more to form the language of a nation than all other books." When the war was over and settlers began to move toward the West, the little blue covered speller of Noah Webster formed part of the scanty stock of books. The scheme of pronunciation kept the speech of the new nation from breaking up into a multitude of dialects. The boys and girls of the pioneer homes of the woods and plains of the Mississippi valley learned to spell in the same way that the boys and girls of the cities and farms of New England and the seaboard colonies did. The moral principles taught in the book became the common heritage of the people east and west of the Alleghanies.

How quaint the little book looks as we turn its yellow pages today. The curious wood cuts, the bits of information about the sun, the moon, the stars, the tides, the beasts of field and forest, and a dozen other subjects that Webster packed into it, its curious fables, pointing a moral lesson.

No other book in the world has been printed so many times as Webster's speller, except the Bible. In 1815 the sales of the book averaged 286,000 copies; in 1828 the sales were estimated at 350,000 copies. Over 25,000,000 copies of it had been published before 1850, and the sales then averaged a million copies a year, and so they continued until long after the Civil War. A few days ago the writer of this article talked with the publisher of Webster's speller and was told that the book was still in demand.

No wonder, then, that the school children of New Haven, Connecticut, made a pilgrimage to the home of Noah Webster, at Grove and Temple Streets, and to his grave in Grove Cemetery, on the 150th anniversary of his birth, last Friday.

The story of Webster's effort to get his speller protected by copyright shows us the condition of the country at the close of the war. The Articles of Confederation gave Congress no power to pass such a law; each State did what was right in its own eyes. In the autumn of 1782 Webster set out on his travels. He went first to Philadelphia and there met Franklin. The two men took a fancy to one another and a lifelong friendship grew up between them. Both had big ideas about the future of the new nation; both were working to show the



Illustration From Webster's Speller.

colonies the wonderful possibilities of the future and to break down the narrow-mindedness that made each State seek its own selfish interests. Pennsylvania had no copyright law, so Webster set about getting one passed. To pay his expenses he taught school. His task accomplished, he moved on to New Jersey and there secured the passage of a law and copyrighted his book under it. From state to state the energetic young man went, showing his book to everybody and anybody, telling of its value, storming Legislatures with appeals for a law to protect him or for amendments to laws already passed. He was without money or influential friends, but he had the faith that works miracles.

Two years of labor brought about the result and then the book was given to the printer and 5,000 copies printed.

In studying the life of a man, the thing that helps us most is to find out what was the ruling passion of his life and to see how it led him on to success. Webster's whole life was wrapped up in the compiling of statistics and searching out the meaning of words.

After the speller was issued he was turned aside for a few years from the pursuit of his favorite study. He studied law and rose to the position of judge. The clamor of discussion about the form of government the new nation was to take drew his attention. Noah Webster's mind took large views of things, sometimes they were superficial, but they always aimed at the good of the whole nation. He drew up what is probably the first draft of our Constitution and laid it before Washington. He saw the need of a strong central government, a government that would have dignity and power and would be able to take its place among the great nations of the earth.

"We ought not to consider ourselves as inhabitants of a particular state only, but as Americans, as the common subjects of a great empire. As a member of a family, each has some domestic interests; as a member of a corporation, he has other interests; as an inhabitant of a State, he has more extensive interests; as a citizen and subject of the American empire, he has a national interest far superior to all others."

Such was his text, and he preached his sermons in strong language that interested people and made them listen. He went to New York City and edited a newspaper there in support of Washington and the policies of the Federalists. He seized all subjects by their practical side, and his instinct was to apply the rough-and-ready rules of common sense to all questions. He lacked the pure, easy style of Franklin, but, like Franklin, he wrote and spoke of the things that had to do with the daily life of the people. A list of his pamphlets and articles during the years that preceded the commencement of his work on his dictionary

make curious reading. He wrote frequently upon banks and banking; his "Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases" was for many years an authority; he wrote on a cure for cancer, an account of a tornado in Wethersfield, upon white-washing, the mental arithmetic of a negro, on winds, upon female education, on the decomposition of white-lead paint, on the change of temperature in winter, upon the names of streets in New York, on yellow fever, on the age of literary men, and one curious article with the suggestive title "Number of Deaths in the Episcopal Church in New York in Each Month for Ten Years."

By 1798 the sales of the speller had reached a volume almost sufficient to support Mr. Webster, and he turned his attention to carrying out the dream of his life—the making of a dictionary for the American people that would preserve to them their language in all its purity and defend it against the assaults that should be made upon it by the incoming foreigners and the lack of communication between the different parts of the country.

For twenty years he labored. A large part of the time he lived in the little New Haven house. His neighbors ridiculed his task. Who was this little upstart who sought to regulate the language? His enemies denounced him as an idle, self-conceited fellow. But Webster kept steadily onward. On through years of toil and research; through trials and disappointments, hampered often by lack of means, but working steadily with his one aim in view.

America could not give him all the information he wanted, so in 1824 he went to England. We find him in the halls of the great University of Cambridge, a slender man with a black coat, black small-clothes, black silk stockings, working diligently despite the smiles of the great professors.

One cold January day, seated at his table in Cambridge, he wrote the last word. "I was seized with a tremor," he writes, "that made it difficult to proceed. I, however, summoned up



Illustration From Webster's Speller.

strength to finish the work, and then, walking about the room, I soon recovered."

What this work meant to America, to you and to me, and to the generations of men and women who shall come after us, would be hard to estimate. It preserved for us our language, it bound us together in one mighty people speaking one common tongue. Go where we may in this broad land of ours, we can understand and be understood because of Webster's work.

The closing years of Webster's life—he died in 1843—were spent in revising his great work. His great task over, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of his family, coming out from his study to hear the music he loved and to join in the home life. Like a prophet whose work was done, whose message has been heeded, he watched with kindly eyes the movements and the growth of his beloved America. He saw her stretch across the continent until she touched the western seas; he saw the starry folds of her flag respected among the nations; he saw her speech carried into the remotest corners of the world.

Connecting Links—Correlating History.

(1) Name some other things we have in our day that Webster never saw. (2) How do railways help hold our vast country together? (3) How do they help our officials to execute the law? (4) What had Webster's friend, Franklin, to do with the modern trolley lines?

JAPAN WELCOMES BATTLE FLEET.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN—Storm-battered but magnificent, the American battle fleet lies in this harbor. It reached here on October 18, one day later than scheduled.

On the morning of the 12th the fleet ran into a severe gale, caused by the changing of the monsoons. The ships were in latitude 21 degrees 31 minutes, north, and longitude 125 degrees east. Hatches were battened down and the vessels all rolled heavily, great head seas breaking over the decks. All of the 12th and 13th the gale lasted, but abated on the 14th. When the storm was at its height Gunner's Mate William Fuller was washed overboard from the Rhode Island and drowned. Seaman Gadden was washed overboard from the Minnesota, but he is a strong swimmer and by means of a life buoy was rescued by the Vermont, the next ship in the column.

Wireless despatches were exchanged with the naval department of Japan and arrangements made to delay the celebration one day.

It was in the gray hours of dawn that the vessels entered the harbor. They were greeted by a display of fireworks. Japanese warships accompanied them up the bay, and they dropped anchor. When the smoke of the salutes rolled away the lines of the white American ships were revealed, backed by the gray of the Japanese

vessels.

The ships showed the effect of the storm and, after dress parade in honor of the Japanese, the men were busy putting things in shape and repairing damages. At nightfall magnificent illuminations lighted the city. At a prominent point a huge design, in which the word "Welcome" was spelled with brilliant lights was surrounded by hundreds of American and Japanese flags. The lantern parade made an inspiring spectacle, as thousands of Japanese in quaint costumes paraded the street.

All the Japanese ships were outlined in electric lights and each carried an American flag at its main mast. The whole bay was a flame of color and twinkling lights.

It is fifty-five years since the first American warship entered a Japanese harbor. At that time Japan, like Korea and Tibet, denied herself to visitors. She was a hermit nation. The reception given to Commodore Perry's squadron was in striking contrast to the one given Commander Sperry's.

When the government announced that Commodore Perry was to go to Japan applications came from all parts of the world for permission to go with him. These were wisely refused. His mission was to establish a coaling station in Japan and open the country if possible to our commerce. No sooner had his ships come to anchor in the Bay of Yeddo on the evening of July 8, 1853, than signal rockets were discharged. The whole city was in an uproar. In all directions were seen mothers flying with children in their arms, and men with women on their backs.

Finally quiet was restored and negotiations begun. Japan would make no treaty, so Perry left for China promising to return in the spring. This he did and after long discussions the Japanese grudgingly granted him concessions.

The opening of her ports began a new era for Japan. Since then she has made strides that have astonished the world.

VISITS SULTAN OF SULU.

CHICAGO—Professor Frederick Starr of Chicago University has just returned from his trip through the Philippines. While there Professor Starr visited eight savage tribes. Some of them he found to be hard workers and kind to strangers; others were ferocious head-hunters. The Professor met the Sultan of Sulu in his board palace at Jolo. (You can find the Sulu Islands on your map of the Philippines.) The Sultan entertained him royally.

Professor Starr brings back with him about a thousand bows and arrows, and many other interesting things; but most interesting of all to scientists will be his collection of measurements of the heads of persons of the various tribes.

DEMOCRATS MAKE PUBLIC CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHICAGO—On October 15 Mr. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee, made public the amount of the contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, and announced that from that time on contributions to the fund would be published daily.

The total collected was \$261,123.55, of which \$225,962.88 had been disbursed.

The following are the sums given from different states:

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Alabama | \$ 950 | Nebraska | \$5,766 |
| Arizona | 100 | New Hampshire.. | 325 |
| Arkansas | 1,100 | New Jersey..... | 900 |
| California | 711 | New York..... | 24,250 |
| Colorado | 8,100 | North Carolina.. | 400 |
| Connecticut | 2,000 | North Dakota.... | 700 |
| Delaware | 200 | Ohio | 2,100 |
| Florida | 224 | Oregon | 100 |
| Georgia | 250 | Pennsylvania ... | 7,470 |
| District of Col.. | 1,250 | Rhode Island.... | 100 |
| Illinois | 6,510 | South Carolina.. | 200 |
| Indiana | 1,600 | South Dakota.... | 400 |
| Iowa | 200 | Tennessee | 400 |
| Kansas | 1,011 | Texas | 1,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,100 | Utah | 1,450 |
| Louisiana | 6,270 | Vermont | 100 |
| Maine | 100 | Virginia | 235 |
| Maryland | 100 | Washington | 435 |
| Massachusetts ... | 1,600 | West Virginia... | 350 |
| Michigan | 2,500 | Wisconsin | 1,500 |
| Minnesota | 1,000 | Wyoming | 2,503 |
| Mississippi | 101 | New Mexico | 200 |
| Missouri | 4,703 | Alaska | 1,022 |
| Montana | 3,850 | | |

Connecting Links, Correlating Arithmetic: 1.

From which state were the contributions largest? What percentage were they of the whole?

2. From which were they the smallest? 3.

What per cent is this amount of that given by New York? 4. Which states give respectively

the second, third and fourth largest amounts? What fraction, in its lowest terms, is the sum

of the four largest contributions of the whole? 5. What percentage is that of Nebraska to that

of New York?

a grain as wood has) to a depth of one-half to three-quarters of an inch. After this incision was made, the cleaver inserted into the slit a specially constructed knife-blade, and then, with a thick steel rod, struck it a hard blow and cut the stone in twain.

The next operation was the polishing. To give an idea of the hardness of diamonds it may be stated that the disk on which this diamond is being polished is made of cast-iron and steel and revolves at the rate of 2,400 turns a minute. The diamond is pressed down on this disk, which is liberally supplied with a mixture of diamond dust and oil, by weights of from 15 to 25 pounds. This disk will turn constantly from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., including Sundays, for ten or eleven months, before the polishing operation will be completed.

The actual commercial value of the stone when completed will be about \$2,500,000. It will probably be pear-shaped, although the form has not been definitely decided. Before it was cut the Cullinan weighed 3,027 carats; the part of the stone on the wheel will weigh, when finished, between 500 and 600 carats.

The Cullinan was found in South Africa three years ago and was presented to King Edward VII on his sixty-sixth birthday by the Transvaal Government.



Where the Cullinan Diamond Was Found.
The man near the top is pointing to the spot.

POLISHING THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

AMSTERDAM, NETH.—For several months the diamond cutters and polishers of this city have been at work polishing the great Cullinan diamond. First the stone had to be cut in three pieces in order to remove two bad flaws in it. This cleaving was done by first making an incision into the stone with a diamond-cutting saw and following the grain (for all diamonds have

LOOKING TOWARD A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

LONDON—Telegrams have been flying back and forth between this city and the other capitals of Europe. The Russian minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolsky, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Grey, after long deliberation, had agreed that a conference of the powers should be called to consider the fortunes of Turkey, and they were telegraphing to the other nations to make arrangements.

To make the necessary arrangements, however, is a difficult and delicate task. Austria still says she will not consent to discuss her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that she will not yield an inch of other territory to compensate Servia.

Great Britain, it is said, would advise Turkey not to dispute the independence of Bulgaria, but to demand compensation in money. But Bulgaria refuses to pay an indemnity to Turkey.

At first Great Britain was ready to insist that the only matters to be considered at the proposed conference should be the revolt of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia wished the scope of the conference to be broader, and, to the surprise of many men in high official circles, Great Britain has yielded to the opinion of Russia. Apparently the only point Great Britain demands is that no change shall be made in the Berlin treaty (W. C. October 17) without the consent of every party to the treaty.

On October 17 reports came from Constantinople that the Sultan, fearing the nations would not protect his empire, ordered the troops made ready to advance against Bulgaria. Next day, however, thanks to the good offices of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria and Turkey seemed likely to come to peaceable terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE—While the nations are discussing peace and war in Europe, news comes of a terrible massacre in Armenia. Women and children were among the victims of Turkish troops. The massacre took place at Viran-Sheh, in the heart of Turkish Armenia.

PARLIAMENT BESEIGED BY SUFFRAGETTES AND UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON—This old city has been full of excitement during the past few days. Parliament has reassembled and crowds of unemployed are besieging the building, asking for help. A strong force of police surround the parliament buildings to keep back the crowd.

Another source of excitement is the vigorous action on the part of the suffragettes to get a hearing. An army of women marched to the parliament building and demanded admittance. They were kept out by the police. Mrs. Travers Symons, one of the leaders, gained admittance

to the House of Commons by a ruse, and, slipping past the guards, rushed into the room, shouting "Stop talking about children and attend to women!" (The Commons at that time were discussing a bill to prevent cigarette smoking by children.) Mrs. Symons was arrested by the guards. Several other leaders have been placed under arrest, but they have sent out appeals for 50,000 persons to help them gain a hearing. The workers for woman suffrage are covering London with posters demanding votes.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION OPENS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The fourth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association is holding its meeting in this city. Services were held in honor of the first woman's rights convention which met at Seneca Falls in 1848. Several of the descendants of the delegates to this first convention are delegates to the present convention.

"It is only by comparison," said Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the association, in speaking of the Seneca Falls convention, "that we are able today to understand what those brave women endured to secure the things which we accept as a matter of course. Those women started the greatest revolution the world has ever known, and in the sixty years since that time women have gained more than in the 600 years preceding them."

Connecting Links, Correlating Civics: 1. Are women allowed to vote on any questions in your state? 2. Can they hold any public office? 3. What are some of the qualifications for voting in your state? 4. Ask your father or a lawyer to tell you of some law for the benefit of women that has been passed in your state during the past sixty years.

FOREST FIRES RAGE IN MICHIGAN.

Alpena, Mich.—Closer and closer the flames drew about the little village of Metz, northeast of this city, in Presque Isle County, on the afternoon of October 15. The fearful forest fires that the people hoped had been extinguished were roaring across the country again, in a flaming wall, and Metz was caught in their embrace. Telegrams flew to north and south, calling for aid, and in response a relief train was sent out. Leaving their homes to burn, the people hurried into the cars, and the train pulled out. Burning grass and bushes lined the track and, in one place, piles of ties on either side hemmed the road between blazing walls. The engineer opened the throttle wide, hoping to make a dash to safety; but the heat had spread the rails and the train was wrecked. Flames from the piles of ties reached it, and it was soon past help. Fifteen of the refugees from Metz perished in the fire. As many as

ten other deaths have been reported from forest fires which are sweeping the northern part of the State.

Connecting Links—Correlating Geography.

(1) What kind of timber is being burned by these fires? (2) Where else in the United States is this kind of timber found? (3) From what States does our hardwood come? (4) What countries of Europe could supply the kind of lumber burned by the fires?

GERMAN BALLOON WINS IN THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

Berlin, Ger.—The third international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup took place on the outskirts of this city Oct. 11. Twenty-three balloons entered the race, representing Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Spain.

Eighty thousand spectators witnessed the flight and were horrified a few moments after the ascent to see one of the American balloons falling at a fearful pace toward the earth. The torn silk of its covering then assumed a parachute form, which slackened its speed, and, as if by a miracle, the occupants came to earth only slightly injured, after a fall of 4,000 feet.

The cup, this year, went to the German balloon, *Liberfeld*, which made the longest flight.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A fireless cooker in which electricity furnishes the heat is a novelty which bids fair to come into widespread use. With soapstone, steatite, heaters brought to a high temperature by electric current and the entire supply of heat retained in a cooker, it will be a matter of small expense to cook a meal. It will compete with any of the present methods of cooking and win easily. Just think of the ease with which a dinner may be prepared on a hot day and the coolness of the kitchen in which no heat escapes from the cooking and no odor permeates the house!

* *

Men who have been investigating the matter say that bubonic plague exists in California and may creep east of the Rockies. A report issued by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service includes the advice of Prof. Robt. Koch, the great German scientist. Prof. Koch says the best means known to prevent the plague is to keep cats to kill the rats which are the greatest agents in spreading the disease.

* *

The French are urging Wilbur Wright to make a trip across the English channel. Whether he will devise some means for saving his aeroplane in case it cannot sustain the flight owing to any accident and give the people of that nation something to tickle their fancy, or will simply decline to run the risk at the present stage of the science, remains to be seen. No doubt the

thing can be done; but whether Mr. Wright is ready to try it now is doubtful.

* *

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company announces the closing of one of the largest coal contracts in the history of the world—a contract that will require 4,000 men working steadily five years to fill. The contract calls for the delivery of 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly for five years to the M. A. Hanna Company, of Cleveland. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently spent \$1,000,000 in opening up a new road to the field from which the coal to fill this contract will be taken.

* *

A report from the Philippine Islands to the Public Health Service says that from January 1, 1908, to August 15, there had been 7,830 deaths from cholera in the islands. Since August 15 there had been, on an average, 500 deaths a week. At the latest writing there was a slight improvement in the situation at Manila.

* *

Friends of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, fear that he has been lost in the Arctic regions. He started on a trip to find the North Pole in the summer of 1907. He wintered on the coast of Elsmere land, about 500 miles from the pole, and intended to make a dash northward last spring. Had he been successful, it is figured that he should have returned by this time to some point where he could communicate with the outside world.

* *

The Ameer of Afghanistan has published an edict to prohibit gold lace and embroidered shoes from being imported to his country. The Ameer's subjects, especially those of the poorer class, are easily tempted by gold laced coats and other showy garments, and the Ameer is trying to remove the temptation to extravagance.

* *

A school of sharks recently followed the steamship *Indrashama* into Massachusetts Bay. The captain of the ship said he had never seen more sharks outside of tropical water. Fishermen on the Massachusetts coast, also, say that there is an unusual number of sharks this season.

* *

The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Wisconsin eight-hour railway telegraphers' law. The act is called unconstitutional on the theory that it conflicts with the Federal constitution, which gives Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce.

* *

Great excitement prevailed at the Grimsby docks, London, week before last, when the herring fishing boat *Joe Chamberlain* arrived in port, laden to her utmost capacity with a tremendous cargo of herring. Her catch is the largest of the season.

* *

The drought in Central Illinois has been so severe that at several points along the Chicago & Alton Railroad it has been necessary to haul water to fill the watering tanks of the road.

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, OR RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER MARCH 4, 1896, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

A TAXPAYERS' EXHIBITION.

"We have been fooling the people for years with fake budgets. Then we have to make up deficiencies during the year with the issue of revenue bonds."

A big placard telling this frank story and bearing the name of Comptroller of Currency Metz, of New York City, stared every one in the face who visited the first floor, 165 Broadway, recently. The room was occupied by exhibition of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Conference. On the walls of the room were charts, figures, pictures, and diagrams showing in a graphic way just how the city's money is spent, what good it does, and how better results can be obtained with increased disbursements of funds.

One large chart in the Brooklyn section looked like a sheet of North American Indian picture writings. It showed how the budget appropriations for the Bureau of Buildings had increased in the past ten years. In one column a line of houses of steadily increasing size told of the new buildings people in Brooklyn had erected. In the next column, a line of safe doors in rising scale, showed how the appropriations had increased. In another column a line of men, beginning with a tiny little fellow at the bottom and ending with a giant at the top, showed how the number of employees in the department had increased since 1898. By comparing the size of the houses, safe doors, and men, the visitor could get a clear idea of whether the business of the department had been managed economically.

The exhibition was open for two weeks and thousands of taxpayers visited it and studied the figures. At noon each day meetings were held and prominent speakers gave talks on how a city ought to spend its money.

By means of this exhibition the Taxpayers' Conference hopes to give the people information on the city's needs, so that they may vote more

intelligently and may know what to ask of their representatives in the city council.

* *

WHAT THE TIDE DOES.

"Oh, see those red hogs running up the hill! What has frightened them so?" This question arose as we were passing a small stream that runs into the Basin of Minas in Nova Scotia. The tide runs out of that large basin or bay and leaves a great expanse of red, muddy flats and ravines into which the hogs go greedily to gather whatever the sea has to offer for the gratification of their appetites and the production of pork.

They feed busily in the red mud and get well covered with it, so that whether they go in red, black or white, they come out of the luscious feeding grounds all of one red color. They know the sound of the rushing waters, for they usually come with great rapidity, and the pig who does not show a good pair of heels is liable to become engulfed in the swirling water and have great difficulty in getting out. This rush of the water in an almost perpendicular wall, is called the bore of the tide. Not because it has anything to do with the wild boar of the forest, but because centuries ago our ancestors used to call a wave or billow by a name sounding much like bore.

You can see the action of a wave when it is crowded between walls or shores which converge, if you will fill a square pan half full of water and make wavelets on its surface. As these run into the corners you will notice that they tend to pile up and wet the pan higher in the corners than along the sides.

When a tidal wave is crowded between shores that are almost perpendicular, like the sides of a pan, and coming to a point like the letter V, the tide rises wonderfully. A tide which is naturally but three feet high in the open ocean may pile up in a V-shaped bay so as to float a vessel ten times as high as it would be lifted by the tide in the open sea.

Notice the shape of the Bay of Fundy. The tides come into it from the Atlantic and are crowded together as they go up the wide mouth of the bay, rising higher and higher with their rush towards its northern end, and then rounding cape Split, a cape most appropriately named, for the water goes around there "like split" and rushes into the triangular basin of Minas or Mines, where there is room for spreading out over a large stretch of land locked sea.

It was on the shores of this basin that the Acadians made famous in Evangeline built mud banks to keep back the sea and so gained land from the ocean in an easier way than by cutting down trees of the forest. An interesting old lady with a beautiful white lace cap lives in the little country house, which is called a hotel, in the village of Grand Pre. She is informed

about the things of Evangeline, and she says the Acadians were a rather weak people physically, and they could do better work with shovels in the soft mud of the tide washed land than they could do with axes in the forests. So they dug trenches and threw up dikes to keep the water out, and at last they cut off all the tide water between the main land and the Long island, running dikes to the ends of the island from the mainland and getting for farming all the acres which had been sea bottom in high tide between the island and the shore.

A surprising thing about the rush of the bore, or wall of water which races across the flats like a trotting horse, is that when it strikes a sailing vessel which is resting on the bottom and waiting for the tide to rise, you would think it would crush the boat to atoms or overturn it and carry it along the rocks so as to ruin it. But the boat struck by the bore simply rises, covered with salt red spray, balances itself a little, and then starts gracefully along, following the bore, but not carried, as one might suppose, under its rushing front. Water flies all over the boat and the striking of the wall of water is a rude blow, but it is far less ruinous than the spectator expects it to be.

At Horton bluff the tide rises at times over sixty feet. The landings for vessels have to be built to provide for the different stages of water found in these parts. Long poles are driven into the mud, and in some places a floating platform is built so that it rises and falls with the surface of the water, and a hinged sort of bridge or runway permits the passenger to walk up to the high part of the structure when he arrives at low tide, or to walk off the boat and pass down to the level of the wharf when he arrives at high tide. At other landing places the long poles from a dock which has two or more stories and your vessel brings you up to the lowest window when the tide is low, and to the upper one when it is high. Getting off the boat into a sort of window in the dock, you find your way up or out of the structure as the case may require.

It looks odd to see great lumber vessels lying flat in the mud of a river bottom, as you often see them in passing up the Annapolis river from Digby to the land of Evangeline. And when the tide rushes in and they lift their huge hulks from the mud and become apparently alive with the moving of the waters, it seems almost like a resurrection from the dead.

But the hogs form one of the oddest features of the land of Evangeline, for they feed rapidly and contentedly until the one on guard lifts his head and listens. Suddenly he says, "Woof!" throwing his head sideways with a jerk. Then he starts for high ground and every pig in the mud takes after him as if life depended on getting out at once. When all arrive breathlessly beyond the reach of high water, they seem to

congratulate each other on the escape, and one rather active hog has a reputation for passing about among the pigs as if counting them to see if all are safely up. When satisfied he goes on feeding in a very quiet manner.

IS YOUR NAME IN THIS LIST?

Will the following winners of World's Chronicle League prizes please send their complete addresses so that we may mail them silver badges awarded in the League Contests?

Edward Bemann, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mildred Brockman, St. Paul, Minn.
William Keeler, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Katherine Brockman, St. Paul, Minn.
Luriel Boniface, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT THEY SAY.

We learn from educators in several places that our plan for moral independence in pupils is taking hold. Character is being formed and school work elevated. One principal writes, "We have a club in our seventh grade and the pupils are gaining much pleasure and profit therefrom. We found last week that one of the boys was carrying out your suggestion of forming a club for Moral Independence. We are watching its development with interest, feeling that it is best at first to leave it entirely with them, thus making it really self-government."

This principal hopes to make use of the plan in all grammar and intermediate grades, believing, as we do, that the work will surely spread to all grades in a school where the pupils are up to the average of morality and ambition.

Similar reports are coming almost daily from different schools in widely separated cities and towns, and we feel that this is one of the greatest campaigns ever undertaken for the improvement of the human race. It is simply letting nature take hold,—believing in the better aspirations of young persons and having enough faith in them to let them work out something which will be of vast benefit to all concerned, especially to the leaders who are strong enough and persistent enough to make the plan win.

Another form of good words is the following, which comes with a remittance, "We are all delighted with the paper this fall. It is getting better all the time."

Thanking the authors of these two letters and also the hundred and some others who have written us so kindly within the last fortnight, we wish to respond with a promise of strenuous effort to merit such praise. With an abundance of materials on hand and a knowledge of the inner motives of childhood, our editorial force will spare no pains to put before the children of our schools clean news, helpful explanations, healthful suggestions and incentives to the noblest effort.



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World.



1. Off For the Grape Picking.

Los Angeles, Cal.—(102,400. In the northern and western parts of the city are high hills from which a magnificent view is had of surrounding valleys, the ocean in the distance, and mountains to the north. Beautiful parks, yards and dwellings. Hedges of calla lilies and geraniums bloom all the year.)

A cloud of dust comes over the hills, and, with it, bumping along, come rickety old wagons and carriages followed by horses and burros, astride whose backs are brown-faced Indian boys, men, and squaws.

It is the time of the grape harvest, and the Indians from the reservations are flocking to the valleys, where the vineyards lie, to help in the picking and the raisin making.

These care-free, light-hearted people are making a holiday excursion out of their journey to work. Most of them are in dilapidated rigs which have been bought from a rancher's rubbish heap or from the store of some second-hand dealer.

Sometimes a shining new wagon is seen in the procession. Its owner is, no doubt, a prosperous Indian who possesses a small patch of ground, and the women and children who crowd the wagon are comfortably dressed in bright red and blue clothes.

Household goods and feed for the horses and dogs are tucked into the wagon boxes, with the women and children.

Frequently a squaw on horseback is seen going down the road, while her husband walks beside her, at the other end of the leading rope.

Once in the valley where the grapes grow, these Indians renew old acquaintances, and in the lulls which they allow between picking the grapes, and sorting, turning and stacking the raisins, they hold horse races and games in which they lose by betting a large share of their wages.

When their work is over, a new lot of raisins will be on the market to take their place, with the Greek currants we heard of two weeks ago, among the Thanksgiving goodies.

Winter and summer are terms that lose their ordinary meaning here in this land of perpetual bloom and fruitage. Graceful pepper trees, occasional palms, live oaks, India rubber trees, orange trees, roses, geraniums, bananas, and

pomegranates make a bower of beauty and contribute toward a feast for the palate.

We leave California for a land that shows the mellowing tints of late autumn, and as we climb the mountains toward Denver, our next stopping place, we draw our wraps about us to keep the chill air out.

2. For the Sake of the Ranchers.

Denver, Colo.—(134,000. On south bank of the South Platte River. Toward the west a fine view of the Rockies may be had, extending in an unbroken line from Pike's Peak to Long's Peak. Streets are wide and lined with trees. Many buildings of brick and of yellow stone. Capitol on Capitol Hill.)

"Thank Uncle Sam that he has come to our help." So say the cattle ranchers of the West. The wild larkspur has been a great pest to the cattle men. Frequently herds of cattle, in crossing the plains, have been poisoned and hundreds have died. At first the cause of their losses was a mystery to the ranchers. Then they discovered that a little plant the cattle ate did the mischief. Last year it was estimated that 5 per cent of the cattle grazed in the Gunnison National Forest were victims of this wild larkspur. More than 1,300 of the plants were counted there on a piece of ground a rod square.

Officials of the National Forest Service are fencing the plots which are worst overrun by the pest, as fast as funds for the purpose are available. The Bureau of Plant Industry is working with the Forest Reserve officials to find an antidote to the poison, as well as a means of eradicating the pest. During the past summer timothy has been sowed in the hope of crowding the larkspur out.

"Speaking of the old cattle drives," says a gray-haired rancher with whom we discussed the news of what the Government is doing for the cattlemen, "there are no such drives now as there used to be. You can find about here from a dozen to twenty paths, lying one beside the other, that show where the cattle went through, single file, from Texas to Montana. That was before the ranchers in the other Southern States objected to the cattle trailing through and scattering the Texas fever. After that, the cattlemen had to follow just one trail, and a sort of patrol was set up to keep the cattle from

spreading over the country.

"Big-hearted fellows, those drivers were; kind o' rough, but any one of them would have given his last penny to help a friend.

"It was a fine sight, I tell you, to see a herd of 1,500 cattle following one another along the trail. But those days are gone. The old trail is an ordinary path now, and the cattle that are sent North to fatten ride over steel rails in cattle cars."

We will soon see the State from which the cattle the old rancher tells about started, for our next stopping place is Galveston, Texas.

3. Saved by a Shark.

Galveston, Tex.—(38,000. At the northeast end of the long narrow island of Galveston. Fine harbor and beach. Sea-wall seventeen feet high protects the city from the waves. Wide streets; pretty homes; parks; shade trees; handsome public buildings.)

It was an exciting story that Alexander Joholm had to tell when the steamer Tifis brought him ashore at Port Arthur, Texas, a few days ago.

"I shipped on the Maggie Bay," said the young Russian sailor. "She was a three-masted schooner. We went out of Mobile the middle of August. It was fair enough sailing for a month, and then a storm overtook us, a regular hurricane. Our boat was like a bit of board on the water. When we were off the Bermuda Islands she couldn't weather it any longer. Her masts were gone and her hull stove in, and she went to pieces.

"I saw the men go down into the water, all of them but one. He and I clung to the wreck and floated. Ten days we lived on porpoise blood. Then the other man died. I tied his body to the wreck, and seven days it floated there. But the sharks were after it, and I had to cut it adrift. Then I managed to kill a shark, and that gave me food enough to last awhile. I was living on that when the Tifis picked me up."

Galveston, too, knows what great storms are. The long sea-wall along the edge of the island testifies to this, for it was built to protect the city from another such tidal wave as that which almost destroyed it in 1900. We walk out on the promenade on top of the wall and from there look down on the city. What a busy place the docks are, where cotton bales and fruit and fish are being hurried on board steamers. We look down the broad, straight streets of the city, bordered by palms and handsome yards and gardens, and praise the people who in eight years have made such a wonderful change.

Northward now, over Texas' stubblefields and cotton plantations, to Guthrie.

4. The "Land of Promise."

Guthrie, Okla.—(10,000. On Cottonwood

River. Surrounded by farming country. Five stone schoolhouses. Cotton mills. Flour mills.)

"Slow trade?" said the traveling salesman as he entered a village store. "We hear about it in the newspapers, but we don't meet it here."

"No," said the farmer, who had come back from a trip to the western part of the state, "I never saw anything like the way the state is growing. What used to be cattle ranches as far as you could see, is broken up now into corn and wheat fields, with snug little farm houses beside them."

"And the farmers don't have to go far to take their crops to market, either," spoke up another of the group. "There are railways nearly everywhere."

"And more to come," answered the salesman. "It may be hard times elsewhere, but not in Oklahoma."

As we walk about the streets of Oklahoma, looking at its fine stone schoolhouses, its banks, electric light works, water works, cotton mills, and factories, we realize what a stride this city, like the last one we visited, has made. Less than twenty years ago, the day before the Oklahoma territory was thrown open to settlement (April 21, 1889), the site of Guthrie was a bare prairie.

We bring up our round of sight-seeing at the railway station and when the conductor calls "All aboard," we are safely settled, bag and baggage, for a ride across the prairie states to Minneapolis.

5. Are There Trees Enough?

Minneapolis, Minn.—(203,000. A clean city of beautiful homes, broad lawns and shady streets. Built on both sides of the Mississippi. Handsome public buildings. A group of flour mills on the river at St. Anthony Falls. Above the city, on the river, are many lumber mills.)

A number of men gathered recently in one of the hotels in this city. Their interest was not in the city itself but in the forests of the state of Minnesota, and from Minneapolis as headquarters they were to make an investigation to see what promise the forests give of yielding pulp for paper making.

These men were of the committee appointed by Congress to examine the supply of wood and the conditions of paper making, with a view to helping Congress determine whether the tariff on paper and wood pulp should be changed. The committee has just finished a very satisfactory investigation of the forests of Wisconsin.

What are those tall buildings we see near the railway track? Grain elevators, and not far away are the great mills which grind flour for

all parts of the United States, and Europe and Asia, as well. Wheat from Canada and from many parts of our own country is shipped here and unloaded directly from the cars to the bins in the elevators.

There are saw mills here, too, and lumberyards, for Minnesota is a state of forests as well as of farms.

As we leave Minneapolis for the east, we pass field after field of corn, with golden pumpkins scattered among the shocks.

One of our party remarks that those fields may yet help the forests feed the paper mills, as it has been proved that cornstalks make a good quality of paper and make it cheaper than wood does.

The corn and the pumpkins furnish only part of the rich autumn coloring that enchants the eye as we go eastward. The golden of the poplar blends into the russet of the oak, and the russet of the oak into the crimson and purple of maple and sumac. The smoke of town and city mixes with the purple haze, and by and by when we come to a city over which a particularly thick pall hangs, we know that we have reached Pittsburg.

6. Watching the Barometer of Trade.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(320,000. A picturesque city, built partly on hills between the junction of the Monongahela and the Alleghany Rivers. Seventeen bridges connect Pittsburg with Allegheny on the east. Carnegie Library. Steel works. Coal fields.)

"That's a fat roll of bills you are taking with you today," said a man who stood near the paying teller's window as the bank teller handed the money to a waiting patron.

"Yes," said the patron, "our payroll is larger than it has been for months. Iron and steel works are pretty busy just now."

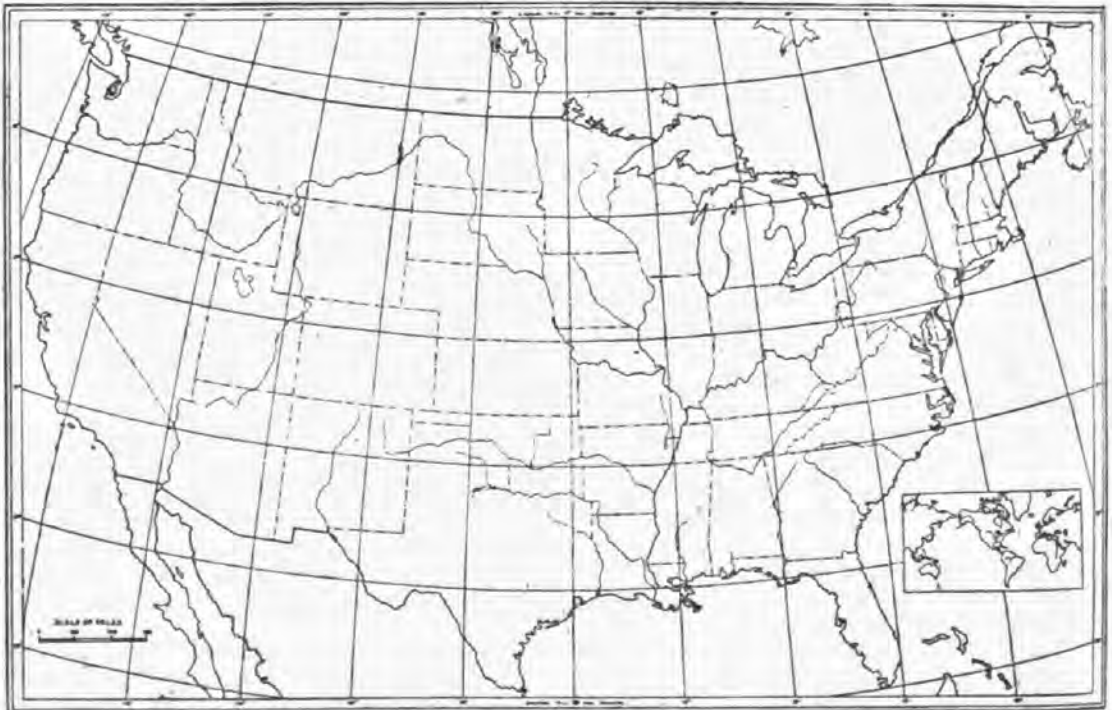
"A sign of better times?"

"I hope so, but I can hardly say so," answered the man who was from one of the iron and steel works of the city. "We're busier now, but our orders are spasmodic,—sometimes more, sometimes less. However, September was the best month the iron business has known this year."

"And iron business is the barometer of trade, so we will hope for the best."

Where before on our journey have we heard of growing prosperity? From where does the iron ore of Pittsburg's smelters and factories come?

It was found during the cruise of the Pacific fleet that the most discouraging feature of our equipment for such runs is the lack of American vessels to carry coal. In time of war we could not hope to have our coal placed in shipboard by foreign colliers. So a contract was let recently for building three large colliers, and more will undoubtedly be added as funds are available until the navy is well supplied with these necessary helpers to the ships which must do our fighting when difficulties bring war.





GOWBARROW PARK—IN THE LAKE COUNTRY.

Two years ago the British Government set aside this land lying along the shore of Ullswater as a national park.

THE LAKE COUNTRY.

Selections from Wordsworth.

Daffodils.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

—William Wordsworth.

The Countess' Pillar.

On the roadside between Penrith and Appleby there stands a pillar with the following inscription.

“This pillar was erected, in the year 1659, by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c., for a memorial of her last parting with her pious mother, Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland, on the 2d of April, 1616; in memory whereof she hath left an annuity of 4 l to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every 2d day of April forever, upon the stone table placed hard by. *Laus Deo!*”

While the poor gather round, till the end of time

May this bright flower of charity display
Its bloom, unfolding at the appointed day;
Flower than the loveliest of the vernal prime

Lovelier, transplanted from heaven's purest
 elime!

"Charity never faileth" on that creed,
 More than on written testament or deed,
 The pious lady built with hope sublime.

Alms to this stone be dealt out forever!

"Laus Deo." Many a stranger passing by
 Has with that parting mixed a filial sigh,
 Blest its humane memorial's fond endeavor,
 And, fastening on those lines an eye tear-
 glazed,
 Has ended, though no clerk, with "God be
 praised!"

—William Wordsworth.

✽

To—

On Her First Ascent to the Summit of Helvellyn.

Inmate of a mountain dwelling,
 Thou hast clomb aloft, and gazed,
 From the watch-towers of Helvellyn;
 Awed, delighted and amazed!

Potent was the spell that bound thee,
 Not unwilling to obey;
 For blue Ether's arms flung round thee,
 Stilled the pantings of dismay.

Lo the dwindled woods and meadows!
 What a vast abyss is there!
 Lo the clouds, the solemn shadows,
 And the glistening—heavenly fair!

And a record of commotion
 Which a thousand ridges yield;
 Ridge and gulf and distant ocean
 Gleaming like a silver shield!

Now take flight; possess, inherit
 Alps or Andes,—they are thine!
 With the morning's roseate spirit,
 Sweep their length of snowy line;

Or survey their bright dominions
 In the gorgeous colors dressed
 Flung from off the purple pinions
 Evening spreads throughout the west.

Thine are all the coral fountains
 Warbling in each sparry vault
 Of the untrodden lunar mountains;
 Listen to their songs!—or halt,

To Niphates' top invited,
 Whither spiteful Satan steered;
 Or descend where the ark alighted,
 When the green earth reappeared;—

For the power of hills is on thee,
 As was witnessed through thine eye
 Then, when old Helvellyn won thee

To confess their majesty.

—William Wordsworth.

✽

Songs for the Spinning-Wheel.

Swiftly turn the murmuring wheel!

Night has brought the welcome hour
 When the weary fingers feel

Help, as if from faery power;
 Dewy night o'ershades the ground;
 Turn the swift wheel round and round!

Now, beneath the starry sky,
 Couch the widely scatted sheep;
 Ply the pleasant labor, ply!
 For the spindle, while they sleep,
 Buns with speed more smooth and fine,
 Gathering up a trustier line.

Short-lived likings may be bred

By a glance from fickle eyes;
 But true love is like the thread
 Which the kindly wool supplies,
 When the flocks are all at rest
 Sleeping on the mountain's breast

—William Wordsworth.

✽

The Boy of Winander. (Windermere.)

There was a boy; ye knew him well, ye cliffs
 And islands of Winander!—many a time
 At evening, when the earliest stars began
 To move along the edges of the hills,
 Rising or setting, would he stand alone
 Beneath the trees or by the glimmering lake,
 And there, with fingers interwoven, both hands
 Pressed closely palm to palm, and to his mouth
 Uplifted, he, as through an instrument,
 Blew mimic hootings to the silent owls,
 That they might answer him; and they would
 shout
 Across the watery vale, and shout again,
 Responsive to his call, with quivering peals,
 And long halloos and screams, and echoes loud,
 Redoubled and redoubled, concourse wild
 Of jocund din; and, when a lengthened pause
 Of silence came and baffled his best skill,
 Then sometimes, in that silence while he hung
 Listening, a gentle shock of mild surprise
 Has carried far into his heart the voice
 Of mountain torrents; or the visible scene
 Would enter unawares into his mind,
 With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
 Its woods, and that uncertain heaven, received
 Into the bosom of the steady lake.

—William Wordsworth.

So tantalizing were the operations attending
 the discovery of the new metal by the eminent
 Swedish scientist, Ekeberg, that he named it
 "tantalum." It has now been obtained in a
 state of purity and it is claimed that a pound
 of tantalum will furnish 23,000 lamps each of 25-
 candlepower.

FROM THE SPICE BOX.**A Day With England's Queen.**

Few people realize the comparative simplicity of the everyday life of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. When in Scotland or at the beautiful Sandringham palace, she and one or more of the several ladies who may be staying in the house make an expedition to the kennels, stables, and poultry yard every morning after breakfast. The favorite dogs, horses, and poultry are fed by the Queen. In the afternoon a drive is arranged, and the evenings are passed cheerily with music, cards, and conversation. Dinner at Sandringham is always served at 8:45.

The Queen is an indefatigable letter writer. She has been known to write as many as forty letters in one day with her own hand; and Miss Knollys, her lady in waiting, often gets through a hundred, all written under the Queen's personal supervision. Queen Alexandra's note paper is cream colored and rather rough, with the royal crown and address in dark blue, and of the simplest design. The Queen is a great photographer and spends much time in experimenting. She has transferred many of her photographs upon china.

* *

A Sea Island Sugar Cane Dance.

When the sugar cane is gathered in and ready for the crusher, the Fiji Islanders hold a curious dance. In the first figure the dancers squat low on the ground, in true savage style, shake their heads, shut their eyes, and murmur slowly and softly an unintelligible sentence. Gradually they all rise up together, growing taller and taller, and as they "grow" they wave their arms and tremble all over from ankle to head, like the tall tasselled cane waving in the wind, and still they keep on chanting louder and louder.

The last figure of the dance represents a series of combats meant to symbolize the exactions of the chiefs, who compel the common people to come and cut their crops.

* *

Australia's Underground Rivers.

A glance at the map will tell you that Australia has very few rivers. A scientist who has been exploring the country declares that the country's rivers are imprisoned underground. One of these streams, he says, is the largest river in the world, being no less than 200 miles wide and running right through the center of the continent. If these vast supplies of water were brought to the surface and turned upon the fields, Australia would become the richest country in the world.

* *

Moving Day in Egypt.

One of the strangest sights of Cairo is a household moving. There are no vans for the purpose. When a family wishes to move, the head of the house contracts with a native

mover, and on the day appointed this man and his assistants, sometimes as many as thirty or forty, appear. One takes a chair and starts off, another seizes a sofa, five or six get under the piano and march along, and one by one the others follow, each carrying some piece of household goods. When the new house is reached the things are set in place in readiness for the family.

* *

Cotton Fields in the Frigid Zone.

The climax of Nature's irony in the Arctic is the cotton plant. The fields are purely decorative today, but some time they will be the means of developing an Alaskan industry giving employment to thousands. One may tread for miles through fields of cotton, the white silky tops swaying defiantly in the Arctic breeze. In great bouquets it is occasionally met in a miner's shack, while not a few housewives gather the cotton for pillow-filling. The blossom is silky and something like dandelion down. From June until late August the tundra is white with the plant. Unlike the cotton of our Southern States the fiber is short and soft, having more of the texture of silk than of cotton. Strange as it may seem to us, wherever cotton blooms ice is found not far below the surface.

HOW WULNOTH SAVED EDGIVA FROM THE BEAR.

By H. Escott-Juman.

(From "Wulnoth the Wanderer.")

The story of Wulnoth is a tale of the old Viking days, when fair words were few and men gloried in bold action and combat. It is a tale of the time of King Alfred of England and carries with it all the thrilling romance of the old days. No boy or girl who reads the first chapter but will want to read the last. No one can read the tale without being inspired by it. Wulnoth comes to King Hardacnut with his father Cerdic, who is of royal blood but had been made a thall by the usurper of his brother's kingdom, and Hardacnut gives Cerdic shelter. Then comes the following story:

So Cerdic the Saxon took service with the King of Lethra; and the King gave him a cottage and a piece of land, where he lived with Olfa, his wife. But Wulnoth, his son, was most of his time up in the King's hall playing with the little Prince Guthred; and, though some of the nobles frowned, a great friendship sprang up between the two children, so that they called each other brother, and each shared the other's joys and sorrows. * * *

And three years passed away with their sun and their snow, and still it was peace in the land, and the vikings did not appear. And in those three years the two boys grew strong and sturdy, and now they were each fourteen years old; yet still Wulnoth was the stronger. * * *

Now, you must know that about the time that

Cerdic had first come to Lethra, the little Princess Edgiva was born; so that now she was three years old. And a dear, sweet, loving child she was, with a smile for all and a frown for none, except those who did wrong; and of all in Lethra she smiled most upon the little thrall-boy, Wulnoth; and Wulnoth was never so happy, no, not even when playing with Guthred, as when he was sitting watching Edgiva.

It was his strong brown hand that first held her as she tried to walk; and when they bought a little poney for her, it was Wulnoth who walked by her side and held the bridle, lest the creature should rear and throw his precious burden.

Well, one summer's day, when the fields were bright with flowers and the corn grew high, almost ready for the reaping, and when the kine stood knee deep in the long grass in the valleys, Prince Guthred and Wulnoth set out for a long ramble, and between them, on her little pony, Edgiva rode, a garland of white blossoms, which Wulnoth had fashioned, upon her beautiful hair.

Presently they came to a dell, and there they sat and ate their cakes, which they had brought with them, and drank from the skin of milk.

And as they journeyed on, back through the woodlands, suddenly Edgiva's little pony stopped and planted its forefeet firmly and laid back its ears, snorting and trembling as if with fear.

"What can be the matter with him?" asked Prince Guthred. "There is nothing to frighten him."

"Be not so sure of that, Prince," said Wulnoth. "The pony may see more than we can; I have heard that animals can see warlocks and wizards when they are invisible to mortal eyes."

"Then what shall we do for Edgiva?" cried Guthred. "We must not let warlocks harm her."

"Let me get down and pat him," Edgiva said. "I will gather him a handful of sweet grass and then he will go on."

So they helped her to alight; but alas, no sooner had her foot touched the ground than they heard a dreadful sound, a deep, angry growl of rage and hate; and there, emerging from the undergrowth, with eyes ablaze and with yellow gleaming fangs, they saw an immense old bear, a real wood-roamer, and honey-finder, who now was seeking for no honey.

And the pony, with a snort of terror, started off as fast as it could go, leaving the children alone there with the monster approaching them.

For a moment Prince Guthred stood bewildered, and little Edgiva clasped her tiny hands in terror; for, indeed, this seemed a very dreadful creature, and its size was so vast and its claws so long, and it seemed to be saying to itself as it came along:

"Ho, ho! Here is a fine meal for me. This is better than risking the swineherd's spear when I go stealing the pigs. Ho, ho! This is much better!"

"Run, Guthred! Run! Take Edgiva and run!" screamed Wulnoth frantically. "I will stay here and keep the bear busy."

But even in his terror Prince Guthred remembered that Wulnoth was his friend, and it seemed a hard thing to him to run away and leave him alone.

But Wulnoth cried again: "Run with thy sister, Prince. Edgiva must be before all."

So Prince Guthred caught up Edgiva in his strong arms and began to run, while Wulnoth threw a stone at the bear to make him turn his way. But the bear did not turn; perhaps he thought that two children were better than one—but he commenced to rush after Guthred, with great roars of rage; and Wulnoth ran after the bear, calling him a coward and a nithing, and bidding him stop and fight; and, as he ran, he unsheathed his stout knife and held it ready. It was the only weapon he had, and the stoutest hunters might have been forgiven if they had feared to attack such a monster with no better arms. But Wulnoth did not think of that. Edgiva must be saved, and he and that knife must save her.

And just then Guthred caught his foot in a trailing bramble, and fell, and the bear was now very nigh them. But Wulnoth was also very near to the bear, running so swiftly that the blades of grass had not even time to bend beneath his weight before he had passed on, and the gleaming knife was ready in his hand.

Now Wulnoth knew full well that the bear would not harm the others without first rising on his hind legs—for that is the way in which the bears always attack—and for that he was ready and waiting.

The bear stopped with a clumsy jerk just as Guthred scrambled to his feet, and it opened its great paws wide to seize the boy. But Wulnoth was there, and he pushed Guthred aside and darted under the bear's paws, and buried his knife in its broad, hairy chest, once, twice, and yet a third time, swifter than the lightning plays or the adder darts. Then the bear roared, and strove to bite with its wide-open, slaving jaws, and it dug its long claws deeply into Wulnoth's back, and tore muscle and flesh to the bone. But that was all it could do. It had no strength left, and it fell on its side and struggled and died; and Wulnoth uttered a mighty shout of joy, and thought nothing of his painful wounds, for he had done a man's deed and had saved Edgiva and his friend, the Prince.

And Guthred and Edgiva came to him and strove to check the blood that dripped from his hurts, and the Princess would make him sit while she used her own scarf for this purpose.

"Oh, Wulnoth!" cried Guthred, "you have conquered the waster while I fled like a nithing."

"Wulnoth has been brave," said Edgiva, "but you have naught to grieve for, dear brother."

And Wulnoth laughed, for he was as happy as could be. Indeed, his only sorrow was that Guthred had not slain a bear also, so that they could have been alike. "Let us skin this monster and take his coat home for the Princess to have a rug for her feet," he said.

So they set to work, the two boys, and though it was a long job, they got the bear's skin, together with its mighty head and paws; and then they found the pony again, for that was grazing in a field hard by, and they put the skin on its back and Edgiva on the skin, and set off again.

And when they reached the castle, and the soldiers saw the skin, they clustered round in wonder, asking who had killed the monster. Wulnoth would have said little, but Guthred said much, and the men caught Wulnoth up and cried, "Skoyal" to him, and carried him into the hall and set him down before the King, and laid the head and the claws and the great skin on the floor.

And now again Wulnoth would have said little, for he was modest and did not like to boast, and besides, he did not want to seem braver than the Prince, who would have done as he had done if the chance had been his. But Guthred and Edgiva stood at the King's side

and told of the fight, and made Wulnoth show his wounds, and the King said that Wulnoth had done a man's deed, and asked him what his reward should be.

Now, the King had expected that the boy would ask that the thrall collar should be taken from his neck and from his father's, but Wulnoth made no such request.

"O King," he said, "if, as thou sayest, I have done a man's deed, let a man's weapons be given to me now, and let it be my place to guard Edgiva, thy daughter, and to sleep across the threshold at night."

Then, when the jarls heard this thrall-boy's words, they cried out that he should be beaten with sticks for his presumption.

"Shall the son of a churl be made the Princess' guardian?" they cried. "Are there no sons of noble birth in the land, O King?"

But Wulnoth stood out, and turned and showed them the deep wounds made by the claws of the bear, and he cried:

"Many there be more noble in the land, but are there any who would have dared more? Did the bear wound me more lightly than he would have wounded any man? Are these wounds less painful to the churl than they would be to the noble? The King asked me what I desired, and I have answered. I want no other gift, and if this may not be, then let be."

"He talks like a man," some laughed; but old Hald, who liked the boy, answered:

"And by the hammer of Thor, he acts like

A Viking Feast.



one, and I am minded that our Edgiva would have little to fear with Wulnoth, the son of Cerdic, as her armed man."

"The thing shall be," answered the King, and when that was said all had to obey. "Wulnoth shall be given sword and spear and shield, and his shall it be to guard the Princess, and if any harm comes to her, then his head shall pay the penalty. I have spoken, and the thing is."

So Wulnoth, the boy, was given the war tools of a man, and he was appointed the guardian of the Princess, which is just what he had appointed himself in the past, only then he had no weapons save his knife.

Now, this is how Wulnoth saved Edgiva from the bear, and how he won the man's tools and was appointed watcher over the Princess.

The account of separation of the three children and of Wulnoth's long wanderings and many battles and of how he, at last, fulfills all the prophesy of a wise old woman, Wyborga, puts two kings on their thrones, and finds the White Christ, and the final re-uniting of the three, make a tale of thrilling interest. The book is well worthy of a place in any library.

Wulnoth the Wanderer, by H. Escott-Juman, with frontispiece in colors by the Kinneys. Price, \$1.50. A. C. McClurg Publishers. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co.

He Educated the Judge.—This anecdote is told of Chief Justice John Marshall. Returning one afternoon from his farm near Richmond, Va., to his home in that city, the hub of his wheel caught on a small sapling growing by the roadside. After striving unsuccessfully for some moments to extricate the wheel he heard the sound of an ax in the woods and saw a negro man approaching.

Hailing him, he said, "If you will get that ax and cut down this tree I'll give you a dollar."

"I e'n git yer by 'thout no ax, ef dat's all yer want."

"Yes, that's all," said the judge.

The man simply backed the horse until the wheel was clear of the sapling and then brought the vehicle safely around it.

"You don't charge a dollar for that, do you?" asked the astonished chief justice.

"No, massa; but it's wuf a dollar to learn some folks sense."

The darkey got his dollar without further questioning.—Atlanta Constitution.

* *

Didn't Know Much.—"How do you like your teacher, dear?" little Mary was asked, after her first day at school. "I like her real well," said Mary, "but I don't think she knows much, for she just keeps asking questions all the time."—Delineator.

EARNING WHILE LEARNING.

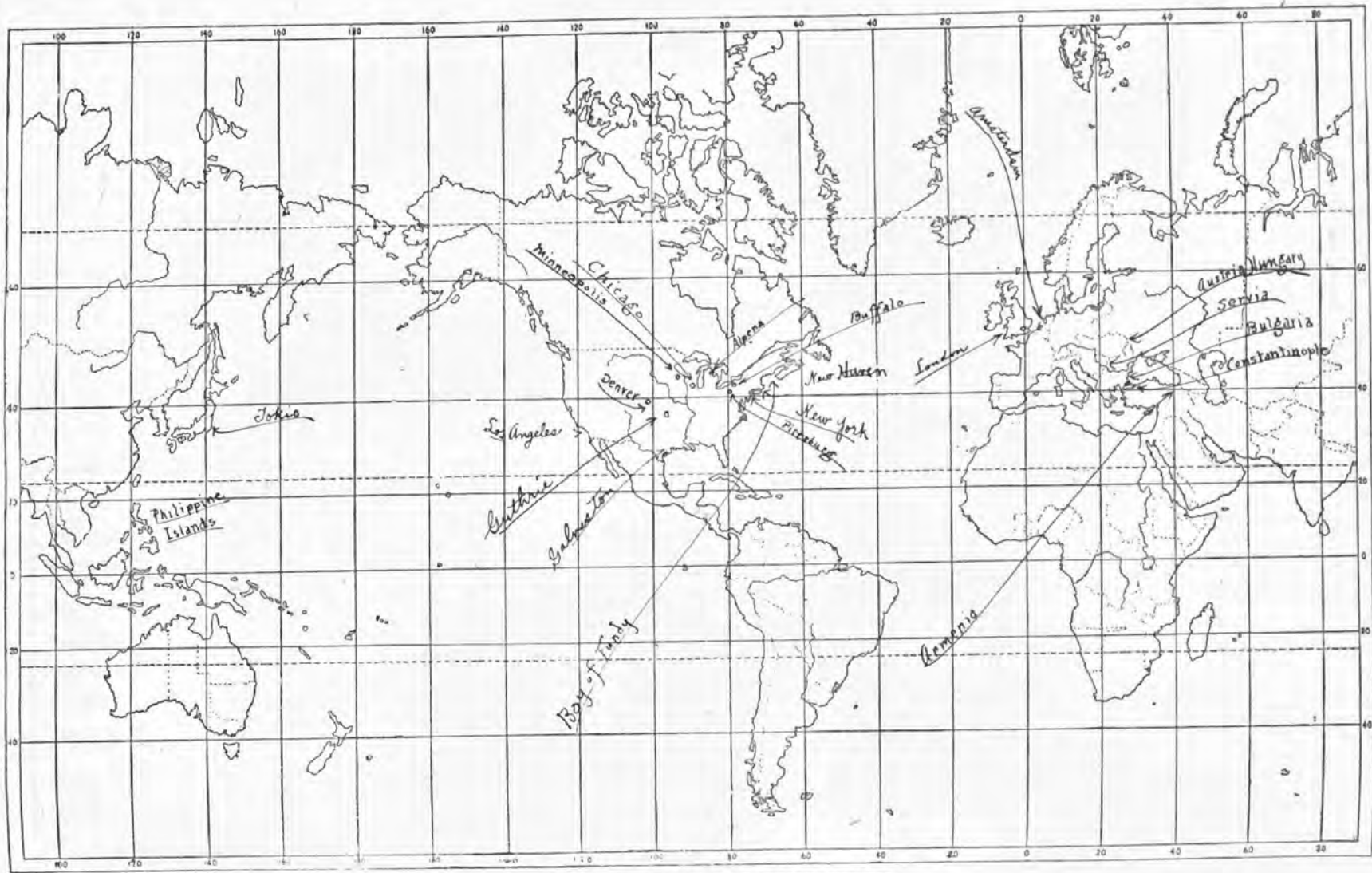
An important part of every child's education should be the forming of a fair idea of the value of money. Every child should learn to be thrifty and to employ time to advantage. In case the parent is a wage-earner or in moderate circumstances, it is the duty of the child to assist in every possible manner. Where the family is large, the father should not be kept with his nose upon the grindstone of incessant toil merely to feed a lot of growing children who take no interest in the cost of things or in trying to economize.

A bright little man in Chicago, seven years of age, was promoted in his Sunday school to a class where financial burdens were assumed. His class agreed to help a certain cause by giving one dollar each towards it. The agreement was that each should earn his dollar. He told his mother he was going to earn a dollar and asked her to help him plan. She thought it useless to try, and told him so. He stuck to it so long that on the third day she yielded and said she would try to think of a plan by which he might earn the money.

The mother had a recipe for a cleaning mixture which does all that gasoline will do and which does not, like gasoline, leave a margin of slightly soiled goods about the place cleaned. She told him she would write that recipe off for him on several slips of paper and he might sell the formula at ten or fifteen cents as he could. The boy brought home \$1.30 in a very short time. Then he got some bottles and put up some of the fluid to sell to those who did not care to use the formula but who wished that sort of a cleaner. From this he developed a trade which has kept him from asking any spending money from his parents, and which has made him such a capitalist that he makes his own contributions to Sunday school and other affairs without referring the matter to his parents. He is independent financially.

Another Chicago boy found how intensely interesting doll houses are to small children. He got the use of his father's bench and made a few houses from waste materials, mostly boxes in which groceries had come. He paints them up elaborately and finishes off the woodwork with considerable care. He can sell all he can make, and he uses such of his spare time in the work as he feels it right to employ, taking plenty of time for amusement and ball games. But he is independent. He does not ask his father for money. He earns his own spending money and buys books and necessary articles with his earnings.

A poor girl who was told by her mother that she must get all she could out of her school, for she could go no longer than the present term, asked her mother if she would be willing to let her go out to work at mending. The girl was very deft with the needle, and she soon got sev-



PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST THIS WEEK.

eral customers who wished mending done. She now has her regular work, darning and mending for three families. Her income is sufficient to keep her in school and she will graduate with honor one year from next June.

In these columns we shall give from time to time suggestions in regard to this work showing young people how they may assist their parents in the burden of earning their support and we are confident that many will profit by it and come to know not only how to be useful in the world while young, but also how to make their efforts bring them a reward in the shape of money for the necessary things of life.

Our patrons who know of such work will confer a favor by letting us have the details for publication so that others may enjoy the advantages which some clever persons have secured. Any of our readers who wishes to sell the formula for this excellent cleaner may get it from this office by sending a two-cent stamp. Any Chicago boy or girl who is able to make stereopticon slides well from good negatives may hear of something decidedly to his or her advantage. We know of a chance to make several thousand slides and get fair pay for the work. Who is capable? We know of several other occupations which pupils may take up while in school. Write us for particulars. Tell us of your successes.

None Left Alive.—Senator Beveridge, in the course of an eloquent after-dinner speech in Boston, said of child labor:

"When we consider the indifference with which so many of our great men look upon child-labor evil, we can't help wondering if these men are so very great after all."

Senator Beveridge paused and smiled.

"An orator," he said, "was addressing an assemblage of the people. He recounted the people's wrongs. Then he passionately cried:

"Where are America's great men? Why don't they take up the cudgel in our defense? In the face of our manifold wrongs, why do they remain cold, immovable, silent?"

"Because they're all cast in bronze," shouted a cynic in the rear."—Baltimore American.

No Disappointment Here.—A man who had been convicted of stealing was brought before a certain "down-East" judge, well known for his tender-heartedness, to be sentenced.

"Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?" asked the judge, not unkindly.

"Never!" exclaimed the prisoner, suddenly bursting into tears.

"Well, well, don't cry, my man," said his honor, consolingly; "you're going to be now."—Everybody's Magazine.

MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Prickly Heat and Chapping.

For your protection, the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
 Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } *No*
 Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } *Samples*
 Specially prepared for the nursery.

NO HOBBY LIKE STAMP COLLECTING.

FREE OFFER

- 6 Persian, all different.
- 1 Superior Stamp Album.
- 105 All dif. foreign stamps.
- "Hints to Beginners," Very useful.
- 1 Mekeel Perforation Gauge.
- 25 All different U. S. Stamps.
- 3 Ecuador, 1901, all different.

All the above FREE if you send 25c only for new 6 most sub. to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* the biggest, brightest and best stamp paper in the world. All the news, Address **MEKEEL-SEVERN-WYLLIE CO., Boston, Mass.**

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for **LUCK, LIGHT, LOVE and LIFE.** It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

R.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

26 United States Presidents

A set of the 26 presidents of the United States with a descriptive text on each card. These are in colors and copies of the original ones at Washington, D. C. They are beautiful—instructive. Can be used to mail or to frame into fine panel pictures, or as a game for both old and young. Every home should have these. Something entirely new, up-to-date and unique. Packed in a neat box—this set is 50c postpaid.

Beresford Card Company,
 35 Beresford Ave., Cincinnati, O.

STAMPS AND COINS.

Jane Churchill.

One of the romances of collecting is the getting of some old materials which seem to be interesting merely, but on examination prove to contain one or more very valuable articles. Mr. E. W. Smith, of San Francisco, has the distinction of discovering a rare \$19.00 insurance stamp. He bought for seventy-five cents an insurance policy on a cargo of coffee. The old negro who sold it to him did not consider it valuable, and Mr. Smith took his purchase without much thought and laid it aside. On examination he found the strip of stamps upon the policy consisted of two one-dollar stamps, one of fifty cents, one of twenty cents, one of fifteen cents, and the last of all, the rare red \$19.00 stamp which would probably sell for \$500.00, as we believe it is the only one of that denomination in existence.

Isthmian canal employes who have rendered two years' service towards the making of the Panama Canal are to be awarded a medal having a medallion head of President Roosevelt on one side, and the seal of the canal zone on the other. Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the employe's name, the number of years of service, the number of the medal, and the proof that it has been presented by the President of the United States.

Alexander Raab, a circus rider in Budapest, committed suicide, recently, because of his failure to obtain a certain Swiss stamp. He had a full set of Swiss stamps excepting this certain one, which was valued at £25. He managed, by months of self-denial, to obtain this sum, and sent it to Messrs. Senf, stamp dealers in Leipzig, with the order for the stamp. He received the reply that the price had been raised to £35. On receiving this information, he committed suicide.

When the rumor started that Germany was to have a new issue of stamps there were comments about it in several stamp papers, one of which is quoted as follows: "I read recently in some philatelic paper that the reason Emperor William's picture did not appear upon German stamps was because the Emperor objected to being 'blotted' out in cancelling the stamps. This, of course, is not true."

The biggest "Dreadnaught" afloat belongs to Brazil. This seems odd to those who have hardly realized the growth and progress of our South American neighbor. The "Minas Geraes" of that republic is the only warship mounting twelve twelve-inch guns. She can concentrate eight to shoot ahead or astern, and ten are available for either side. While our new "North Dakota" and "Delaware" are able to bring to bear ten guns on either side, they can fire ahead or astern but four guns.



STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c, 100 Different, Foreign Hinges, Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 8c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'rfalls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps, C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE REVOLUTION

Ah! Those long and delightful ballads of the American Revolution I long have sought and here they are. Printed on fine paper. Padded leather covers, extra gold edges. Mailed for **ONE DOLLAR**. Address W. B. JONES CO., SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

13X13—WHAT!

Johnnie Jones knows, teacher! Why? Because he's got our rapid multiplying Post Card. Something new and educational for every boy or girl. 5c each, 6 for 25c. SLAGEL ART CO., Dept. 40, 467 Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

All for
10c
and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors.

100 varieties used stamps,
1 package stamp hinges,
1 pocket stamp album,
1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties,
1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties,
10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mic

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N.Y.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

Writing Made Plain is a practical, progressive work on business penmanship. Its 64 pages of new and helpful ideas should be in the hands of every teacher and student. The methods used in presenting the subject make the work of great value. Note advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

WRITING MADE PLAIN My book—a complete self-instructor in penmanship. Sells easily. Agents wanted. Send 10 cents for sample book and particulars. C. C. MILES, Author, 699 Monroe St., Chicago

\$1.50 CASH FREE. Send for 30 pkg. sachet perfume. Sell them at 10c each, keep \$1.50, send us \$1.50. A. B. Wade, Dept 30, Elkhart, Ind.

BOYS our MAGIC Card is FREE. Your name on a Postal brings it. Address 416 Dean Building, South Bend, Ind.

A SHORT-HAND BOOK FOR A QUARTER.

We have secured for our young readers who wish to learn Short-hand, a bargain lot of one hundred easy "LESSON BOOKS." Just the thing for beginners; suitable for home study. (Pitman System.) The price is a quarter, but, without extra charge, two Lesson Coupons are included with each book, each good for a practical and helpful lesson by mail. The lessons thus received will aid the pupil materially in getting a good start on the right road. Write for a copy today enclosing 25 cents in stamps. Address THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.

Cute Sayings

Prize Winner for October 3.

Josephine Rehrauer, Algoma, Wis

Polite Consideration.

By Martha Follett, Fairchild, Wis.

Jane's mother had been trying to teach her little girl table manners. At the table one day Jane asked her mother to pass the butter. Her mother said: "If what?"

"The little girl quickly answered: "If you can reach it."

It Had Been Through the Cold Briny Water.

By Esther Johnson, 1338 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis.

Little Mae was eating a pickle, and seeing all the rough spots on it, she exclaimed:

"This pickle must be awfully chilly."

Knowledge Born of Sympathy.

By Alfred Suominen, Box 274, W. Duluth, Minn.

Little Hal saw a man put a harness on a horse.

"Oh, look, Mamma," he exclaimed, "the horse wants to try on his new suspenders."

Strictly Fresh."

By Lulu Schmidter, R. F. D. 2, Honey Creek, Wis.

Little Harold was having his first visit in the country. He saw some evergreen trees with cones on.

"Oh, Mamma," he exclaimed, "out here in the country the sausages grow on trees."

The Better Half.

By Sarah T. O'Meara, Dennison, Minn.

Ray, not yet three years old, had been uncommonly slow in learning to speak. Anxious friends watched for each new word. At last he could call a neighbor, "Mrs. Nes'son," and he was being taught to say "Mr. Nelson." The name gave him much trouble, however.

One day when asked, "who lives over in Mrs. Nelson's house?" he evaded difficulty by answering: "Udder kind o' Mrs. Nes'son."

Too Late to Mend.

By Bertha B. Wilcox, Count's Crossroads, Ky.

Two-year-old Hattie accidentally dropped her plate from the table and broke it. Picking up the pieces, she exclaimed: "Oh, mama, I've torn my plate too bad to patch."

An Illustrious Family Tree.

By Effie Winifred Smith, Iowa Falls, Ia.

Mary, on hearing of Paul Revere from her teacher, remarked: "One of my greatest grand-fathers came over in the Mayflower."

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURED

A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

One of our lady subscribers asks us to announce that she will send free to any reader of this magazine full particulars of the means which gave her permanent relief from all trace of superfluous hair, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used is harmless, simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 130 E Custom House, Providence, R. I.



There's a heart-ache in every lad who hasn't a Flexible Flyer

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer. Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1102 Z Philadelphia, Pa. Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

A Knowledge of Shorthand Free to our Readers.

World's Chronicle Subscribers may secure a knowledge of that most valuable art—**SHORTHAND**; with a Complete Handbook or self-instructor, and The privilege of writing to the author for any special explanation or help which may be desired in connection with the study. We ask only 10 cents to cover expenses. You cannot afford to let this opportunity pass unimproved. Address **GEO. E. DOUGHERTY**, Care Business Training School, Topeka, Kansas

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.

OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

Do Your Own Printing

\$5. press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press \$18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc. **THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.**

Extension

Make Up Your Own Minstrel Show

Book full of fun, comic songs, and mao's jokes, conundrums, dialogues, stump speeches, funny lectures, plantation sketches, negro songs, dances, banjo solos and marches. Largest, best collection minstrel wit published. It is a large book of 64 double-column pages. By mail postpaid 10c.

HALLEY BOOK CO., Dept. C., 417 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Surprises Upon Surprises.

By Marie Burke, Garner, Ia.

"Oh, mama, where are you going?" asked the youngest of five children. "To a surprise party," replied his mother. Little Johnny thought a moment, then said:

"Don't you think they would be more surprised if you took us along?"

And How Is It Emptied?

By Edna Leland, Bennettsville, S. C.

Margaret, aged four, was standing on the porch with her uncle, watching the moon.

"That is a full moon," said her uncle.

"What is it full of?" asked Margaret.



THE APPLIED ARTS DRAWING BOOKS, by Wilhelmina Seegmiller. A set of six books of remarkable beauty and usefulness. Published by Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover. Third Year and Fourth Year books ten cents each; Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Year fifteen cents each.

The most beautiful drawing books ever offered to school authorities for adoption, containing reproductions of famous art works in their true colors, Corot, Cornoyer, Tiffany and others, and at a price surprisingly low. Miss Seegmiller is known around the world as a progressive teacher of art and trainer of artistic teachers, but this series will extend her fame and add greatly to the reputation of the publishers as purveyors of choice texts and materials for school work. No matter what books are in use in any schools, the teachers will sooner or later, and not much later, know of these choice collections of subjects and suggestions, and Miss Seegmiller's work will be leading into newness of life many pupils who own other texts. Adoptions must follow rapidly when the works become known and appreciated. There are twelve books in the series, each book being intended for use during one-half of the school year. The set now ready is for the autumn and winter, and six others will be in readiness when needed for spring and summer instruction.

Sidney at College, by Anna Chapin Ray. Illustrated. 289 pp. Little, Brown & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.

Miss Ray knows thoroughly the heart of a young girl, and depicts her ambitions and endeavors, her joys and sorrows with the hand of an artist. In this fourth book of the "Sidney

Can I Learn Shorthand?*Yes, if you begin right.**Send for a copy of***Can I Learn Shorthand,***by C. E. Howard,**and a sample lesson in**Gregg Shorthand***THE****GREGG PUBLISHING CO.****Chicago . . . New York****THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU**

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.

For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

**TEACHERS
WANTED**

We need excellent teachers at good salaries for schools in South and West. Write us immediately for circulars, The Teachers' Cooperative Company, 1st. National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to *The World's Chronicle*, *World's Chronicle*, Chicago.

Series," Sidney Stayre is a Freshman at Smith College. There she enjoys to the full the pleasures of college life, adores the upper class girls and has the difficulties that fall to a Freshman's lot.

The story is bright, vivacious and sympathetic. Sidney and her friends are a group that girl readers will take to their hearts.

* *

The Boat Club Boys of Lakeport, by Edward Stratemeyer. Third volume of "Lakeport Series." Illustrated. 297 pp. Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Pub. For sale by the Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.25.

After successful organizations for hunting, camping, and baseball, the fine fellows known as the "Lakeport Boys" take up water sports. They secure the necessary equipment and coaching and have spirited contests with a rival club in sailing and in four-oared and eight-oared shell racing. There is much to the book besides sport, however, and the boys have a chance in more ways than one to show themselves the manly, energetic fellows they are. A time of trouble comes, too, when the Lakeport boys render a valuable service.

* *

The Boys of Crawford's Basin. A story of Colorado ranch life of the early seventies. By Sidford F. Hamp. Illustrated. 334 pages. Cloth bound. Price, \$1.50. W. A. Wild Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co.

This new volume is a companion to "Dale and Fraser—Sheepmen," which was published last year. Both are stories of western ranch life of the early seventies. Such a story as "The Boys of Crawford's Basin" will do more to show the rising generation of boys just what life in the great West was at the time of its earliest development than almost any other mode of teaching. The writer evidently knows his facts, for no one could picture the thrilling incidents which he has worded so vividly, unless they were based on facts with which he was familiar. We understand that most of the incidents in his stories are taken out of his own experience.

The "Boys of Crawford's Basin" is a vivid picture of ranch life in the Colorado mountains at a time when all the country beyond the reach of the railroads was almost a tractless wilderness of peaks and valleys. It was into this country that the miner and the prospector, drawn hither by the silver excitement, boldly pushed their way, and it was but natural that most exciting adventures should fall to the lot of the ranchmen who grew supplies for the miner on the one hand and fought off wild animals with the other.

It is an excellent story—clean, well told, and interesting from beginning to end.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.



Mrs. C. Lidecka, 235 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

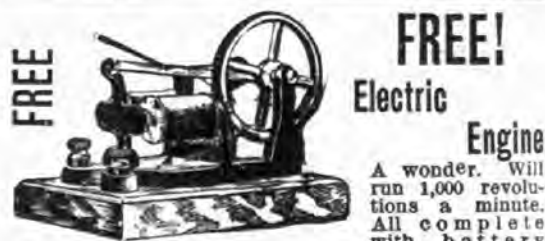
is gradually restored.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it **PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED**, and I believe I have tried all of them. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers, who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., 1341 Stewart Bldg., Chicago.
Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto.
Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.



FREE!
Electric Engine
A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. **FREE** for selling 30 packages. **PERFORATED COURT PLASTER** at 10c. **NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING.** Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

BOY SPY

OF THE UNION ARMY. An Intensely Interesting Book of Thrilling Adventures, Daring Deeds, Captures and Wonderful Escapes. Contains full account of War, Telegraphing and Signaling with Flags, Torches and Rocketts. 500 pages. Size 6x8 inches. Profusely Illustrated. Fine Cloth Binding. Mailed for **ONE DOLLAR.** Address **W. B. JONES CO., SILVER CREEK, N. Y.**

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing.
LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced price of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid non-pariel type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions.—The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN BUSINESS.

Advertisements for this column will be inserted free of cost until further notice when ordered by girls or boys who are in school trying to make all or part of their expenses while cultivating their minds. In case the address furnished is our office the advertiser is a young person whom we personally know to be reliable. We guarantee that the money will be safe if sent to advertisers who use our office to receive their mail. Checks or money orders may be made out to The World's Chronicle rather than to the student if the remitter prefers. THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,

EXPERT CARE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Adolescence Association is a group of educators who have room in their homes for a boy or a girl or two and are willing to act as parent to such as are committed to their care. Being with the pupil every hour of the day and night and all days of the week insures proper supervision and advice. Such assistance is often rendered as to make a success of studies in which the pupil has failed, and often two years' work may be done in less than one year. Climate, diet, surroundings, society and sympathetic encouragement may be secured for any special case, as the number of members is large and the territory covered is great. For particulars or interview with examiner address Miss Agnes Weir, Secretary, care School Weekly, 26 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

The child who needs special training or treatment, change of scene or climate, or an opportunity to begin life anew, may be helped into new surroundings and given hope and a chance to win.

SHOES. My father is part owner of a small shoe store doing a good business. I can sell shoes by mail for less than they can be bought in any store I know of, for I can get stock at cost and will sell it at 10 per cent profit to myself. Send me a description of the size and style of shoe you prefer and I will mail you several offers of standard goods now in stock. Offer not good to residents of South Side in Chicago. Address Nellie Kehoe, The World's Chronicle.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. I have assisted one of the finest haberdashers in Chicago outside of high school hours and in rush times. He will let me take stock from his store at cost. I know his markings. I will sell them by mail at 10 per cent advance of cost and pay postage on mailable articles. Shirts by express at your cost. Describe the goods you need and let me offer you the best bargain you ever saw in this line. Goods at the topnotch of fashion and reliable in every way. We sometimes have special bargains in goods we are closing out, or in large lots the buyer has picked up at sheriff's sale. Write me often and I will treat you right and keep you dressed for any occasion. Harry Fontaine, The World's Chronicle.

HISTORIES. Write me for the best offer ever made for a fine set of Universal History, Angelina Ardizzone, S. Halsted St., Chicago.

BOYS WANTED. We need the advertisements of two boys who are workers. One must live where he can get fine white birch bark and the other where he can get small cedar plants and other evergreen trees. The World's Chronicle.

PICTURE FRAMES. We are paying our way making frames outside of school hours. Can deliver personally in Chicago. Let us figure on making such frames as you need. You have several art works saved up for us, only you have not met us yet. One boy will call and submit estimates and get you the very shades, shapes and weight of frames required to set off your pictures to best advantage. George Heffelfinger and Frank Cummings, Graham School, Chicago.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

CHAIR SEATS. I can put a fine or coarse cane seat into that elegant old chair which you are saving for me. No other seat will suit you, and I want the job. Write me the size of seat, measuring from extremes of binding cane and enclose a little piece of the cane. I will write estimate of cost. The Cane Seater, Graham School, Chicago.

PRINTING.—I work in a first class printing establishment outside of school hours. If you need cheap printing, ask for my mail order rates. If you wish something elegant, the best that can be done in Chicago, kindly let me give you an estimate. Elmer Johnson, The Little Chronicle Company.

5,000 Rifles

SEND NO MONEY

FREE TO BOYS



Just send me your name and address so that I may tell you how to get this fine rifle **Absolutely FREE.**

YOU CAN HAVE ONE

As I am going to give away 5,000 of them. I mean it, every word, and this is an honest, straightforward offer, made by an upright business firm who always do exactly as they agree. All I ask is that you do a few minutes' work for us. It is so very easy that you will be surprised. This **Handsome Rifle** is not a toy air rifle, but is a genuine steel blue barrel hunting rifle that is strong accurate and safe and carries a 22-calibre long or short cartridge. If you want a fine little hunting rifle, just write and ask me for particulars. They are free and you will surely say it's the best offer you ever saw or heard of.

BE SURE and WRITE AT ONCE

Before the 5,000 rifles are all gone, as the boys are taking them fast. Address

A. M. PIPER, Sec'y
512 Popular Building
DES MOINES - IOWA

BOYS FREE

This Spaulding outfit absolutely free to any boy who will send 25 cents for our samples and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This **SPAULDING SUIT** is strong, well made and guaranteed. Any two letters you want for shirt front **FREE**. Address with 25 cents. **Necessity Supply**

House
Lake George
New York



When answering ads kindly mention this paper.

To Raise Money With the Least Effort

SO MANY schools are using THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE as a text-book or as supplementary reading that we have been under the necessity of advising many as to how money may be raised. Here are three plans: 1. Ask your Board of Education to pay for the copies you need. It will pay the city in the long run, for it will decrease taxes enough in the next five years to pay for itself. It fosters good citizenship in the young, and the young furnish the criminal class with recruits. The more readers you have for the paper today the fewer prosecutions you will bear the expense of five and more years from now.

2. Have pupils form a club, elect a secretary and treasurer, and pay dues large enough to cover two cents a week for each copy needed.

3. Give a box social. Let the young people have a social good time either in the school or at some home, instructing the girls to bring luncheon for two in a neat box. The boxes are wrapped so no one can tell who prepared them, and they are sold at auction to the highest bidder, the differences in appearance of packages leading to high bidding for some. The gentleman purchasing a box has the privilege of enjoying the luncheon with the lady who prepared it. It brings in enough money to make things go for a long time. An ice cream party in the schoolroom makes profit enough to pay for the paper for a year. Buy the cream at wholesale and sell five and ten-cent dishes. If you do not care for these, a candy pull is the liveliest sort of money raiser. Get the baker, or some one skilled in cooking, to take charge of the candy, conduct the business in a systematic manner, and you will be greatly surprised at the net profit.

4. To raise a large sum of money, so as to have a fine addition to your library or school apparatus, you should give the play, "The Glug Family." It was given in one thousand schools the first year of its

publication, and is one of the best selling school plays ever written. The reason it sells so well everywhere is that it saves time and gets a large audience. It may be given with but two or three general rehearsals. The single parts and the dialogue may be rehearsed privately, so your school is not broken up with rehearsing several weeks before the entertainment. You may bring on from twelve to a hundred participants. Several teachers may divide the work of preparation, and where a school has several departments, each teacher may take a small part of the preparation into her hands, and the whole may be put together afterwards with very little trouble.

The play does good for the school by rebuking the worst family in the district. It is drawn largely from life and the jokes and blunders which make the piece go so well are taken from Chicago experiences. The high-sounding lady whose little boy suffered a trifling loss in his apparel was recommended to see the Committee on Repairs, perhaps they might mend his trousers. The people who make trouble in a silly way in a community where a good school exists, get their rebuke in such a way that they do not know that they are shot at, but they are not inclined to continue the ridiculous things they have been guilty of up to the time they see the play. Send twenty-five cents to this office for a copy of the play and see for yourself; or send one dollar for six copies. You can give the play with six copies by cutting some of them apart for the players. If you choose, you may order from us twelve copies of the play and two copies of the sheet music, for \$2.25, and pay for them out of the receipts of the entertainment. Begin at home and make this year a great one for your school in the amount of money raised and the materials bought. Order at the same time copies enough of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE to equip the school and pay for them after the entertainment. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COPIES TO START A WORLD'S CHRONICLE CLUB. WE will send samples free of charge for all rooms above the Fourth School year. Send for blanks and instructions for organizing a School Subscription club on our ten cent payment plan. The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

GLASS PINS and BADGES

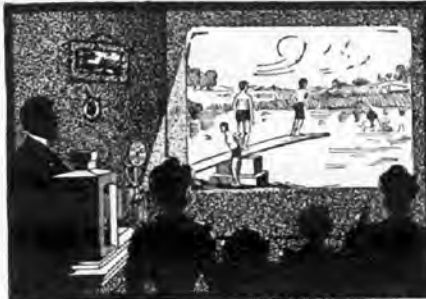
FOR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number).
 Silver Plate, \$1 doz., Sample 10c.; Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., Sample 25c.
 Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Free copies of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE will be sent for grades above the Fourth School year. Address WORLD'S CHRONICLE, Chicago.

Make Money Giving Home *Moving* Picture Shows



EVERY BOY AND YOUNG MAN

can make **big money** by giving moving picture shows in their own neighborhood with the **Ikonograph, the latest and only perfect Home Moving Picture Machine.** Just like the big ones, but **costs very little.** Shows pictures like those you see in the theatres; realistic and exciting, furnishing rare and instructive amusement for everybody. **Make your boy a present of one and teach him to make money.** Entertainments can be given in your own home, in churches, schools, etc. You can make a business of giving moving picture shows—a sure, quick, and easy way to make money, as everybody flocks to see them. Be the first in your locality to begin this new, popular and profitable way of entertaining.

Send for literature telling all about it, the Ikonograph, and our offer. **It's free.**

Home Merchandise Co., 901 McClurg Bldg., Chicago

ILLINOIS PUPILS' READING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Every School and Library should have these Books. 222 of the best juvenile books ever published, also the best five volume encyclopedia, absolutely new. Write for new prospectus.

Address **F. A. KENDALL, Mgr., Naperville, Illinois**



CORNET Or Other Brass FREE Band Instrument

WE TEACH YOU TO PLAY THE CORNET OR ANY BRASS INSTRUMENT through the mail, send a beautiful instrument to learn on, and **give it to you absolutely free** at the end of your short course of simple lessons, easily paid for weekly. Write today for scores of testimonials from pupils all over the U. S. and Canada who earn good money through our course. **No previous knowledge of music necessary.** Pupils all ages and as far away as Alaska. Distance makes no difference.

INTERNATIONAL CORNET SCHOOL, 108 Music Hall, BOSTON, MASS.

Home Study Courses



Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

John F. Genung, Ph. D., Professor of English

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 55 Bosse Place, Springfield, Mass.

SEND US MONEY—We give 100 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality **FREE** GOLD-EYE NEEDLES at 6c a package. We give **FREE** with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with **BIG Premium List.** When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present **FREE.**

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 355

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.**

A Glowing Success



The **Bilhorn Folding School Organs** are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices **Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill**

IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" **FREE.** It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.**

HOME STUDY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

offers 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.

The University of Chicago, Div. M Chicago, Ill.



Now Ready
CATALOG

OF
Material carried in stock at the
Children's Shop

ISSUED BY
North-Western School Supply Co.

Kindergarten Material

Busy Work, Teachers' Books,
Modeling Clay, Weaving Mats,
Water Color Studies,

and other things of interest to
TEACHERS AND MOTHERS

Sent free, Address
706 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

The Childrens Shop

BINDER



For The World's Chronicle

Suitable for compositions or any standard size magazine. Consists of two handsome and substantial cloth-covered "board" covers, like handsome book binding, complete with lacings, intended to hold six months' copies. Could be made to hold an entire year.

Price postpaid, 25 cents each; two for 45 cents.

World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago

THE American Examination and Review BOOK

Written and compiled by HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph.D., (Leipzig), formerly senior examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and GEORGE C. ROWELL, Ph.B., (Union), editor of American Education.

Prepares Candidates Seeking Regents' and Teachers' Certificates, and Positions in the State and National Civil Service in

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling.

The Questions have been carefully selected from papers used during the past five years by the Education Departments of New York and other States and by the New York State and United States Civil Service Commissions.

The Answers are such as have been accepted by the examiners.

Besides the Questions and Answers there are chapters giving detailed information on the following subjects:

How to prepare for an examination
How to take an examination
How to prepare an examination
How to rate an examination
Rules for marking examination papers
Requirements for Civil Service positions and schemes of examinations
Specimen examination papers
Directions for rapid computation
Computation tests

Bound in Silk Cloth, 383 pages. Price \$1.50 Postp'd

The Book and American Education
for one year \$2.00

Published by

New York Education Co.
ALBANY, NEW YORK

OUTLINE MAPS

ONE CENT EACH; 100 FOR
75 cents Postpaid.

The eye and the hand should work together. This is sound psychology as well as helpful pedagogy. To this end THE LITTLE CHRONICLE publishes each week an outline map of some section of the world. On these the pupil may, by the use of colored crayons or shading, show an endless array of geographical and historical facts—oceans, currents, wind systems, heat belts, distribution of rainfall, products, minerals, races of mankind, transportation lines, routes of explorers, territorial growth, lines of forts, movements of fleets and armies. A year's use of these maps in connection with Current Events will show how thoroughly all phases of geography—physical, commercial, political—and history are developed in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Large sized maps on which water colors as well as pencil may be used are published by THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY at 1c each for 25, 100 for 75c. The following are always kept in stock: World (Mercator's projection), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, World Star Map (land arranged around North Pole), United States Product Maps, with boundaries (4 on sheet), United States History Maps, no state boundaries (4 on a sheet.)

MAP BOOKS

Books of 8 maps, containing one each of World (Mercator), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, 5c. each. 10 or more, 3c. each.

FREE



A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS

Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Washington and Lincoln Pictures . . .

FREE



Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome National colors. Let the children dispose of them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag all charges prepaid. Do this now and you will instill patriotism and make the pupils proud of their teacher, their school and their country. Every teacher should send us their name and address and secure a beautiful flag free. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid and you are not out one penny.

ARE THE PICTURES OF THE PATRIOTS "WASHINGTON" AND "LINCOLN" ON YOUR SCHOOL WALL?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 30x24 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black 1 1/2-inch frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold by the children, and we will send either Washington's or Lincoln's picture securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons you desire us to send you.

MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Meridian St., ANDERSON, INDIANA

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
 125 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

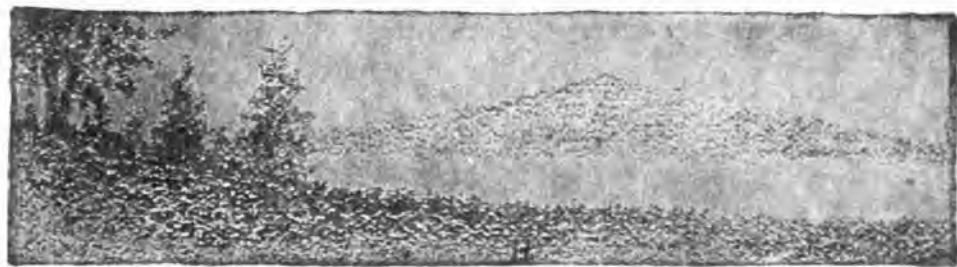
THIS RIFLE

WE WILL GIVE YOU

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for 30 to sell Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING.

A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 59 Melrose, Mass.

Landscape Drawing Made in Beautiful Colors by Using Crayograph



Use Crayograph to secure the best effects in colored crayon drawing. Durable, with permanent and true colors.

Use Crayonart. Brilliant Oil Color Effects. Eight-color boxes retail at five cents each.

Teachers use Excello Squares and Sketches upon large paper. Contains a fixative to arrest dust. We have a large traveling exhibit of color crayon drawings representing pupils' work in all grades. These pictures are neatly mounted and present a most attractive display. Free Chalk Talks given in connection therewith. Write for Chalk Talk circular. Teachers. Mention WORLD'S CHRONICLE and we will send free sample box of crayons. Further information in regard to the exhibit and crayons of all kind may be had by addressing the

American Crayon Company, 228 Wabash Av., Chicago.

Sandusky, O., or Waltham, Mass.



FATHERS —

Start your boys and girls with the right kind of reading. Would it not be a good investment to provide them with a weekly paper which constantly keeps before them a lofty standard of conduct, and at the same time appeals to the eager imagination and the healthy spirit of adventure?

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

is packed full of entertaining reading—varied, informing, suggestive—in the cleanest language, in concise form. The contents of the new volume for 1909 will include

50 Star Articles; 250 Good Stories; 2000 One-Minute Stories; A Children's Page; The Notes on Science; Weekly Article on Hygiene and Emergency Treatment, etc.

Send for Sample Copies and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE
To January
1909 D.M. 15¢

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE** The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in 13 colors, size 8 x 24 in., **FREE** Then The Youth's Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

November 7, 1908

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE C.O., CHICAGO



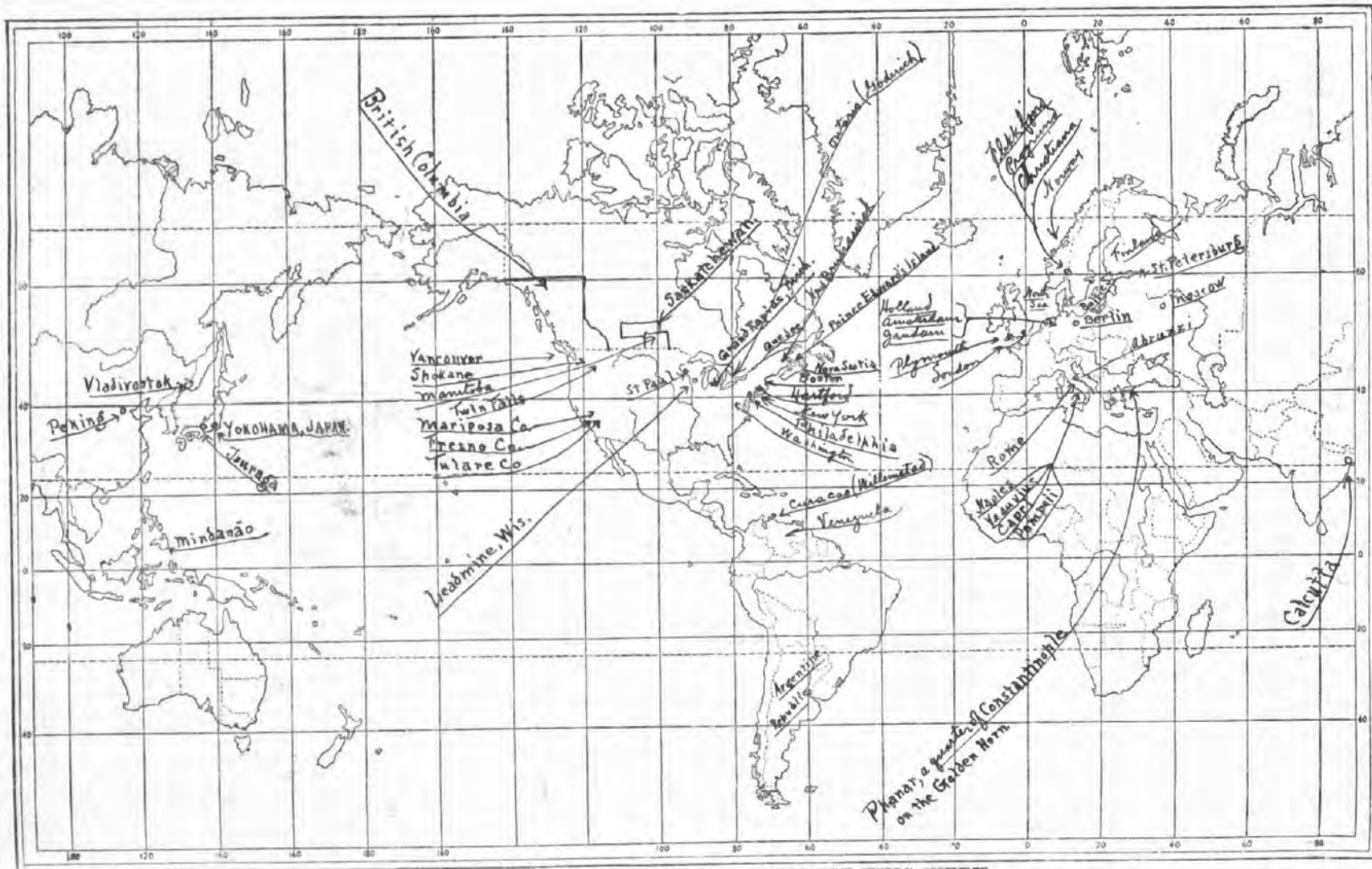
A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

The World's Chronicle

Entered 2648

8

Marked Copy



PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST THIS WEEK.

The World Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 15

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

WHOLE NUMBER 443

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

We do not acknowledge money received in payment of subscription. Receipt is shown third week after money is received by change of date on address label. Instructions for CHANGE OF ADDRESS, or RENEWAL, should be sent two weeks before date they are to go into effect.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER MARCH 4, 1905, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

Page. Leading Articles in This Issue.

- 328 The President Elect.
- 329 A Huge Grove of Giant Trees.
- 330 The Election in Canada.
- 331 He Saw Queen Wilhelmina.
- 332 Calendar of Harvests for November.
- 334 Editorial.
- 335 Ziz-Zag Journeys Around the World.
- 338 Clean Athletics.
- 340 Moral Independence—Earning While Learning.

Physiography, Climate, Seasons.—How was Pompeii buried? See cyclopedia and prepare to tell the story in school and at home. For what is the bay of Naples famous? Why could you cross the equator with an airship and not be oppressed with the heat? How do you expect to travel over deserts without dust and without discomfort from heat and drought? Compare climate of Mindanao with that of Twin Falls, Idaho.

Natural Resources.—How do you pronounce resources? What does the word mean?

What crops generally mature in November in the northern hemisphere? What is the southern hemisphere?

Why did London, England, have the smoke evil early? How are we avoiding it?

Did you know that there is a great wealth of coal in India? How do their mining operations compare with ours as to humanity, economy, and rapidity? Can you tell anything about the great deposits of coal and iron in China? Why is it of great advantage to find coal and iron in the same vicinity?

Agriculture and Allied Industries.—What is meant by "book farmer"? What is an agricultural college? Why do such colleges have greater respect and more attention in the papers now than heretofore? Why are trees often

sprayed? Explain irrigation. How far back in history do you think irrigation is mentioned?

Transportation.—What means are prominent now in regard to aerial transportation? What does aerial mean? Pronounce aeroplane and give derivation. (Accent first syl.—both a's long.)

Why keep airship inventions secret? What could a nation with a successful airship do to an enemy?

History, Civics, Ethics.—How do the people control the President? What four verbs tell what he is bound to do? What probable effect on taxes in Canada would have followed the defeat of Sir Wilfrid?

If you lived in West Virginia would you be inclined to help buy the mound? Why?

How does Chinese education differ from ours?

Why is it better to have a large number of pupils participate in athletics rather than a fine team of semi-professionals? Is it not unfair to prevent a boy's playing when he falls below 70 in algebra? How do athletics pay for their cost when a city builds a gymnasium costing \$40,000? Why are small parks paying institutions?

If a boy becomes unpopular in school because he tries to help good order, does it injure him? If a girl of good character and strong intellect tries to induce a frivolous girl to do better, which is the principal beneficiary? (What is a beneficiary?)

Countries.—Name the nine provinces of Canada. Why do travelers speak of England's shores as white? Why could Peter look down upon the Hollanders? Why should shepherds in Italy be taught?

Our Front Page Picture is a reproduction of the painting "The Deer Family," by Sir Edwin Landseer. By courtesy of the author of "Heroes and Greathearts."

IF THIS PAPER HAS A PINK WRAPPER

it means that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew AT ONCE, using the blank inclosed. If you do not wish to send the money now, fill out and return blank. Your subscription may be continued and payment may be made any time within 30 days.

Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive a pink wrapper and a blank. This does not mean that the renewal has not been received, as it may have reached us after the copy containing the blank was mailed.

RENEW PROMPTLY.



The President Elect



NOW that the election is over, let us take an inventory of our stock. Some of us are disappointed that our candidates did not get more votes. We have been told that disaster is surely going to overtake the American people unless the votes count up thus and so. But after all, we feel confident that the triumph of a party means less than the agitators claim.

It is an American statesman of high moral character who has been elected. He is able, honorable, and well inclined, who will do no wrong knowingly. The ones who

feel worst about his election are those who have hoped to get office, or power, or business advantages from the election of the opposing candidate. Those unworthy citizens who have made bets and lost are also sad, perhaps; but the honest citizen, of clean life and worthy desires, is to be congratulated on the choice of such a worthy man to sit in the seat of Washington and Lincoln.

The candidate truly elected is the average citizen, the common good sense of our people, the ideal American. And should it appear later that the one elected inclines too far to the right or the left to keep in line with what is desired in our country, the will of the people will rebuke and restrain him.

The man at the bench, in the office, on the gang plow, or aboard the train or ship will quickly speak, and the leading servant of the people will hear. Congress will still legislate and the courts will continue to judge the laws and the acts of the people.

Let us rejoice with those who voted the winning ticket. For their success is our success, and all that benefits one section or class in our country will be beneficial to many not in that section or class.



Let this be an occasion of rejoicing for all, for we are a democratic people and believe in letting the majority rule. The votes of our great people must be nearly right in the aggregate. We may safely exult in the expression of the common will in a fair election.

In a certain sense we make our presidents after we elect them. The force of public opinion is so great and our ways of making it manifest so numerous that most of our presidents are greatly aided by it in performing their high functions.

Abraham Lincoln came to the presidency with less experience in its affairs than any of his predecessors. His success in trying emergencies was a high tribute to his genius and also to the genius of the people of our country, who at all times brought pressure to bear upon him to move in the directions they desired. His ability to weigh their requests and to yield to those who were nearest right, as God gave him to see the right, made him great.

Backed by the people, he made headway against Congress at a time when that body was seizing new powers. Above all presidents he secured the confidence of the people. He raised the presidency to its highest point of power and responsibility, and was allowed so to raise it because people knew that he would give up his war powers when the war ended.

Let us watch the career of our new president. Let us be loyal at all times to our country and our flag. Let us assist in every possible manner the carrying out of wise measures calculated to benefit the people as a whole. Let us not be frightened when a cry is raised that the government is oppressing someone who ought to feel the weight of restraining authority, whether rich or poor, high or low, learned or ignorant.

This is what a president swears to do: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Every boy and girl in our land may help the President keep his oath.



FOREST WONDERS.

A Huge Grove of Giant Trees Found in California

"My, but these are big trees!" "Let me take your field glass." "Look at that immense tree over there; it is larger than the 'Grizzly Giant.'" "Oh, yes! it must be the 'Hercules' of this forest." These were some of the remarks made by lumbermen, who were searching for new timber worlds to conquer, and came upon a grove of giant trees numbering at least 15,000. They believe that this grove has never been discovered before, as the trees stand close together, none having ever been cut out.

News of this wonderful new forest of Sequoia Gigantea came to officials of the Southern Pacific road, who immediately sent men into the Redwood Canyon of Tulare county to find out the facts. They returned with the information that the great forest of Redwood mountain, 6,000 feet high, exceeds in area all other forests of big trees; that its trees rival in size, height and beauty even the famous Mariposa grove, and that its wonders are immense and awe-inspiring.

The Mariposa grove, so called because it is situated in Mariposa county, and which is the most famous of all, contains what are termed the upper and lower groves. In one there are 360 giant trees, and 259 in the other. Each grove is an imposing and stupendous sight. In the new grove there are at least 15,000 trees which are of sufficient size to be called giants.

The trees in this grove lack the projecting roots and are more perfect in form than the ones in the Mariposa and other groves.

A tree in the Mariposa grove called the "Grizzly Giant," the oldest living thing in the world, with its base girth of 104 feet, with its giant limb 100 feet from the earth and nearly twenty-one feet in circumference, with its 1,000,000 feet of lumber, will have to draw in its horns if the report of these men is true. In the new forest there is a single tree, which, without its limbs, contains nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber, whose girth is beyond that of the Giant, and whose height towers above the Giant more than 100 feet.

It seems almost impossible that such a forest of large trees could have remained undiscovered all these years, in a civilized state; but it must

be remembered that California has one county—Fresno—which is so large that it has never been thoroughly explored.

Already the counties of Fresno and Tulare have decided to build a county road from Lemon grove, twenty-five miles southeast of the new grove. This road will connect with a highway which the state is building, twenty-five feet wide, from the General Grant National Park into King's River Canyon. The Visalia electric line also runs east to Lemon grove, a distance of twenty-one miles, and this grove will be the most easily approached of the big tree groves. The new county road will run through great forests of oak and pine, making the drive one of the finest in the state.

Before the news of this discovery was made public, the officials of the Southern Pacific road took immediate steps to have the grove set apart as a national park. The facts, so far as known, have already been placed before the President of the United States, who is said to be in hearty sympathy with the effort which is being made to preserve the mammoth trees of California from the woodman's ax.

UNCLE SAM'S RICHES.

Uncle Sam has been reckoning up his wealth, and finds that there have been produced in the United States during the past season over two and one-half billion bushels of corn, over six hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat, and over seven hundred and eighty-nine million bushels of oats. Besides these there were two hundred and ten million bushels of rye, barley and buckwheat, making a total of nearly four and one-quarter billions of bushels of edible grains.

If we add to these the value of all the apples, potatoes, fruits of all kinds, oil, eggs, flax, wool, lumber, paper pulp, hay, live stock and other products which have been secured in the past year, we have an array of figures simply amazing.

Rockereller and the Astor, Gould and Vanderbilt families have enormous wealth, but their incomes are trivial compared with that of Uncle Sam. It is estimated that the productions of the farmers of the United States during the past season amount to about eight billions of dollars.



The Election in Canada



King Edward VII. and Prince Edward of Cornwall and York.

SIR WILFRID A WINNER.

On October 26 our Anglo-Saxon sister on the north passed through a most exciting and stirring

election, general and parliamentary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the liberal government won by a substantial though somewhat reduced plurality. The election returns showed that Sir Wilfrid's management of affairs is approved by a majority of the people of the nine provinces.

He has been accused of extravagance in his administration. This was the leading argument of the opposition. But the election shows that the Canadians favor a premier of signal ability, even though somewhat inclined to make the taxes heavy by lavish expenditures for the betterment of the country. Sir Wilfrid and his liberal cabinet are sustained and he returns to power for the next four years.

There was a time when the two provinces, Quebec and Ontario, were known as Canada East and Canada West. They were the most important British possessions in America from 1800 to 1867. But in the latter year a union was formed of several provinces, and in honor of this they celebrate the second day of July as Dominion Day.

The nine provinces are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward's Island.

The Canadians are proud of their excellent government and their respect for law and order. They are supremely loyal to His Majesty, King Edward VII., and esteem it a high privilege to have a part in that mighty empire on whose vast domain the sun is always rising and always setting.



BOSTON COMMON PROVIDED FOR.

One of the most interesting sights in Boston is the historic Boston Common, a beautiful tract of ground nicely shaded with trees, comprising about one hundred acres in the very heart of the city. Here some of the greatest orators of our country have electrified vast audiences, as they discussed the burning issues of the day, and here noisy charlatans have voiced their vagaries to all who would listen to them.

For nearly three hundred years the city of Boston has had to pay the expense of keeping up these grounds, but a late citizen, by a most munificent bequest, has relieved the city from that burden. George F. Parkman left by will about \$4,000,000, to be used in the maintenance and improvement of Boston Common and other parks of the city.

Who says that the day of generous deeds is past?

Trouble With the Dutch.—President Castro was given till Nov. 1 to revoke his order against trans-shipment of goods from Dutch Curacao to

Venezuela. He has not complied, and Holland's warships are moving to blockade Venezuelan ports. He has 50,000 troops ready to resist. At Willemstad, on Curacao, an island close to Venezuela, a wireless station is set up, and the Dutch gunboats are practicing with targets. They made seventy-five hits Monday while running twelve knots an hour.

INDIA'S COAL PRODUCT.

During the last year there was mined in India about ten and one-half millions of tons of coal, according to a report made by an official in Calcutta. For part of the labor which was required to bring this above ground there were employed over six thousand children and nearly fifty thousand women.

Most of the machinery used in the mines is of the crudest description, and we may imagine how much suffering must have been endured in that toilsome labor by feeble children and tired women—all the more because they are probably poorly fed.

He Saw Queen Wilhelmina



Queen of the Netherlands.

FIRING ON THE GERMAN OCEAN.

The following is from a young man who was born in Norway, trained in the Flekkfjord Latin school for three years, but did not remain the fourth year to graduate, and then took two years' work in the Progrund Technical school. In the latter school he worked four hours a day with books and four hours in the shops, blacksmithing, making machinery, carpentering and doing all forms of mechanical labor which boys can be taught in such a school. This fitted him to run many kinds of machinery, and he got a position as fireman and assistant to the engineer on an English ship plying between Norway, England and Holland, with occasional runs to Finland.

Dear Friend: After leaving Norway on the 17th of March we arrived in England on the 19th, where we made our way along the wharf to the Arbutus, the vessel on which I was to begin firing. We had a very rough passage across the North sea, and as this was my first voyage I felt a little seasick, but that did not last long. In England my shipmate and I had fine times.

Getting our vessel loaded with coal, we sailed for Finland, where that was delivered, and there we took on a load of lumber for Holland. My work was hard for me at first, keeping coal well thrown under the boilers and watching the

steam to keep the proper head on. After I had learned to work the fires I found it was far less difficult than I had imagined, for it seemed as if everything came easy to me then.

Leaving Finland with our vessel well loaded under deck as well as over, we plowed through the brine at a good pace, but when the sea was at all rough the spray came over us and it looked as if the steamer might make that her last trip. The lumber was loaded three and one-half or four yards high on deck, and this lifted us much above the water when we were on deck, but sent us far below when we went down to the fires in the bottom of the hold.

When Holland first appeared on the horizon it looked very peculiar to us, for everything was lower than the level of the sea. It was then I had to admit that to read about things and to see them are two very different things. We found the Hollanders very sociable, as far as we could judge from the laborers and common people we met at the docks where our lumber was unloaded. The Dutchmen did the unloading, but it was our duty to stand by the winches and see that the hoisting was done in a proper manner and that no time was lost in putting the cargo where the dock laborers could handle it.

The next day when we went ashore and got



Chalk Cliffs of England.

better acquainted with the Dutch we did not change our minds about the genial good-nature of the contented people of Holland. The fishermen of the village wore odd looking costumes, and we were quite struck with their wooden shoes and very wide breeches. Washington Irving tells of the Dutchman who got fame by owning a pair of leather breeches, and another by owning ten pairs of the same picturesque garments. The former was named Hardenbrook and the latter Tenbroeck.

The women take as much pride in putting on many petticoats as the men take in loading themselves down with breeches. Another of your American writers has written on this custom, and he, Bayard Taylor, says the many dresses of the women are very useful in falling down precipices. As the only precipice these women could possibly fall down without going a long way from home is the bank of the dyke, I suppose their costumes are fully as practical as those of their husbands.

Zandam is the name of the town where we land the lumber. It is only two or three miles away from Amsterdam, and we make the trip in fifty minutes by the ferry. So we feel while there that we are almost at the seat of government. But we are not so well pleased with the large city as with the little one, and if it had not been that we got sight of the Queen and Crown Prince I should have been dissatisfied with my going there at all.

From there the steamer went empty to England, where she loaded up again with coal, and we took that to Finland as before and got another load of lumber. We do not always make the same routes, but the work of this vessel is about the same year after year, they tell me. She takes out of England coal, which is needed up in the woods of Finland and elsewhere on the Baltic, and then she carries lumber to Holland, where there seems to be a great demand for all kinds of lumber and large timber.

I have now been seven months aboard this steamer and she looks like home to me. I am much pleased with a change that has come this week. The third engineer took leave and the place had to be filled. There were eighteen men to select from, and I knew that most of them had been on the boat longer than I and knew a great deal more about the places we went to than I did, and so I thought I should not have a chance of being chosen. But the day before the man left the engineer said to me: "You are the only man on this ship who has studied enough in school to know the reasons why we do certain things with steam. I want you for the place." So my school work is going to be worth more to me than it cost, and I can get back in increased pay in one year all I had to pay out for two years at school. We go to Christiania some time this year to get the boilers overhauled, and what I said to the engineer

about them had a great deal to do with my promotion.

Respectfully yours,
PETER LEKKE.

Had Peter Lekke gone to firing without the education he got at Progrund, what do you think he would have been working at now?

THE RAILROAD MAGNATE'S GIFT.

About a year ago a down east audience was greatly startled as an elderly, fine looking man fell over in his seat and would have dropped to the floor but for the assistance of his friends who were with him. He was carried out and every effort was made to bring him to consciousness, but in vain. Life had departed and no power on earth could restore it.

This man proved to be a wealthy railroad official named Robert N. Carson, and when his estate was examined it was found that he had left a fortune of over four million dollars.

Whether he had a presentment of sudden death will never be known, but when his papers were investigated his last will was found to provide that a beautiful estate, comprising 240 acres at Ordenheim, Pa., valued at nearly \$400,000, should be used as the location for a college for girls. It is to be similar in character to Girard college in Philadelphia. He also provided that after his widow's death nearly all of his estate should be used as an endowment to this college.

The second session of the third duma of Russia has just opened. It made no more stir than a meeting of congress or parliament. It has ceased to be a wonder. Had it been as unyielding as its predecessors it would have shared their fate and had no successor. Thanks to its prudent course, the duma has become an established institution. It is a part of the recognized order of things, not to be swept away by any future autocrat. Considerable important business awaits it, the budget, land legislation, and laws to give that religious freedom which has been promised often but never bestowed. This session may not be made interesting by anything unusual. It is to be hoped not. The usefulness of the duma will be measured by its capacity for quiet, steady, intelligent work.

Frost in Argentine.—Rumors of destructive frosts in the wheat country of South America are agitating the markets. Some place the loss in Argentine as high as fifty per cent. This would have sent prices soaring had not the European dealers coolly waited confirmation or denial before acting. It is likely, however, that our farmers will get a substantial advantage from what Jack Frost has been doing south of the equator in the last thirty days.



Calendar of Harvests for November



SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THE CALENDAR.

1. Places mentioned under each section are arranged in geographical order, traveling around world with sun. This arrangement aids memory and is at the same time a journey among these harvest fields. In taking journey have pupil tell something about climate, people, etc., comparing with his own locally, nationally. 2. Color outline maps showing where each crop is being harvested. 3. Show on outline map location of harvest area for current month of one of the products. Repeat each successive month, so that a series results showing movement of area. Different color may be used for each month. This work is excellent for teaching movement of sun and resulting change of seasons. 4. See if any of the crops you are studying about are ripe anywhere. Tell us how you use it.

The principal commercial crops for November in the Northern Hemisphere are corn and cotton; in the Southern Hemisphere, wheat, forage and wool; in the tropics, sugar cane, citrus and other fruits, and coffee.

WHEAT—Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, southeastern Australia, Cape Colony.

OATS, RYE, BARLEY—Same as wheat.

CORN—United States and Canada; Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency of India (late varieties); Italy, Spain, Canary Islands.

RICE—South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, East Indies, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Madras Presidency of India, Egypt, Italy.

FORAGE—ALFALFA, CLOVER, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chili, Australia, Natal, Cape Colony; TIMOTHY, Tasmania; MILLET, India.

COTTON—West Indies, Kentucky to the Gulf, Mexico, Central America, Hawaii, southern China, India; Zanzibar, Berar and Sind Provinces of India; Zanzibar, Egypt.

RAMIE (China grass)—Florida, China, Egypt.

SILK—Last reeling in all silk producing countries, since mulberry trees are dropping their leaves, on which the worms feed.

SUGAR CANE—West Indies, Gulf States, Mexico, Central America, Hawaii, Philippines, East Indies, parts of India. (In South American countries the season comes at an end this month.)

VEGETABLES—Until next May the Northern Hemisphere will be limited to the vegetables grown last summer. IRISH and SWEET POTATOES, CABBAGES, SQUASHES, TURNIPS, PARSNIPS, SALSIFY and BEETS keep well all winter. PEAS, GREEN BEANS, CORN and TOMATOES are to be had in cans. For salads, CELERY is the winter standby, for it is better after frost, and becomes sweeter and more tender the longer it remains in the bleaching trough. The South—especially Florida—has already begun to send us hot-house CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, RADISHES, ENDIVE. In the Southern Hemisphere November is May of the year, and the gardens there are producing all the SALAD VEGETABLES, POTATOES, BEETS and PEAS.

FRUITS—We are getting our first taste of Winter APPLES and our last of CONCORD GRAPES, while the season for WHITE and TOKAY GRAPES is at its height. The CRANBERRY is the queen of table desserts as the time moves toward Thanksgiving. The large, ripe, red berries come from Cape Cod, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Washington. Now and then a barrel of Alaska cranberries is seen in the market: These are as small as wintergreen or ash berries, and perfectly round, and the flavor is different from the Cape Cod berry. ORANGES are ripening among the close-set, trim branches covered with brilliant foliage and snowy blossoms. The first of the season's oranges come to our market from the West Indies, Florida, Central America and California in November, and in the northern European markets from the Mediterranean coasts. Arizona and the Holy Land are enjoying

the last of this year's MELONS. The Pacific Coast and Mediterranean countries are harvesting FIGS and DATES, and OLIVES are ripe on the gnarled, gray-green trees. Figs are also reported from Cape Colony at the season of STRAWBERRIES and MAY CHERRIES. In southern Brazil and Cape Colony the CITRUS fruit season is coming to its close. POMELOES are ripe in Siam. The BANANA, while it ripens all the year around in most places where it grows, is at its best now in the Northern Tropics.

COFFEE—The season is over in South America and last year's crop is being shipped. The new crop is just coming on in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Java, Ceylon, India, Arabia and East Africa.

TEA—Formosa, southern China (last month of season), Ceylon, India and Zanzibar.

CACAO—(For making cocoa and chocolate), Peru, Ecuador (which produces one-third of the world's supply), Colombia, Central America, Ceylon and other equatorial islands. (Last of the season in Ecuador.)

MEDICINAL PLANTS, DYES and SPICES—CASTOR BEANS, Florida and Bengal Presidency of India. PEPPER, Florida, Java. SASSAFRAS, MUSTARD SEED, Gulf States, southern England. TURMERIC, Punjab Province of India. BAY LEAVES, Algeria.

NUTS—BLACK WALNUTS, BUTTERNUTS, northern United States. ENGLISH WALNUTS, North Carolina, Florida, Spain. ALMONDS, California, Holy Land, Italy, France, Spain, Canary Islands. CHESTNUTS (French), Italy, France, Spain. PEANUTS, Spain. End of harvest in the United States.

ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS—ARGENTINA: Imbrachio for tanning leather. PARAGUAY: Sugar cane and tomatoes. VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, COSTA RICA, YUCATAN: Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, coconuts, sarsaparilla, rubber and roots, especially in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. SAMOAN ISLANDS: Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), coconuts (converted into copra for expressing oil by drying), tobacco. The natives of the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS cut few coconuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. FORMOSA: Camphor. JAVA: Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, coconuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sugo. SIAM: Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. SYRIA: Silk reeled every month. CANARY ISLANDS: Sugar cane and citrus fruits.

OYSTERS—Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf Coast, Pacific Coast, The Netherlands, coast of France.

FISH—COD and HERRING, Newfoundland, New England coast, Baltic Sea, Lofoden Islands, North Sea, Scotch and Irish coast and islands. WHITE FISH, TROUT, LAKE HERRING, PERCH, LAKE BASS, STURGEON, St. Lawrence system. PERCH, RED SNAPPER, PICKEREL, Mississippi River. MACKEREL and HADDOCK, New England coast, North Sea, coast of Belgium and France. WHALES, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean from Barbadoes northward.

SKINS—Almost all northern countries contribute some skins to the fur market, but Canada and Siberia—with Alaska—are the sources of the market's supplies of BEAVER, OTTER, MARTEN, FOX, SABLE and ASTRAKHAN. FUR SEAL, Hudson Bay, Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Japan. Dawson City is now a fur market as well as a mining town, a new region having been opened to the fur trappers with the discovery of gold on the Yukon. MONKEY skins and wild-animal rug skins come from India and Africa; LAMB skins come from Persia.



✦ EDITORIAL ✦

The London Times praises Chicago for having Taft and Bryan to dinner together. Not so much that we took up a collection to feed these two candidates who were not hungry, but because the city set such a beautiful example to nations of the world.

One of the most important offices in Chicago is that of secretary of the public library board. The recent death of William B. Wickersham, who held the office thirty-six years, put upon the board the necessity of choosing a man of large culture and extensive experience for the post. Mr. H. G. Wilson, who has been an employee of the board for twenty-one years, much of the time as assistant secretary, has received the deserved promotion to this responsible post.

An exhibit was opened in Chicago this week of apples grown in the Twin Falls district in Idaho. Potatoes and other vegetables of excellent quality are also shown as products of land which was recently part of a desert. The district was recently the scene of a land rush. Forty thousand more acres will soon be opened for settlers.

Time was when the "hook farmer" was laughed at, but he is now the respected member of every rural community. The spraying of fruit trees with mysterious stuff from the Minnesota Agricultural college doubled the income of the farmers depending on orchards this year. This is but one of hundreds of benefits the farmers are getting in these days from sending their sons to college, or going there themselves, or having some neighbor bring them the news.

We learn that Moral Independence is working in many schools. If the better children do not exert their moral force while in school we cannot expect them to do much for good government when they become men and women. We have in stock bright scarlet pins which we send out at one cent each, postage paid. Orders from one to two hundred were filled this week. Many pupils prefer to wear something indicating which side they are on.

The smoke evil in our manufacturing cities is no modern nuisance. John Evelyn, author of a famous diary, wrote a treatise two hundred years ago on "Fumifugium, or the Inconvenience of the Aer and Smoak of London Dissipated, Together with Some Remedies Humbly Proposed." He asked that "by act of parliament this infernal nuisance be removed." Three centuries before Evelyn, Edward I. prohibited the burning of sea coal. "Brewers, dyers and other

artificers, using great fires, began to use sea coals instead of dry wood and charcoal in and near the city, which occasioned the prelates, nobles, commons, and other people of the realm resorting thither to parliament, and upon other occasions, with the inhabitants of the city and the villages of Southwark, Wapping, and even Smithfield, to complain thereof twice, one time after another, to the king." But today invention, economy and electricity are solving the problem.

MOUND DAY.

The greatest work of the Mound Builders is in West Virginia, right in the heart of the thriving city of Moundsville. November 5 is celebrated this year as Mound day. This fine mound is sixty-nine feet high, some of the top having been taken off to make a platform. It is now in the shape of the frustum of a cone, whose base is 300 yards in circumference, and the top about fifty yards. It was heaped up by a people destitute of knowledge of iron, and without domestic animals to help. It is proposed to buy this mound from the owners, for they have been keeping it under care at considerable expense for over a century, and the benefit is state wide. The children of the state are invited by Superintendent Thomas C. Miller to contribute something towards the purchase. A century or so ago a large oak was cut on this mound, and its age was indicated by its rings to be over five hundred years. We know nothing of the age of the mound further than that it must be much greater than six hundred years.

The largest tract of irrigated desert in the world is not now in Egypt nor in India. America has passed them both in the Twin Falls country in the new state of Idaho. The town of Twin Falls is a wonder as to its growth. It is but three years old and has 4,000 inhabitants, perhaps more will be counted before we can get this issue off the press—and the public school building there cost \$54,000.

Hartford has had a bridge over the Connecticut river for one hundred years. The river carries such quantities of ice in the spring, and its current is so swift that it was long thought impossible to make a structure which would withstand the pounding and rush of the ice, but Captain Isaac Damon, of Northampton, Mass., the leading bridgemaker of New England, fashioned a bridge of hewn pine pinned together, and water and ice could not move it. Fire, however, took it up. Now there is a granite structure with nine span arches, reaching in all 1,200 feet.

No such exodus of voters from Washington has been known since 1896 as that which took place this week. From the executive departments over 5,000 men went to their homes in time to vote.



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World.



AREOPLANE FACTORY

Sunny Italy.

We start on our journey this week from the eternal city of Rome. We are specially favored by King Victor Emmanuel III., who directs Sig. Vignano, Minister of War, to take one of the best of his new airships and show THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE party some of his dominions, and give us a rapid run over the entire Eastern hemisphere on any course we may choose.

We take a government train to Bracciano, twenty-six miles from Rome, where the great military balloon house is located. Passing through the ranks of the severe custodians, who are determined to let out no secret which may give advantage to possible enemies, we are soon escorted to the car of one of the largest vessels in the world, one which has been constructed in secret and which the people of Italy know almost nothing about. Rising majestically and very gently from the ground we increase our speed every second until we have far outstripped the rate of the swiftest form of land or water conveyance and shoot out over the blue Mediterranean, in the splendid sunlight of the Italian sky.

When our speed has been regulated and the

machinery found to be working perfectly Sig. Vignano directs the captain to give us a few circles about the city of Rome. We approach from the vicinity of Vesuvius, deflecting our course slightly to take a look down the crater of that smoking mountain. Belching smoke and ashes continually, but not in an entirely uninterrupted stream, the volcano is sufficiently intermittent in its action to give us a gleam of the fierce fires within. We skim over Pompeii, where men are carrying out of the ruins sack after sack of ashes which Vesuvius deposited there centuries ago. All stop their labors, and we imagine we can see consternation on the countenances of these humble workers, and some of them fall on their knees and offer hurried prayers that they may be spared this time. Crossing to the city of Naples, the largest city in Italy, with its ancient buildings, the old museum on the hill, the beautiful drive along the bay, the Island of Capri nestling in the sunlight out in the water, and the glory of the blue waters of the bay, we speed along the way towards Rome, passing over much the same route which Saint Paul traveled afoot with a chain about his body. Along the Appian way, a great highway of blocks of lava

crystals, speaking of the great days when all roads led to Rome, past the catacombs and the church known as Quo Vadis, we descend to the city of the seven hills.

How the yellow Tiber rolls angrily towards the sea, carrying the rich soil of Italy in its rapid progress and impoverishing the mountain districts to enrich the river bottoms! There on its surface you see floating a wonderful boat made of stone or concrete. They are building them there now. The Italians have found out that a heavy boat made of steel and concrete will last longer and render better service than any other form of barge architecture.

The splendid dome of St. Peter's rises to our view with the long arms of buildings reaching out in front as if to embrace all Italy. How the great dome hangs there with the sunlight kissing its golden decorations! See the throngs of visitors and worshippers moving reverently about.

There at the left is the Vatican, with the soldiers of the Pope in the splendid colors which Michael Angelo prescribed. The soldiers of the King and those of the Pope stand on guard within sight of each other, for they guard each the frontier of a realm, and we are told that if one of those brilliant guards of the Vatican should come down from the steps marking the boundaries or one of the soldiers of the King should pass up them in uniform there would be war, for it would be an invasion. The Pope does not pass outside the confines of his dominion, for to do so he would be obliged to acknowledge the King of Italy, and he has never yet surrendered his own title to rule over all Italy and much more.

Circling the city several times to get views of many interesting features, we find we have attracted much more attention than at Pompeii or at Naples. The streets are black with people looking upwards. They know who we are and they know something about the airship, so there is no fear but plenty of wonder as they look up at us and we direct our glasses downward upon the city.

At a height of 2,000 feet we take in all Rome in one splendid view. We see the Coliseum in its glorious and inglorious ruins. We see the arena where men and beasts contended to make a holiday. We see the deep ruts in the roadway leading to the underground passage where the cages came thundering along over the lava pavement bearing the cages of half-starved and furious beasts, which have been brought from the ends of the earth for the grand spectacle. We almost hear the shouts of the multitude as gladiators contend, and we imagine that royalty is now in the hush of an instant of suspense, turning down its thumbs to indicate that the vanquished is not worth saving, he has not fought like a man, he is only a cowardly Christian and won't fight—let him die like a dog!

Flying away from this scene of cruelty we cross the mountains to the other side of the peninsula.

SCHOOL ON HORSEBACK.

Abruzzi, Italy.—Abruzzi is a political division of Italy on the Adriatic Sea extending about 100 miles on the coast. Although it has such a long coast line, it has no good harbor. It is very mountainous and used to be infested with many brigands. It has a population of about one and a half millions of people. Most of the people are shepherds and nine months in the year they live in huts in the mountains tending their sheep. For this reason they could not attend the schools in the towns, and the result is that the people are very ignorant. Although schools have been opened in the villages and towns for the last five years, yet 68 per cent of the people are still illiterate.

The Board of Education thought it was time to do something, and so they have sent out fifteen teachers on horseback to ride amongst the mountains and hold classes wherever they could find men and boys who were willing to attend. To their surprise they found that the shepherds, young and old, are anxious to learn how to read and write, and soon had their hands full. They found these rude shepherds quick and intelligent, and were surprised that they made excellent pupils.

Leaving Italy we speed to the East with the rapidity of light it would seem. The Minister of War heard us say something of our possessions in the Orient, and as we retire for the night he says, "We will give you some of your own country in the morning."

Whether we have slept over one night or a month we cannot say, but the light of morning comes to us through the dense foliage of a mountainous island of great beauty. It is one of the Philippines.

Thanking Minister Viganò for his kindness, we leave the airship to make some land explorations, and the prow of the noble carriage is again directed upwards, and wheeling to the west is off for distant Italy with the directness of a homing pigeon.

Largest Flower in the World.

Mindanao, the largest island in the Philippines and the second in importance. Of volcanic origin, with a rainfall of 100 inches a year and sometimes as much as 140 inches, this tropical island, within ten degrees of the equator, is a marvelous representative of what heat and moisture can do for vegetation. The trees come down almost to the sea, canes and vines combine with the forests to form almost impenetrable jungles, and the typhoons which make life so uncertain in the islands to the north rarely occur here.

We find this island rich in all that can grow in the tropics, but we must be wary of reptiles, especially venomous snakes, which abound here in large numbers. The rivers are infested with

crocodiles. Monkeys are very active and much in evidence, especially the rare white monkey, the *Macacus Philippinensis*. Cinnamon, nutmeg, spices, and the beetlenut grow wild in rich profusion.

Far upon the mountain of Parag, 2,500 feet above the sea level, some explorers were wandering, looking for strange sights of all kinds, for the island has never been surveyed entirely and accounts of its size vary greatly. These explorers found buds larger than gigantic cabbage heads. Greatly astonished, they searched further, and presently discovered a full-blown blossom, five petaled, and three feet in diameter. It was growing on low, luxuriant vines. The native name for it is *bolo*. It was so juicy that it was impossible to preserve it fresh, so photographs were taken and some petals were pressed. The weight of the flower was estimated at twenty-two pounds. It was afterwards found to be a species of *Rafflesia*, first found in Sumatra, named after Sir Stamford Raffles. The new flower was called *Rafflesia Schadenburgia*, in honor of its discoverer, Dr. Schadenburg.

Finding a vessel going to China, but none going to any other Philippine island, we resolve to visit the Chinese capital.

Where Schools Are Honored.

Plowing northward through the Yellow sea, then westward directly past Port Arthur, we enter the Gulf of Pechili and find the mouth of the Pei Ho. Up this river we go to the city of Tientsin, where

Answers to Our Wheat Question.

We asked last week how the grain is lifted into the new form of steel tank elevators. The first reply came with a special delivery stamp from Grand Rapids, Michigan, denoting that the young man knows how to get attention and deliver the goods promptly. As his reply is excellent, although it tells of the common elevator instead of the new steel ones, we give it space here.

Editor of WORLD'S CHRONICLE: While visiting in Goderich, Ontario, Canada, I had the opportunity of seeing a wheat boat unloaded and the wheat stored in a large elevator. The St. Catherine, of Dundee, was the boat. A large steel "leg" connecting with the elevator was let down through a hatchway into the hull of the boat. Inside of this leg was a conveyer belt on which were little cups. The crew scooped the wheat around the leg and the little cups carried it up to the top of the elevator, where it fell upon another belt and was conveyed to the different parts of the elevator. If they wished to load a boat they had long steel tubes that went down into the hull. These were connected with the granaries. The grain went through these tubes into the hull. If they wished to load a freight car they proceeded

we take the train for a short journey up the river to the capital of the Chinese empire, Peking. This city is usually thought of by foreigners as being on the Pei Ho, but the fact is it is ten miles from that river's banks. So we resort to rail travel, being glad to get off the water into more expeditious transportation.

Here is the seat of government of twenty-five million more people than live in all Europe put together. One of the most striking pieces of news we learn here is that the government is pushing still farther the new educational work of the empire, and an edict has gone forth to the following effect:

"1. Viceroys and governors are directed to open at least a hundred preparatory schools in each provincial capital within twelve months, with a student roll of fifty children each. The government will defray all expenses.

"2. Rich Chinese must in addition open as many schools as possible and establish educational societies in all districts to teach the benefit of education.

"3. All boys over eight years of age must go to school, or their parents or relatives will be punished. If they have no relatives the officials will be held responsible for their education.

"4. All wealthy Chinese opening schools will be rewarded.

"5. Every prefecture must have forty preparatory schools, and every town or village one or two.

"6. The viceroys and governors must report the opening of the schools, and an official be sent to inspect them."

as in the case of the boat, filling the car about half full. To unload a car a man gets into the car and scoops the wheat towards the door, from which it falls upon a conveyer belt and is transferred into the elevator. Wm. Vaughan Lawson, 171 Gold street, Grand Rapids, Mich.; age, 13 years, grade 8-1.

Edward Buxton, Leadmine, Wis., writes: "In the small elevators the farmers drive in on two heavy timbers, which are let down at one end, letting the grain slide down into a hopper below. It is conveyed to the highest place in the building by belts with large cups on. From there it drops into the bin below. When loading a car a certain grade is shipped by itself. It is again run into a hopper below and from there carried by these belts to a bin in the top. A large spout runs down the outside of the elevator from the bin nearly to the car below. There are about fifty feet of jointed spouting on the end, which can be easily crooked. This allows the end to be carried to any part of the car. The grain then comes down, and so far it falls that it shoots clean to the other end

The winner of the dollar will be named next week. Other letters may be printed if those now on hand prove good.



CLEAN ATHLETICS



A BOY WHO WON.

Suppose things are going wrong in your school and you know it, are you going to let them go from bad to worse without trying to stop the wrong? If you are a boy, what are



Lewis. Montague Fasset

you going to do about it? If you are a girl, is it any of your business what the rest of the school do?

The citizens of one of the most progressive cities in the world, Spokane, have recently honored the memory of one of the best high school boys, a boy who believed that when things are wrong it is the business of the boys and girls to do what they can to correct them. A tablet has been erected to his memory in the gymnasium of the high school.

Lewis Montague Fasset is said to have done more for clean school athletics than any other boy in the school. When he entered high school it was customary to have on the crack team professionals who were not students, but who were connected with the school for the purposes of the game rather than for education. Before young Fasset tried to correct things others had tried and failed.

Is it best to give up when others have tried and failed? He thought not. Was the failure of the boys who tried before him to clean up the athletics of the school a real failure? We think not. Any boy or girl who earnestly strives to correct an evil succeeds even though the movement may fall short of what is called success. Those who strove for that good end undoubtedly were benefited by the struggle, even though the praise falls mostly to the boy who accomplished what he set about.

In his farewell address to the school, his commencement oration, he showed the need of a good gymnasium for the school and an athletic field. The people voted to have them. We give our readers a portion of that address, hoping it may inspire others to become leaders in the right.

SPOKANE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

BY LEWIS MONTAGUE FASSETT.

The history of athletics in our high school demands our admiration. A few years ago the athletic teams of the school were made up from a few members of the school and the rest were outside professionals who had the ability to play. This was of no benefit to the school, and the students themselves as a whole are largely responsible for the change to the pure athletics of the present day. The students interested, with the help of a representative member of the faculty, organized an athletic association for their protection and benefit. They drafted a constitution and said that only bonafide students of the school should become members, and that such students must carry fifteen hours a week of undergraduate study and maintain a good grade in the same. They, too, put the association on a firm and business-like basis, so that now it is self-supporting.

The association's highest aim is to provide that necessary part of everyone's education, exercise, to the greatest possible number of students, both boys and girls. Last year 125 boys took part in the athletic work and the others had ample opportunity to do the same. From the time a boy has been in the school a week he is urged by the different managers and captains to come out and try for the teams, or to enter his class team, and every boy that wishes to compete has the same privilege as every other, regardless of his size or ability.

To provide for the greatest possible number of students a large schedule of class games is arranged. In football in the fall there are, in addition to the first team, a second and class teams, and in baseball in the spring there are eight class teams in addition to other teams organized by individuals.

The girls, too, can become members of the association under the same conditions as the boys. Basketball and tennis teams are organized for them. The association supports these teams and provides for their maintenance. An idea of the expenditure necessary to do this will be gained

by knowing that almost \$100 is spent in one season for baseballs alone, besides hundreds more for suits, equipment and traveling expenses.

The question naturally arises: How does the association get money to maintain these class teams, as they are necessarily not self-supporting? That is a big problem, to be sure, and some of the future business men of the country get their first training in handling the affairs of this association. The greatest source of income is in the first teams. The teams are picked from the best athletes in the school and chosen to represent the school in the match games and with corresponding teams of other institutions. At these match games an admission fee is charged and thus is the money put into the association treasury.

The boys who make up these first teams are fortunate indeed. They are trained in the things that count in the after life—resourcefulness, self-confidence, quickness—as E. Benjamin Andrews says: "Football and baseball in school excel in intellectual value. Good play proceeds much more from brain than from muscle. These sports develop independence of action, a sense of individual responsibility, and at the same time fit for joint activities, co-operation, and obedience to authority."

These boys travel over large extents of territory in their visits to other schools. In the last two seasons the football team traveled about 3,000 miles, and has visited Davenport, Walla Walla, Pullman, Colfax, Lewiston and Seattle. This is of great value, becoming acquainted with students and teachers from other schools, becoming familiar with the colleges and universities of the state, seeing new things and meeting new people.

The moral effect of the training for these games is good. The use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and harmful soft drinks is prohibited. A plain, regular diet and regular hours are insisted upon. The boys in this way are brought to compare dissipation and self-restraint in a way that directly appeals to them as a text-book never can. All this costs the player nothing but a little time, and is it not time spent more profitably than in any other way? But some say these sports, especially football, are dangerous. As far as I have been able to find out there has never been a serious injury in a football game in the history of this school.

Realizing that the high school must look to the grade schools for recruits, the association extends its work to these schools. They take part in the big annual field day and are given part of the proceeds of this meet, with which to buy athletic supplies. This association has then given every boy and girl in school a chance to improve physically. It has given to a large number the benefits of travel; it has spent hundreds of dollars to provide competent instructors in athletics, and in the promoting of its games it has aroused interest, created school spirit, and advertised school and city.

Every student who has seen a clean, hard-fought athletic game cannot help feeling a thrill of pride for the home team and the school which they represent. Every one of the 300 students on board the special train taking the baseball team to Cheney for the annual game is shouting for his school with more pride and enthusiasm than he ever had in anything else. It is inspiring to be one of those students; it is inspiring to see them, and does not patriotism for one's school create patriotism for one's country? Does it not make them truer and better citizens?

This work has been and is now being carried on in the teeth of untold difficulties. Until lately the association has been forced to pay high salaries to athletic instructors in order to have coaching and instruction in athletics. Recently the board has seen fit to employ a teacher, whose duty it is to look after athletics and instruct in them. This is one of the biggest booms athletics has had in the years of the struggle. The boys appreciated it and have gone to work with renewed energy. We have been handicapped, too, by having no gymnasium nor practice grounds. The lack of these prevents us from putting out the best possible first teams; this reduces our proceeds from the games and necessarily limits our work in helping the mass of students.

Every day the need of a gymnasium and an athletic field is felt more and more. These things are absolutely needed to have the most useful and successful school, and would it not be a paying investment for the taxpayers to supply these things now?

The work of the students in the past is ample proof that they would know how to appreciate and use these things, and I earnestly hope that it will not be long before this great want is filled.

JULES VERNE OUTDONE.

The Scientific American tells us of the way in which fact is outrunning fancy. "The marvel of today becomes the matter of fact of tomorrow. It does not seem to some of us so very long ago since we wondered at the audacious flights of imagination of Jules Verne, when he pictured a trip around the world in eighty days. Yet it is a fact that the passenger may now take forty days' vacation, and accomplish the Jules Verne feat with plenty of stopping time on the route. The statistics of this trip come from London, and the compiler of them asks merely that the Cunard steamships shall make their call at an English Channel port. He figures out the run as follows: Leave New York Saturday by the 'Lusitania'; land at Plymouth the following Thursday, reaching London in time to catch the evening train for Berlin. Leaving Berlin Friday evening, the traveler reaches Moscow Sunday morning. He would be at Vladivostok, on the Pacific, the following Thursday week; and, leaving there on the next Saturday evening, would be landed at Tsuraga,

Japan, on the Monday following. Taking train across to Yokohama, he would catch the Canadian Pacific steamer, sailing the same day, and reach Vancouver twelve days later. Then taking the Great Northern Limited to St. Paul, the Northwestern Limited to Chicago and the Twentieth Century Limited to New York, he would reach his starting point at 9:30 on Thursday morning, having taken less than forty days for this 20,000-mile journey."

MORAL INDEPENDENCE.

In any school the great majority of pupils wish to grow into useful and reputable citizens. They wish to be well thought of by their friends, and intend to lead a right life. The writer has inquired into the government of many large and small schools in Chicago and elsewhere and found that in the large schools not five per cent of the pupils have ever been sent to the principal for discipline. When he has called the attention of the children to the fact they have manifested pride in their record.

Trouble in discipline usually comes from two or three who set a pattern for others and so, perhaps without intending to do so, lead them into misconduct. One simple-minded boy with a large body and little sense, often ruins the discipline or makes the work of the teacher extremely difficult. He may be the son of some influential man, and so there is difficulty in getting him out of the way of the success of the school. This causes the work to go limping and stumbling, with great waste of time for all and loss of energy to the teacher and those who might better be studying quietly, instead of listening to details regarding his misconduct.

An odd thing about the psychology of children is that they often follow fashions set by the most inferior of their mates. If a large, silly girl has a bad school habit, her mates, instead of shaming her out of it, take it up as a fad and follow her pernicious example, greatly to their own detriment and hers. If a boy is strong physically and something of a bully, he is usually able to make the rest of the school think him a hero when he breaks rules and causes trouble. His mates, instead of letting him know what they really think of such conduct, fall in line under his leadership and get into mischief of the same sort. This following of the leader is one of the objections to corporal punishment in school, because when a stocky boy is whipped a dozen others are at once on edge to see how near they can come to getting whipped or how well they can stand the same punishment when their turn comes.

Since the general intention of a school is towards right conduct, if the proper plan is followed, it is not difficult to array public sentiment among the pupils against wrongdoing and cause the ones who formerly won praise and a false popularity to abandon their old tricks. The solid opinion of the majority of their mates is power-

ful. An independence of moral tone in the school room is possible and, in fact, ought to be declared in every American school. The bully and the sneak should not be given encouragement in wrong conduct. It is the duty and enjoyable privilege of the young citizens in the school to get rid of false notions about conduct and improve the school very materially without the teacher's intervention in the matter.

EARNING WHILE LEARNING.

Girls often complain that there is no way for them to earn the cost of an education, while it seems to them to be easy for boys. There is a short article in the Circle this month showing how an ambitious girl had made a great deal of money by putting up pickles. She visited private hotels, boarding houses, and a few homes, asking for empty pickle, mustard, and olive bottles. She gave in exchange for the empty bottles some samples of her wares. This made friends and advertised her business. Everybody wishes to help the young person who is earning an education, even the most ignorant people often going furthest out of their way to assist.

"On nearly every farm may be found fruit orchards the product of which may be turned into the old-fashioned jellies, jams, preserves, etc., that were so popular in our grandmothers' days, and lucky indeed is the girl who has learned the secret of their making. Then, aside from this department, comes that of pickling. Good, home-made pickles, catsups, chow-chow, chili sauce, etc., never go long crying for a market, and the demand has never been wholly supplied. Home-made products of this kind pay well."

"I know of two girls who worked their way through college by selling their wares from a farm orchard. The first year they went around with their horse and buggy soliciting orders; now all their orders are taken over the phone, and sometimes they are obliged to refuse orders. They cleared \$40.00 on canned pumpkin last fall, and their proceeds from their fruits and various pickles ran up into the hundreds."

Another girl used her pencil and note book, getting down all the important happenings in her neighborhood and reporting them for two daily papers and one county paper, all at a distance. Write to the managing editor and offer your services. If he has no one in your neighborhood, or if he wishes to take off the one now working there, your chances are good for some remunerative work. There is not much in it ordinarily, but in some instances it pays very well, and it nearly always leads to something of considerable importance if the writer is of the right sort.

A little Chicago girl makes lace handkerchiefs and embroiders. Her mother is a cripple, and so she has not much time for work outside of school hours. So the principal has arranged for her to work right in the class room provided she gives good attention to her school work while working and keeps abreast of her

class. She got her first trade by doing some hemstitching so well that a neighbor who washes for a living admired the work and told some ladies on the avenue where she worked. They bought a few and then became regular customers. We wish to learn of others.



World's Chronicle League



The whole company of girls and boys all over the world who have written for us something worthy of publication, or done some notable and worthy thing, such as promoting moral independence in their own schools, earning their own expenses while in school, or some act of heroism or self-denial. Any reader, whether a subscriber or not, may enter these contests. Each contribution must bear the name and address of the sender and be indorsed as original by the teacher. Competitors whose contributions are of superior merit will be given gold or silver badges. The next best will receive certificates of membership and will have their names placed on the Honor Roll; and those whose work shows merit but is not good enough for publication will be mentioned in the Merit List. Some of the work of Honor Members will be published. All writing should be on but one side of the paper, correct in spelling, and well written.

Teachers.—Where an entire class writes upon a League Subject we suggest that you send us the best only, to avoid unnecessary work in THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE office.

CONTEST NUMBER TEN.

All who wish to become members of the League, and all old members, are invited to write on the subject, "How I Earned the Money," and send it to our office as early as possible. If it reaches us by December 10, it will be in time. We wish to get the medals mailed before Christmas. Make your writing less than 300 words, unless you have a very fine story to tell. Be sure it is accurate in language, brief, and made up of well-chosen words.

You may vary the subject if you wish to tell how some other boy or girl earned money while yet a student. We expect to print the best of these stories and shall be more liberal than usual in awarding gold and silver badges to those who merit them. But we do not promise a badge unless the writings warrant our giving them. Take care to tell a good story. It may be true or fictitious, but we prefer to have it true.

We believe that boys and girls ought to learn to produce some wealth while still learning, and we trust that the publication of a number of your own experiences will help many young persons to do something to assist their parents in maintaining the family while education is being acquired. Learn the value of a dollar while you are young.

One of the most successful business men of

Chicago has brought up a son differently from the methods of most millionaires. Every dollar the boy had to spend was earned by him in some useful work for his father or for someone else. He learned the value of money and how much work it takes to get a dollar. He learned to use his money judiciously. He became a good business man. Now that his father is almost ready to retire from active business his son is in the office, carrying the burdens of a very responsible position, and the family is unusually fortunate in having a son who can succeed his father. In many wealthy families money spoils the children. Do not let this happen in yours, if you are wealthy. If your parents have to work hard for what they get, take up your share of the burden and let them feel that their labors on your behalf are at least appreciated. Tell them so in words sometimes, and express your gratitude.

Let us have some good stories of earning while learning. Begin at once, for we do not wish to swamp the office with more stories than can be judged in the dark days of late December. Now is the time!

Contest No. 9 will be open till further notice. It is an exchange of exhibits of nature and manufacturing products. Open to all our readers. See THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE of August 22. Send collections whenever ready.

HONORABLE MENTION IN LAST CONTEST

HONOR ROLL CONTEST NO. 8.
Ahrens, Elwood, Manitowoc, Wis.
Aten, Ingie, Chicago, Ill.
Bowman, Josephine, Chicago, Ill.
Bowman, Elizabeth, Chicago, Ill.
Bodette, Laura,
Grand Rapids, Wis.
Brouty, Adelia, Rockdale, Wis.

Brown, Ima, Clyde, Ohio.
Blake, Isabel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brown, Helen, Chicago, Ill.
Buckwalter, Bert, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Burke, Kenneth, Chicago, Ill.
Crusius, Hazel, Chicago, Ill.
Corcoran, Chas.,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Culley, Pauline, Fitchburg, Mass.
Colby, Marjorie,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Crawley, Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
Eaton, Helen, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Fraizer, Roland, Manitowoc, Wis.
Fisher, Anna, Mont Clare, Ill.
Fellay, Geo., Chicago, Ill.

- Fisher, Charlotte, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Flavin, Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
 Greene, Park, Hastings, Mich.
 Guedinger, Robert, Mont Clare, Ill.
 Gallagher, Winifred, Chicago, Ill.
 Griffith, M., Chicago, Ill.
 Griffith, Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.
 Helge, Viola, Sioux City, Ia.
 Haas, Elsie, Evansville, Ind.
 Hansen, Lillian, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Huston, Marion, Chicago, Ill.
 Hovey, Gertrude, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Kreutzer, John, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Kammerer, Helen, Racine, Wis.
 Keating, Esther, Chicago, Ill.
 Kobbe, Dollie, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
 McNulty, James, Chicago, Ill.
 Otto, Oscar, Chicago, Ill.
 Pierson, Vesta, Hastings, Mich.
 Row, Damon, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Rieland, Gertrude, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Rantz, Edna, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Smith, Aline, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Simmons, Ethel, Chicago, Ill.
 Van Meter, Leona, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walker, Chas., Chicago, Ill.
 Whalen, Marie, Chicago, Ill.
 Wedesweiler, Janet, Chicago, Ill.
 Williamson, Thelma, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Yount, Shirley, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Lahn, Alfred, Manitowoc, Wis.
- HONOR ROLL CONTEST 7.
 Ainsworth, Robt., Shawano, Wis.
 Brown, Leah, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Brinkerhoff, Alice, Dixon, Calif.
 Barton, Frank, Des Moines, Ia.
 Butt, Winnie, Charleston, S. C.
- Calhoun, Catherine, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Crouce, Isabel, Shawano, Wis.
 Cantwell, Roger, Shawano, Wis.
 Chwincy, Edwin, Shawano, Wis.
 Dahlgren, Emma, Polk, Nebr.
 Duddles, Dora, Lake City, Mich.
 Emery, Isabel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Edge, Ella, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Enges, Chas., Aurora, Mich.
 Fish, Miriana R., Ida Grove, Ia.
 Goldstein, Simon, New York City
 Gustafson, Anna, Hibbing, Minn.
 Glesener, Amelia, Lake Linden.
 Gill, Sampson, Tony, Wis.
 Geir, Helen, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Gadd, Lois, Cable, Wis.
 Hawkins, Emma, Hastings, Mich.
 Harrington, Glea, Bradshaw, Neb.
 Hunton, Eloise, Des Moines, Ia.
 Harvey, Mabel, Hibbing, Minn.
 Hecht, Peter, Racine, Wis.
 Handy, Emma, Grinnell, Ia.
 Hall, Avis, Tony, Wis.
 Helle, Anna, Shawano, Wis.
 Hobson, Laura, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Hills, Janet, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Holl, Will, Des Moines, Ia.
 Kribs, Dorothy, Shawano, Wis.
 Kerr, Colin, Hibbing, Minn.
 Kaderabek, Edwin, Luling School.
 Janousek, Chas., Tony, Wis.
 Kaiser, Gladys, Tony, Wis.
 Kennedy, Geo. P., Manitowoc, Wis.
 Kaderabek, Blanche, Luling School.
 Krueger, Elizabeth, Shawano, Wis.
 Martin, Margaret, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Melendy, Frank, Shawano, Wis.
 McLain, Mae, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
 Mattonen, Walma, Aurora, Minn.
 Martindale, Ray, Aurora, Minn.
 Mehlhorn, Hulda, Shawano, Wis.
- Mayville, Velma, Shawano, Wis.
 Myers, Sadie, Lake Linden, Mich.
 Mohr, Ava, Luling School.
 Nicodemus, John L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nelson, Bernard, Cokato, Minn.
 Namie, Jennie, Aurora, Minn.
 Nelson, Dorothy, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Potte, Twila, Des Moines, Ia.
 Peck, Genevieve, Lake Linden, Mich.
 Painler, Helen, Des Moines, Ia.
 Plesener, Amella, Lake Linden, Mich.
 Rummele, Marian, Luling School.
 Rundell, Blanch, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Riley, Elwyn, Letcher, S. D.
 Robertson, Herbert, Chicago.
 Stowe, Gladys, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Schneider, Lucile, Luling School.
 Sprague, Blanche, Des Moines, Ia.
 Stout, Ruth, Des Moines, Ia.
 Sheffield, Harold, Hastings, Mich.
 Stratton, Alex, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Swenson, Rose, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Stubenvoll, Hugo, Shawano, Wis.
 Stadler, Ella, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Stoddard, Milton, Le Grand, Ore.
 Tadych, John, Luling School.
 Thomas, Gertrude, Shawano, Wis.
 Trochell, Myrtle, Shawano, Wis.
 Urle, Edwin, Hibbing, Minn.
 Walden, Sara, Clyde, Ohio.
 Wyon, Leta, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Warner, Dorothy, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Wattawa, Julia, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Winkle, Dorothy, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Wallrich, Lucy, Shawano, Wis.
 White, Geraldine, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Yetter, Eva, Carthage, Ill.

The Passing of the Forest.

By Alexander Blair Thaw.

As long as the forest shall live,
 The streams shall flow onward, still singing
 Sweet songs of the woodland, and bringing
 The bright living waters that gave
 New life to all mortals who thirst.
 But the races of men shall be cursed.

Yea, the hour of destruction shall come
 To the children of men in that day
 When the forest shall pass away;
 When the lo woodland voices are dumb;
 And death's devastation and dearth
 Shall be spread o'er the face of the earth.

Avenging the death of the wood
 The turbulent streams shall outpour
 Their vials of wrath, and no more
 Shall their banks hold back the high flood,
 Which shall rush o'er the harvests of men;
 As swiftly receding again.

Lo! after the flood shall be dearth,
 And the rain no longer shall fall
 On the parching fields; and a pall
 As of ashes, shall cover the earth;

And dust-clouds shall darken the sky;
 And the deep water wells shall be dry.
 And the rivers shall sink in the ground,
 And every man cover his mouth
 From the thickening dust, in that drouth;
 Fierce famine shall come and no sound
 Shall be borne on the desolate air
 But a murmur of death and despair.

WHAT ARE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS READING?

They are bound to read something. They will read trash unless you give them something better that is equally interesting. Try The Youth's Companion. There is plenty of adventure in the stories, and the heroes and heroines are of the real kind, finding in the line of duty opportunity for courage and unselfishness. More than 250 such stories will be published in the 52 issues of the new volume for 1909. There will be fully as many articles, sketches and reminiscences to impart useful information in the most agreeable way, familiarizing The Companion's readers with the best that is known and thought in the world.

As you will see by the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, if you send in your 1909 subscription at once you will receive free all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1908. You will also receive a gift of The Companion Calendar for 1909. It is a large panel Calendar, the picture, entitled "In Grandmother's Garden," being 8x24 inches in size, lithographed in 13 colors. And then you have The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909, giving as much reading in the year as twenty 400-page books of fiction, travel, adventure, science or biography costing ordinarily \$1.50 each.

Moral Independence Buttons. Bright Scarlet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One Cent Each Postpaid.
 THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., Chicago.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

Copyright, by James Barnes

CHAPTER XXIX.

A Counterplot.

But to return to the cell of the mysterious young prisoner who read his Virgil so indefatigably.

He had not been asleep at all upon the occasion of William's unexpected visit. In fact, a few minutes before he had been working with the small file upon the iron bars. It had to be done very carefully and slowly indeed, by fits and starts, for a long-continued exertion might at any time bring upon him the attention of the guard.

He had not recognized his brother in the dim light, and only thought him one of the inspecting officers. But he had shivered when the jailer spoke in such an off-hand manner of his being accused of theft.

He had read his cipher note, of course, the very moment it had grown light enough to make out the characters. The welcome message had told him that on a certain night, if it were possible for him to file his bars in two, a boat with two rowers would be waiting beneath a wharf of the North River. If everything worked smoothly on both sides, signals would be exchanged according to a plan proposed by the writer; one that by the way, could not excite the least suspicion.

The note was signed by 'Number Two.' George, of course, knew this to be friend Anderson. It stated that 'Number Three' was unfortunately ill, and George knew also that 'Number Three' was Abel Norton.

He had destroyed the epistle, and had immediately begun the tedious work of filing away the bars.

Despite Mr. Anderson's warning, William could hardly restrain his strong desire to visit the sugar-house and have a long talk with his brother, but he saw that the consequences might

be most disastrous, and he passed sleepless nights. However, there was one thing he could do—help George's material comfort; he would claim this privilege at least.

Meeting Mr. Anderson on the fourth day after their interview, he asked him if George needed anything that he could procure. To his surprise, the little schoolmaster refused to discuss the question, or anything pertaining to it, and William took the hint that he was not supposed to know that his brother was in New York at all. So, pained and chagrined, he dropped the subject; he could not insist, as he had left the matter in Mr. Anderson's hands.

He was, however, soon to undergo a great surprise.

Huddled up in his long gray cloak, he was facing a small snow-storm that whirled the drifts around the corners of the houses, and as he emerged into Waddell Lane a tall man who was approaching glanced at him most curiously. Just as William was passing, the other extended his arm and grasped him by the shoulder.

"Hold! I would not go in that direction," he whispered, hoarsely. "Don't be rash. Be cautious, Frothingham, I do beseech you. Step to one side in the alley here; no one will see us, and I would have a word with you."

William, to his best knowledge and belief, had never before seen the person who addressed him so readily by name.

Something told him at once that here was one of the persons concerned in his brother George's intended escape. It behooved him well to listen.

"You have chosen a good night," said Mr. Abel Norton, drawing the young lieutenant into the shelter of the doorway of an empty house, "a splendid night. It has worked well; and you have a full uniform! How did you procure it, in the name of mercy?"

"It was easier than you think, I suspect," said William, now speaking for the first time.

"I wish I could say it were becoming," went on the older man. "It must itch you like a hair shirt—eh?"

William said nothing, and Abel continued.

"I met your colored servant two days ago. I remembered having seen him with your uncle, years gone by. He has returned to New Jersey with tidings of you, and the news that you have been slightly wounded, and that you will follow him. By this time those at Stanham have learned of your intention to escape. I have

been ill," went on the old man, coughing. "This is the first day that I have been out, and I was on my way to the prison to see if in some way I could learn tidings of you."

"There is no necessity of going now," said William.

"So, I see, my dear boy. You never liked me when we worked together in Mr. Wyeth's office. What a proud young limb you were, and as solitary as an owl! But this is no time for reminiscing. Is the boat prepared?"

"That's just the question," put in William, at a venture. "Everything has worked well, but that I do not know."

"It must be arranged then at once tonight. I will see to it myself. I know the ferrymen and where to reach them. Shall I do it?"

"You had better," was the answer. "Tell me where I can find them."

"At Striker's wharf, then, at eleven o'clock tonight. It will be pitch-dark and a rough passage. Where are you bound to now?"

"To a safe hiding-place," answered William.

"Take care—take care—don't be too bold," said the mysterious one, cautiously. "Well, if you will, may good luck wait on you. Tonight, then, at eleven."

Abel Norton did not know what loyal British hands grasped his, but the pressure was firm and hearty, for William's heart went out to this friend of his brother's.

"School-master Anderson has frustrated the attempt at escape, no fear on that head," he thought to himself, "and the boatmen will wait in vain. I could not find it in my heart to tell the old fellow who I was. He might have died from sheer astonishment." But it seemed quite natural to be taken for his twin brother George again. The resemblance was not lost.

Abel Norton would have been astounded had he known where the "safe hiding-place" was towards which the supposed fugitive was hastening. He walked on down the lane until he came to the corner, and went straight through the main entrance into the City Arms. As he stamped the snow from his heels he was hailed by a group of officers, who made room for him at the table. He returned the greeting and took a seat; but only half listened to the conversation, until one slapped his shoulder.

"Come, come, recall your wandering thoughts!" cried an officer of a regiment that had been long in the country.

William gathered his wits together with an effort.

"We have just discovered," said the speaker, "that dispatches of the greatest moment are passing between New England and General Washington's army. We are quite as anxious to find out what his move will be as he is to ascertain ours. You know something of the country over yonder?"

"Yes," replied William, "I was born and reared there." A stranger in an ill-fitting uniform had been listening to the talk. He now leaned across the table and addressed a question eagerly.

"Your name is Frothingham, I believe, sir?"

"Yes, sir," answered William.

"Are you a relation of that family at Stanham Manor? I am a New Jersey man in the king's service."

"I am," was the reply.

"Have you not a brother?"

"I have," said William, laconically, "he has been connected with the American service."

"Think nothing of that," was the response. "My own father and two brothers hold positions of some importance under Washington. In fact, my own wife sides with the rebels." The Tory officer said this as if he were stating something quite ordinary. "That post-route of which we were speaking when you entered, and through which all the dispatches go, runs through your country; General Greene has cut a road, I take it, almost through your land. The 'Cowboys' and 'Skinners' keep things lively not far to the northward, but methinks it would be easy to obtain advices near Stanham Mills or at the Hewes estates. They have turned your uncle's foundry into rebel gunshops."

"Have they, indeed? I had heard no news for a long time from there."

William again relapsed into silence.

The inaction and the constant recurrence of the disagreeable dream of poor persecuted Liberty had begun to tell on him. Insidious, horrible thoughts now and then flitted through his mind. Could he be doubtful of his own loyalty? No, no! but he must do something to prove it and put it to the test, if only for himself.

Then an idea came over him with such force as almost caused him to exclaim aloud. "Eureka!" he said to himself. "I have it. 'For the king—for the king!'"

He pushed himself back from the table, made some hasty excuse, and hurried out of doors. He fairly ran down the street to the corner on which stood the handsome residence of General Howe.

"I would see the general on important business," he said to the sentry. "Tell him that it is most urgent."

The orderly, after some delay, brought back a message of admittance, and William followed him into the presence of the commander-in-chief.

He was lolling back in his chair.

"Well, my young sir, what is this 'important business?'"

"Merely a request, your excellency, that I may be detailed to obtain information of the movements of the American forces. I have an

opportunity to penetrate into their lines with the best chance of my commission being undiscovered. I think I can obtain important news."

"Your request is granted. And when would you leave?" spoke up the general, lazily.

"Tonight, at eleven o'clock," was the reply William made, remembering that that was the time the strange tall man had mentioned the boat would be waiting.

CHAPTER XXX.

A CONFUSION OF IDENTITIES.

After Abel Norton had left the young man whom he supposed to be his friend George Frothingham, the spy, he hurried over to the westward towards the rocky shore of the Hudson. Abel had never seen the 'other half,' and did not know that George had a twin brother who might pass for his reflection in a mirror, even to the curve of his finger-tip.

The scheme for the capture of General Howe or his brother had fallen through completely, and the two gentlemen, for some reason, had been more wary than usual about accepting promiscuous invitations. Abel's only wish at present was to assist in relieving George (now that his wound enabled him some freedom) from the danger of being a 'mysterious prisoner.' He knew that if the latter's identity were disclosed he would get short shrift and no favor.

"Was it not lucky I met him? He looked fit for fighting. They must fare well at the sugar-house," Abel said to himself, as he plunged down a steep bank into a rocky hollow.

Here there was a cluster of huts nestling against the opposite cliff. Wooden screens, from which in the spring and fall the fish-nets were hung to dry, surrounded them. A few boats hauled bottom upward were half hidden by the snow, and the icy water of the Hudson lapped the shore of a small inlet only a stone's-throw distant. As he reached the door of one of the larger hovels he was seized with a violent attack of coughing, and in the midst of it the door was opened, and there stood a rough, bearded man, holding a flickering candle, which he was shielding with his knotty fingers.

"What have we here?" he asked.

"Jonas, my good friend, it is I," spluttered

Abel. "There's work for you and Roger to-night, and money in it."

"Well," replied the man, speaking in a deep, drawling tone, "come inside."

He held the door open, and Mr. Norton essayed to pass him. A coughing-fit more violent than the first struck him like an internal hurricane, and, being close to the candle, the blast from his lips extinguished the light in an instant.

"You must have swallowed the north wind," said the fisherman. "Roger, lad, get a light."

There was a movement in the farther corner, and a young man was seen raking together the embers of the fire in the large stone fireplace. A blaze broke out, and the candle was soon relit, throwing dancing shadows over the beams strung with gill and seine nets. Piles of floats were littered about, a sheaf of oars and a few sturgeon lances stood in the corner. The floor was covered with shavings.

"And what is the business on a night like this?" spoke up the one whom the other addressed as 'Roger.'

"You are to row a silent man across the river," Abel returned.

"It's a bad night to cross," growled the first fisherman, looking out through the little window at the snowflakes sifting through the ray of light.

"There's gold for you in the venture," coughed Abel, who had regained his composure partly, but was wheezing badly. He shook the water from the shoulders of his great-coat, and dove into a capacious pocket. "This will be doubled if you succeed," he said, putting two gold pieces on the edge of a sawhorse.


"What time and where, Mr. Norton?" This time the tone was more respectful.

"Be at Striker's wharf at eleven o'clock. A tall young man will hail you. Ask no questions, but put him on the other side. He may add something to this himself."

"Shall we try it, lad," put in the older fisherman.

"Aye," was the response; "we have butted the tide at a worse hour for good reason."

(To be continued.)



CLASS PINS and BADGES
COLLEGE-SCHOOL SOCIETY--LODGE.

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number),
Silver Plate, \$1.00 doz., sample, 10c.
Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., sample, 25c.
 Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.
BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.



CORNET Or Other Brass FREE
Band Instrument

WE TEACH YOU TO PLAY THE CORNET OR ANY BRASS INSTRUMENT through the mail, send a beautiful instrument to learn on, and give it to you absolutely free at the end of your short course of simple lessons, easily paid for weekly. Write today for scores of testimonials from pupils all over the U. S. and Canada who earn good money through our courses. No previous knowledge of music necessary. Pupils all ages and as far away as Alaska. Distance makes no difference.
INTERNATIONAL CORNET SCHOOL,
108 Music Hall, BOSTON, MASS.



New Books for the Young

Life Stories for Young People. Translated from the German by George P. Upton. Twenty volumes ready. Each, illustrated, 60 cents. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Undine, by Baron de la Motte Fouque, is a delightful tale from the coming of the Knight to the Fisherman's home and Undine's flight and rediscovery, through the adventures in the forest, on the island, at the bridal festivities, the departure, life in the city, down to the Danube journey and the Knight's swan dream.

Marie Antoinette's Youth, from the German of Dr. Heinrich von Lenk. Although two volumes in this series, "Maria Theresa" and "The Little Dauphin," have made our young readers fairly well acquainted with the brilliant woman whose biography for a time seems almost to be a history of Europe, this little volume takes the reader through the early childhood, pleasures of her youth, her very early marriage for reasons of state policy, and her subsequent public and private life which came to such a tragic end where the guillotine did its dreadful work on the Place de la Concorde.

Four Boys on the Mississippi, Where They Went, What They Did, and What They Saw.

By Everett T. Tomlinson. Third volume of "Our Own Land Series." Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. 385 pp. \$1.50. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

Dr. Tomlinson does more than telling a good story. He has made a systematic study, evidently, of the resources of this country and the relation of the "Father of Waters" to our commerce and transportation. The knowledge the reader gains from the enjoyment of this volume is a fine contribution to interest in history, resources, social, industrial, and commercial life, as well as to a just pride in the beauties of our own country.

The Spring Cleaning, as told by Queen Crosspatch, by Frances Hodgson Burnett. 101 pp. Very beautiful full page illustrations in color by Harrison Cady. The Century Co., New York.

The author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has brought to bear her well known dramatic fairyland powers to show how the little Green Workers lined up to attack a great enemy of imaginary and sprightly little folk and put them to rout. The artistic and mechanical execution of the work is a credit to the Century company and an example of the highest excellence in a small gift volume for young readers or listeners.

FREE



A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Washington and Lincoln Pictures . . .

FREE



Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome National colors. Let the children dispose of them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag **all charges prepaid**. Do this now and you will instill patriotism and make the pupils proud of their teacher, their school and their country.

Every teacher should send us their name and address and **secure a beautiful flag free**. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. **Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid** and you are not out one penny.

ARE THE PICTURES OF THE PATRIOTS "WASHINGTON" AND "LINCOLN" ON YOUR SCHOOL WALL?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 30x24 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black 1 1/4-inch frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold by the children, and we will send either Washington's or Lincoln's picture securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons you desire us to send you.

MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Meridian St., ANDERSON, INDIANA

Cute Sayings

Prize Winner for October 10.

Lulu E. Wood, Craig, Neb.

Prize Winner for October 17.

Laura Drummond, Prairieville, Mich.

One Step Farther.

By Annette Glick, 632 Owen St., Lafayette, Ind.

After seeing little Harriet take her first steps, Robert, who was accustomed to seeing her crawl on all fours, exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, Harriet has learned to walk on her hind legs!"

Why Not Mother?

By Mrs. G. C. Baker, 521 3rd Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

While crossing the Mississippi river, I was explaining to the children that it was called the "Father of Waters," when Dora, aged five, asked: "What makes 'em call 'Mrs. Sippi' the father?"

Ready for Expansion.

Mae had just finished a new house dress and called in her friends to admire it. The waist band had three button holes in it, and on being asked why she had three, Mae proudly answered:

"The first is to be used in the morning, the second after dinner and the third button hole after watermelon."

Not Anxious to Answer.

By Harold Banholzer, 416 6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Father: "What did I tell you I was going to do to you if you disobeyed me again?"

Johnnie: "If you don't remember it, papa, you needn't think I am going to tell you."

An Extra.

After a little girl and her father, who were eating in a restaurant, had finished their meal, the waiter brought them the finger bowls with a piece of lemon in each. The little girl said: "Papa, I didn't ask for lemonade."

A New Name.

By Alice M. Corter.

Little Alice got an ugly splinter in her tiny foot. Running to her mother, she exclaimed: "Take off my soo and 'tocking, I have a splinter in my thumb toe."

Writing Made Plain is a practical, progressive work on business penmanship. Its 64 pages of new and helpful ideas should be in the hands of every teacher and student. The methods used in presenting the subject make the work of great value. Note advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced price of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid non-pariel type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with or for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. This space may be used at such times and in such quantities as desired.—The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

HISTORIES. Write me for the best offer ever made for a fine set of Universal History, Angelina Ardizzone, 4107 S. Halsted St., Chicago.

CHAIR SEATS. I can put a fine or coarse cane seat into that elegant old chair which you are saving for me. No other seat will suit you, and I want the job. Write me the size of seat, measuring from extremes of binding cane and enclose a little piece of the cane. I will write estimate of cost. The Cane Seater, Graham School, Chicago.

BOYS WANTED. We need the advertisements of two boys who are workers. One must live where he can get fine white birch bark and the other where he can get small cedar plants and other evergreen trees. The World's Chronicle.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. Hemstitched fine linen with lace. \$1.50 to \$3.00 for six. Hand made and cheap enough to use every day. Marion Nicholson, 4820 Union av., Chicago.

PICTURE FRAMES. We are paying our way making frames outside of school hours. Can deliver personally in Chicago. Let us figure on making such frames as you need. You have several art works saved up for us, only you have not met us yet. One boy will call and submit estimates and get you the very shades, shapes and weight of frames required to set off your pictures to best advantage. George Howard Heffelfinger and Thomas Cummings, Graham School, Chicago.

POTTERY. I work afternoons for the famous Webb Pottery. Mr. Judson T. Webb, my instructor and employer, established the pottery classes in the Chicago Art Institute and is now head of the department in Lewis Institute. I can supply customers with fine pottery with Webb mark or done by students at low rates. I can assist boys or girls to establish a trade of their own from samples displayed before the holidays. Such must be well recommended. A good chance for any student to work up a fine support. Let me do your firing and glazing. Buy your supplies of me, tools, wheels, kilns, clays, glazes, underglaze colors, stilts and cones. Ask for my prices. Potter's Boy, The World's Chronicle.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. I have assisted one of the finest haberdashers in Chicago outside of high school hours and in rush times. He will let me take stock from his store at cost. I know his markings. I will sell them by mail at 10 per cent advance of cost and pay postage on mailable articles. Shirts by express at your cost. Describe the goods you need and let me offer you the best bargain you ever saw in this line. Goods at the topnotch of fashion and reliable in every way. We sometimes have special bargains in goods we are closing out, or in large lots the buyer has picked up at sheriff's sale. Write me often and I will treat you right and keep you dressed for any occasion. Harry Fontaine, The World's Chronicle.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

COLLECTORS CORNER. STAMPS, COINS, CURIOS, POST CARDS.

NO HOBBY LIKE STAMP COLLECTING.

FREE OFFER

6 Persian, all different.
1 Superior Stamp Album.
105 All dif. foreign stamps.
"Hints to Beginners," Very useful.
1 Mekeel Perforation Gauge.
25 All different U. S. Stamps.
3 Ecuador, 1901, all different.

All the above FREE if you send 25c only for new 6 most sub. to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* the biggest, brightest and best stamp paper in the world. All the news. Address MEKEEL-SEVERN-WYLIE CO., Boston, Mass.

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N.Y.



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538

genuine stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger) China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'r falls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps, C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

OLD COINS WANTED I pay \$25.00 for certain 1853 Half Dollars. \$25.00 for 1894 Dimes S. Mint. \$1.50 to \$25.00 for Gold Dollars. I pay \$1.00 to \$1000.00 for old coins and bills to 1907. GET POSTED. Send only 4 cents for illustrated list. B. MAX BHEM, Coin Dealer. BOX 826, DEPT. 8, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents. R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenenthal, Kansas.

Thanksgiving Post Cards 12 handsome Imported Designs, Embossed, and Catalogue, for 15c. THE HUSSMAN CO., 328 Plk Rd., Union Hill, N.J.

Post Card Collections

are best arranged and kept in Souvenir Post Card Holders. Sample mailed free on receipt of name and address by HOLDER MFG., CO., Albany, N. Y.

LOVELY POSTALS—Your name and Greeting in Gold, Velvet or Tinsel on 10 beautifully Embossed Floral Postals 25 cts. Christmas, New Years, etc., Classes supplied. EASTERN TRADING CO., New Haven, Ct.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

300 Different Foreign Stamps

and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

STAMPS. 50 all different scarce foreign stamps from Corea, Brazil, Servia, Basnia, Crete, Chile, Newfoundland, Cook Island, Egypt, China, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00 for 10 cents. LEON V. CASS, New Milford, Pa.



STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges, Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c. 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors.

100 varieties used stamps,
1 package stamp hinges,
1 pocket stamp album,
1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties,
1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties,
10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Wis

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The government at Washington has announced that the designs are ready for a new issue of United States postage stamps, which will probably be ready for use some time in November. They will be of the following denominations: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 50c and \$1. The thirteen cent value, called the "unlucky denomination," will be discontinued. These stamps are said to be the most artistic set ever issued. They have been designed by Postmaster-General Meyer with the view of obtaining the greatest simplicity together with artistic results. In the present old set, you will notice that the 2c bears the full face portrait of Washington, as the 1c bears that of Franklin. In the new issue, all but the 1c bear the profile portrait of Washington. The 1c bears the profile portrait of Franklin. The laurel-leaf border design and the scroll work are more artistic in the new set than in the old and the lettering is simpler.

The highest price ever paid for a coin was for a Brasher dubloon, struck in New York in 1787, the price being \$6,200. This coin was bought at a sale in Philadelphia for this sum. Another coin (both were from the famous Stiekeny collection), brought the record sum of \$3,600. The sum total realized at the sale was \$37,859.21.

The marvelous growth of the post card fad is due to the fact that people, while traveling, find that they are a source of great pleasure to their friends at home and elsewhere. Many people know that they are not forgotten by their wandering friends when they receive a post card with some kindly message inscribed thereon. Many people have friends so numerous that

10 SOUVENIR POST CARDS, embossed, and beautifully colored, with free premium offer, only 10 cents. Paul Meyer, Dept. 4, Arlington, Neb.

STAMPS FREE—35 different stamps, each from a different country, free; send 2c postage. 1,000 mixed foreign, unused Newfoundland, etc., for 12c. Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

STAMPS 153 Var. Mayotte, Dahomey and D. Saurez and 40 page list, 7c. J. T. STARR STAMP CO., Coldwater, Mich.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller, 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples. R.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

they cannot find time to write to them all, and the post card is a happy solvent of the problem. Travelers who make a collection of cards of the places visited find them very enjoyable, after their return, not only to themselves but to their friends, also, as they add interest to anecdotes related.

Curios and souvenirs are not the same; but a curio may be a souvenir. A souvenir is brought home by the traveler as a reminder of his experiences while in the place where he got the article. A curio is preserved because it tells a nature story. A curio is of value on its own account and is salable. A souvenir is valuable specially to the person who had some experience where it came from, and it may be of no real value to anyone else, or it may be worth a great deal, as jewelry, art works and books.

MEDAL FOR HEROES.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—The Carnegie hero fund commission, at its quarterly meeting today, recognized forty-eight persons as having performed acts of heroism deserving recognition under the rules governing the fund provided by Mr. Carnegie. Each of these persons was awarded a medal of bronze, or silver, or gold, and several received cash awards for educational or other purposes. The cash awards today amount to about \$40,000, of which \$25,700 is given outright, the remainder being in monthly benefits to widows and children or other dependents.

The hero fund commission has received reports on 2,827 cases and rejected 1,783 as not coming within the scope of the commission. One hundred and seventy-two have been favorably acted upon, a medal being awarded in each case and money in a number of instances. Eight hundred and ninety-two cases await investigation by the agents of the commission, four of whom are constantly at work.

At today's meeting 120 cases were considered, seventy-two of which were rejected.

Money is usually awarded to assist those dependent upon the hero or to aid the hero in acquiring an education. Albert J. Simpson of Stockdale, Pa., who last May was awarded a bronze medal for rescuing a miner from a cave-in in a Fayette county coal mine, today was voted an additional reward of \$2,000 to pay his expenses through the Carnegie Technical Schools, where he is now registered as a student. In case of the loss of life by the hero the medal is given to the father or other near relative surviving.

It is not expected that all heroes will be discovered and rewarded, for there are many noble heroes suffering and laboring under difficulties which cannot be understood or explained to any committee or agent of such a society. But this recognition calls the attention of the country strongly to the nobility of the one who risks his own life to save others, and whenever the matter is considered the tendency to heroism is in-

creased. Undoubtedly many persons have acted heroically in emergencies, where they might have acted otherwise had not their minds been previously induced to consider heroism and the conduct of those who have given their lives that others might live. We cannot contemplate a noble act without being in a measure ennobled ourselves.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURED

A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

One of our lady subscribers asks us to announce that she will send free to any reader of this magazine full particulars of the means which gave her permanent relief from all trace of superfluous hair, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used is harmless, simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 130 E. Custom House, Providence, R. I.



The **RECOGNIZED SUPERIOR** of all
Imported and Domestic

Cocoas and Chocolates



**HOME
STUDY**

THE
UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.

The University of Chicago, Div. ^{of} Chicago, Ill.

\$1.50 CASH FREE. Send for 30 pkg. sachet perfume. Sell them at 10c each, keep \$1.50, send us \$1.50. A. B. Wade, Dept 30, Elkhart, Ind.

THE
American Examination and Review
BOOK

Written and compiled by HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph.D., (Leipzig), formerly senior examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and GEORGE C. ROWELL, Ph.B., (Union), editor of American Education.

Prepares Candidates Seeking Regents' and Teachers' Certificates, and Positions in the State and National Civil Service in

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling.

The Questions have been carefully selected from papers used during the past five years by the Education Departments of New York and other States and by the New York State and United States Civil Service Commissions.

The Answers are such as have been accepted by the examiners.

Besides the Questions and Answers there are chapters giving detailed information on the following subjects:

How to prepare for an examination
How to take an examination
How to prepare an examination
How to rate an examination
Rules for marking examination papers
Requirements for Civil Service positions and schemes of examinations
Specimen examination papers
Directions for rapid computation
Computation tests

Bound in Silk Cloth, 383 pages. Price \$1.50 Postp'd

The Book and American Education
for one year \$2.00

Published by

New York Education Co.
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Have an Even Heat All Winter

**It Means Health
It Saves Time and Worry**

This Automatic Regulator will actually keep your house at an even heat whether the weather outside be at zero or above freezing. You, or anyone, can easily attach it to any furnace, hot water or steam boiler, gas or steam valve. It does not mar the walls in any way.

30 days. When fixing the fire at night you close to try the front damper, set the clock for any 60 days time you desire in the morning. It will to buy, then automatically open the damper so that the house will be warm at getting up time. The Thermostat will positively keep an even temperature without variation. All you have to do is to put the coal on and forget it. No getting up early in the morning to fix the fire to warm up.

Great Saving on Fuel Bill

and will more than pay for itself in a short time. Prove this for yourself. We send it to you on 30 days' Free Trial so you can do this. If not perfectly satisfied—send it right back. If you keep it, pay us in 60 days or take advantage of discount for cash with order.

The instructions and illustrations in our free booklet are so plain that anyone can understand them. Send for it today if you keep house.

**THE "CHICAGO"
HEAT REGULATOR CO.**

Dept. C. 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



The Quest Flower. By Clara Louise Burnham. Illustrated in color. 132 pp. \$1.00, postpaid. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston.

A story designed to extend the faith of the Christian Science church, in which Hazel brings together her estranged relatives and secures the healing of a little cripple. It is intended as a holiday gift book for children and is beautifully decorated.

* *

Myrtle Baldwin. By Charles Clark Munn. Illustrated. 510 pp. \$1.50. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

A story showing the rise of a pure, heroic soul from lowly birth and evil environment with the distressing circumstances of poverty and loneliness. A triumph of moral worth over all obstacles, and such a presentation of the higher qualities of mind and heart as will tend to elevate the hopes of all who are contending against the same depressing odds. The author's usual virility does not fail him in the treatment of character in this volume.

* *

Rover, the Farm Dog. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. 12mo. \$1.25. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Two country children on their father's farm are depicted for the pleasure of city readers. Kindness to animals and a better understanding of their ways and nature are inculcated and children are encouraged to treat them with thoughtfulness and consideration. A clever grandmother is one of the characters of the story, and her readings of animal stories in the long evenings give special delight to the two children and to all who read the book.



A Glowing Success

The Bilhorn Folding School Organs are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Can You Draw This?

Copy it as well as you can, send to us and we will give you a handsome portfolio of drawings by the noted artist, Charles Lederer. A course of lessons by mail, at home, may qualify you to earn a good salary as an artist and cartoonist. Instructions individual and exactly adapted to your talent.

THE LEDERER SCHOOL OF DRAWING
Chattanooga, Tennessee



FLEXIBLE FLYER

The Sled that Steers



Wins every Race

Is the heart's desire of youth in Winter--the only sled that satisfies the boy or girl who knows

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled--the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet--runs away from them all--runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter--prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer. Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer--long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 11022, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

The Famous Thrilling Novel "Called Back" FREE

We will give you a copy of that marvellously fascinating book, "Called Back," by Hugh Conway. This edition is printed in clear type on good book paper and contains over 150 pages. It is one of the most bewitching, uplifting and powerful stories in the English Language and should be in every library.

We will gladly send you this volume just to introduce VICK'S MAGAZINE, for over thirty years one of the great home papers of the country. It is now better than ever before, with the world famous Eben E. Rexford as editor of our Floral Department, and many other departments all in the hands of skilled writers. Send us ten cents for a three months' subscription and say you want "Called Back."

VICK'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, 70 Vick Block, Chicago.

EVERYONE THEIR OWN ARTIST

Electric Transference

A harmless preparation for reproducing pictures from plain and colored illustrated newspapers, on silk, linen, muslin, wood, leather, paper, etc. Highly educational and amusing for children. Every child can make its own scrapbook of celebrated persons, buildings, landscape, drawings, designs, etc., and for making post cards. Anyone, without any experience, can reproduce a picture in one minute, and it will be perfect, dry and clean. One bottle will reproduce from one hundred to five hundred pictures, according to size.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AGENTS WANTED
G. A. TARR & CO. BOX 645
ROCKLAND, MAINE

ELECTRIC GOODS FOR EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.

OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

"Rainbow," "Iola" and 100 other popular songs, with music, 10 cents, postpaid.
BELMONT MUSIC CO., Lock Box 2874, Philadelphia, Pa.

Home Study Courses



Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

John F. Genung, Ph. D.,
Professor of English

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 85 Beane Place
Springfield, Mass.


\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

ART OF TRAINING ANIMALS Made Easy


A practical guide, giving full instructions for taming and teaching all kinds of animals and birds. This work gives all the secrets and mysteries of the craft, showing all circus tricks and all feats of all animals. With this book you may teach any animal remarkable tricks with ease. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, by mail postpaid 10 cents.



HALLEY BOOK CO., Dept. C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago

FREE AN ELEGANT WATCH

This is an AMERICAN MOVEMENT WATCH, stem wind and set and fully Guaranteed to keep correct time. It is highly Nickerled and cannot be told from a solid silver watch. We give these watches to anyone for selling only TWELVE pieces of our fast selling jewelry at 10c. each. Every body will buy one or more. Send for the Jewelry and when sold send us the \$1.20 and we will send you the watch postpaid. REMEMBER you sell only TWELVE articles and no more.



RATSPIS MFG. CO., 313 W. 70th St., CHICAGO, ILL.



AIR GUN



FOUNTAIN PEN



FREE

SEND NO MONEY--We give 126 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 5c a package Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present FREE.

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 372



TELESCOPE



BRACELET



CAMERA OUTFIT

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

SHORTHAND MADE EASY

Gregg Shorthand

IS

**EASY TO LEARN
EASY TO WRITE
EASY TO READ**

The first lesson Free, with a copy of
"CAN I LEARN SHORTHAND."

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.

151 Wabash Ave. 1123 Broadway
Chicago New York

IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL**, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.



THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good. For information address,
Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

It Puzzled Him.—The proprietor of a tanyard was anxious to fix a suitable sign on his premises. Finally a happy thought struck him.

He bored a hole through the doorpost and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute and then stepped out and addressed him.

"Good morning, sir," he said.

"Good morning," said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Do you want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

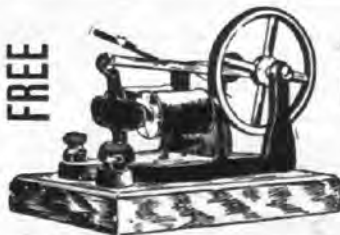
"What are you, then?"

"I am a philosopher, I've been standing here for nearly an hour trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Brought Up to Date.—"Papa, what are the seven wonders of the world?"

"Um—m—m, the hanging roof gardens of New York; the collection of the Standard Oil fine; the blame for the money panic; the prohibition wave in the South; the next President; the fleet's visit to the Pacific, and the police-court third degree. Now run away and play while papa reads."—The Bohemian.

FREE



FREE!
Electric

Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery

ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run on her machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.

A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

Make Money Giving Home ^{Moving} Picture Shows



EVERY BOY AND YOUNG MAN

can make big money by giving moving picture shows in their own neighborhood with the **Ikonograph**, the latest and only perfect Home Moving Picture Machine. Just like the big ones, but costs very little. Shows pictures like those you see in the theatres; realistic and exciting, furnishing rare and instructive amusement for everybody. **Make your boy a present of one and teach him to make money.** Entertainments can be given in your own home, in churches, schools, etc. You can make a business of giving moving picture shows—a sure, quick, and easy way to make money, as everybody flocks to see them. Be the first in your locality to begin this new, popular and profitable way of entertaining.

Send for literature telling all about it, the Ikonograph, and our offer. It's free.

Home Merchandise Co., 901 McClurg Bldg., Chicago

BOYS AND GIRLS IN BUSINESS.

Advertisements for this column will be inserted free of cost until further notice when ordered by girls or boys who are in school trying to make all or part of their expenses while cultivating their minds. In case the address furnished is our office the advertiser is a young person whom we personally know to be reliable. We guarantee that the money will be safe if sent to advertisers who use our office to receive their mail. Checks or money orders may be made out to The World's Chronicle rather than to the student if the remitter prefers. THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,

EXPERT CARE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Adolescence Association is a group of educators who have room in their homes for a boy or a girl or two and are willing to act as parent to such as are committed to their care. Being with the pupil every hour of the day and night and all days of the week insures proper supervision and advice. Such assistance is often rendered as to make a success of studies in which the pupil has failed, and often two years' work may be done in less than one year. Climate, diet, surroundings, society and sympathetic encouragement may be secured for any special case, as the number of members is large and the territory covered is great. For particulars or interview with examiner address Miss Agnes Weir, Secretary, care School Weekly, 26 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

The child who needs special training or treatment, change of scene or climate, or an opportunity to begin life anew, may be helped into new surroundings and given hope and a chance to win.

SHOES. My father is part owner of a small shoe store doing a good business. I can sell shoes by mail for less than they can be bought in any store I know of, for I can get stock at cost and will sell it at 1 1/2 per cent profit to myself. Send me a description of the size and style of shoe you prefer and I will mail you several offers of standard goods now in stock. Offer not good to residents of South Side in Chicago. Address Nellie Kehoe, The World's Chronicle.

PRINTING.—I work in a first class printing establishment outside of school hours. If you need cheap printing, ask for my mail order rates. If you wish something elegant, the best that can be done in Chicago, kindly let me give you an estimate. Elmer Johnson, The Little Chronicle Company.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to The World's Chronicle. World's Chronicle, Chicago.

WRITING MADE PLAIN My book—a complete self-instructor in penmanship. Sells easily. Agents wanted. Send 10 cents for sample book and particulars. C. O. MILES, Author, 699 Monroe St., Chicago

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED COURT PASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$5 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING. A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.



This handsome 1000 Shot Rifle absolutely free to any boy who will send us 45 cents for one of our Samples, and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This Rifle is great for target practice, and is sure death to small game and rats. Address with 45 cents, stamps or money order.

HOPKINS SPECIALTY CO., 303 Severance Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend" and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Prickly Heat and Chapping. For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. Sample free. Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. Sample Free. **GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.** Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor { No Samples } Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) { Samples } Specially prepared for the nursery.

Print Your Own Cards, book, newspaper, Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

BE AN ARTIST. Learn and teach chemical oil painting. Portraits and landscapes. No artistic ability required. Any one can learn. Extremely profitable. Complete instruction, one dollar. JOHN LALLY, Beaver City, Neb.

WE WANT 10,000 BOYS to write us for our LARGE, ILLUSTRATED, SPORTING GOODS CATALOG, which will be sent absolutely FREE with plan and instructions how any boy who becomes a member of THE JUNIOR AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB may obtain absolutely FREE any article shown in our Catalog, such as complete FOOTBALL UNIFORMS, BASEBALL UNIFORMS with complete outfits, FOOTBALLS, FOOTBALL SHOES, also BOXING GLOVES, PUNCHING BAGS, GUNS and RIFLES, ICE SKATES, ROLLER SKATES and many other valuable premiums, which you will find illustrated in the catalog we send you FREE.

WRITE US TO DAY. DO IT NOW. Catalog will be sent you by return mail. JUNIOR AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB, 835 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL SHELLS Corals, Minerals, Fossils and naturalist's supplies. CATALOGUE FREE. A. W. JONES, Box 377, Salina, Kan.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

New or renewal subscriptions accepted except where noted. Each Magazine may be sent to a different address if desired.

BARGAINS

The World's Work

The John D. Rockefeller series in the World's Work can't be equalled for a drawing card among magazine features.

Everybody's Magazine

has as good articles and fiction as brains can make and money buy.

The Delineator

is the ideal home and fashion authority for American women.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| The World's Work..... | \$3.00 | } Our Price |
| Everybody's Magazine..... | 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$3.65 |
| The World's Work..... | 3.00 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$3.40 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Everybody's Magazine..... | \$1.50 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$2.75 |

Estimates furnished. If you desire to subscribe for any magazine not included on this list, write us for prices.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| American Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.80 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$2.45 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| American Boy..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Scribner's Magazine..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$3.75 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Cosmopolitan..... | | } Our Price |
| or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Review of Reviews..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| Harper's Bazaar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$3.10 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Dressmaking at Home..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| Boston Cooking School..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.55 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Primary Education..... | | } Our Price |
| or Popular Educator..... | 1 yr. 1.25 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.10 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| McClure's Mag. or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.65 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World Today..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.75 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Electrician and Mechanic..... | | } Our Price |
| or Harper's Bazar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Home Needlework..... | 1 yr. 1.75 | } Our Price |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.30 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Etude (or Musician)..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$2.15 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Amer. Education or Pri. Plans...1 yr. | 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle... 1 yr. | 1.50 | |
| | | } \$1.90 |

Class 13

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | \$1.00 |
| American Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| American Primary Teacher..... | 1.00 |
| Book News..... | 1.00 |
| Boston Cooking Sch. Mag..... | 1.00 |
| Children's Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| Cosmopolitan..... | 1.00 |
| Educational Gazette..... | 1.00 |
| Good Health..... | 1.00 |
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1.00 |
| Kindergarten Review..... | 1.00 |
| Metropolitan Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Pictorial Review..... | 1.00 |
| Success..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1.00 |

World's Chronicle \$1.50

| | |
|---|--------|
| with one Class 13..... | \$1.75 |
| with one Class 20..... | 2.10 |
| with two Class 13..... | 2.40 |
| with two Class 20..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 27..... | 3.80 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 20..... | 2.75 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 27..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 27..... | 3.75 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 20..... | 3.40 |
| with three Class 13..... | 3.05 |

Class 20

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's Magazine..... | \$1.50 |
| Broadway Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Etude..... | 1.50 |
| Musician..... | 1.50 |
| National Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Outer's Book..... | 1.50 |
| Pearson's Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| School & Home Education..... | 1.25 |
| Technical World..... | 1.50 |
| World To-Day..... | 1.50 |

Class 27

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1.80 |
| Independent..... | 2.00 |
| Outing Magazine..... | 3.00 |
| Review of Reviews..... | 3.00 |
| Smart Set..... | 2.50 |

Address all orders to **World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Harper & Brothers

New Works of Importance

ROMAN HOLIDAYS

BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. The ripe literary fruit of a sojourn which Mr. Howells enjoyed in Rome and Italy the last winter. Illustrated. Square Octavo. Uncut Edges, Gilt Top. \$3.00 net. Tourist Edition. Limp leather *Net*, \$3.00

THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. This volume of prose by Swinburne is marked by every felicity of his thought and style, and it will reveal at once a new as well as the old Swinburne to readers of his great poems and tragedies. These papers are critical and illuminative, devoting themselves to Shakespeare and the writers of his time. This flowering period of English letters has never before been treated as Swinburne does it here. Crown 8vo, gilt top *Net*, \$3.00

MAGAZINE WRITING and the NEW LITERATURE

BY HENRY MILLS ALDEN. Written from an outlook upon literature of over half a century—forty years as editor of Harper's Magazine. Octavo. Cloth *Net*, \$2.00

WOMEN, Etc.

BY GEORGE HARVEY. Essays treating of a brilliant variety of subjects from the right of women to "enhance her natural charms" to her right to vote. Post 8vo. Cloth *Net*, \$1.00

THE SPEAKING VOICE

BY KATHERINE JEWELL EVERTS. So far from being a mere discourse on elocution this is a vivacious, familiar discussion of the proper management of the voice in ordinary conversation. The author, a well-known teacher of vocal culture, gives plain directions for overcoming common defects of speech, especially that hardness and shrillness of intonation to which Americans are said to be peculiarly prone. The exercises recommended are so simple and natural that any one can follow them without trouble. Post 8vo. Cloth *Net*, \$1.00

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

BY GEORGE B. DAVIS. (*Revised Edition.*) Since the previous edition was published, great changes have taken place in the company of states now recognized as parties to international law. In this edition the results of the work of the Second Peace Conference have been fully incorporated, and the texts of the several treaties and declarations concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907, are given in full. This work is a complete account of the origin of International Law, its sources and historical development. 8vo. *Price*, \$3.00

New Holiday Books

THE CHARIOT RACE from BEN-HUR

Illustrated with paintings by SIGSMUND DE IVANOWSKI. Decorations, typography and binding make this one of the season's really brilliant books. Octavo. Cloth \$1.25

THE HOLE BOOK

Pictures and Verses by PETER NEWELL. A surprise and a wholly unique gift-book. Illustrated cover. Cloth. Small Quarto \$1.25

THE RUBY OF KISHMOOR

BY HOWARD PYLE. Illustrated in colors with reproductions of paintings by the author. Royal octavo \$1.00

LORNA DOONE

Superb holiday edition of Blackmore's famous novel with 50 illustrations by Catherine Weed Ward. Crown 8vo. Cloth \$2.50



FATHERS —

Start your boys and girls with the right kind of reading. Would it not be a good investment to provide them with a weekly paper which constantly keeps before them a lofty standard of conduct, and at the same time appeals to the eager imagination and the healthy spirit of adventure?

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

is packed full of entertaining reading—varied, informing, suggestive—in the cleanest language, in concise form. The contents of the new volume for 1909 will include

50 Star Articles; 250 Good Stories; 2000 One-Minute Stories; A Children's Page; The Notes on Science; Weekly Article on Hygiene and Emergency Treatment, etc.

Send for Sample Copies and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE
To January
1909

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE** The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in 13 colors, size 8 x 24 in., **FREE** Then The Youth's Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

November 14, 1908

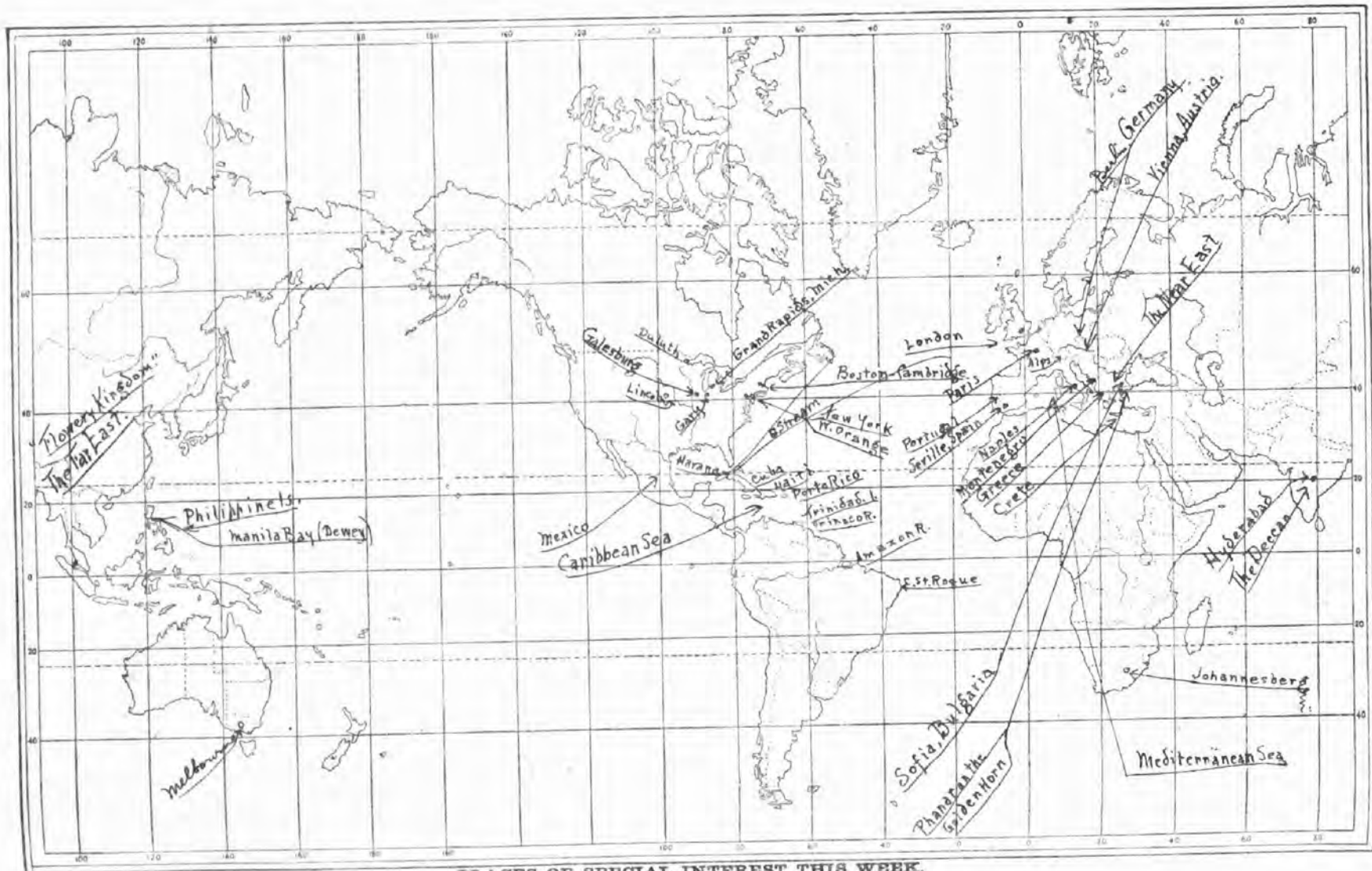
THE LITTLE CHRONICLE C O , CHICAGO



A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

The World's Chronicle

Grandstand 2648



PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST THIS WEEK.

The World Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 16 CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908. WHOLE NUMBER 444

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

| Page. | Leading Articles in This Issue. |
|-------|---|
| 360 | Problems Confronting the New President. |
| 361 | Mr. Thompson On the Ocean. |
| 364 | Kaiser Asked to Abdicate. Afraid In the Dark. The Pope of the Eastern Church. |
| 365 | Treaty Violation. Railroad Farmers. Suffragist Blames Women. |
| 366 | Editorial. |
| 367 | Zigzag Journey Around the World. |
| 369 | Thanksgiving at Farmer Martin's. |
| 372 | Frank's Football Time. |
| 375 | For King or Country. |

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, SEASONS:

What causes such fog as that which stopped Mr. Thompson's ship? Why do those who cross the Atlantic to Gibraltar have a milder sea than those sailing to Great Britain? What is the great danger along the northern lanes? About how long does it take a vessel making 18 knots an hour to pass through a small storm fifteen miles in diameter? (A knot is 1.15 miles. Figure correctly to three decimal places)...361

Give some reasons for the remarkable fertility of Cuban plantations. Give some reasons why the whole island is not carefully tilled. Find in your geography or encyclopedia what fruits are raised abundantly there. Why is an orange grove liable to sudden destruction in Florida? How about this danger in Cuba? Why do men invest money in Cuba this year, but would not consider such a thing a few years ago? What is needed besides good soil and climate to make plantations profitable?...367

Find in your reference books something about the elevation of Johannesburg above sea level. What effect has such an elevation on the climate usually? At Denver there is a line on a public building and lettering stating that that line is one mile above sea level—Why do people living in such situations like to talk of their altitude? What effect on the lungs has the altitude of a high mountain as we ascend? What article of commerce does Trinidad supply?...368

AGRICULTURE and Allied Interests:

Why do farmers generally favor low tariff? How can a high duty on manufactured goods benefit the farmer? Why do workmen in factories generally incline to favor protective tariff?360

What are the "trusts"? Can a trust benefit the farmer? Does it usually help him?...360

Reading the paragraph on Economy would you be inclined to think Mr. Rockefeller's business has been a good thing for this country? If you can buy kerosene cheaper than it could be bought before the Standard Oil Company was organized, should you care how large the company's profits are?363

Why should a railroad till the waste land along its right of way? How will it increase the road's business?365

How could the farm where Johannesburg have been so nearly worthless before gold was found there? How is land like that made productive? Why is there little work there aside from mining?368

NATURAL RESOURCES and Allied Industries:

In what are the chief sources of wealth in America? How do some of the trusts control our resources?360

What made Duluth great? What caused Gary to become such a great place?.....363

Why do you suppose Johannesburg could not grow to a second Chicago?...368

TRANSPORTATION:

How would you travel from New York to Havana without an airship? Suppose you were easily made seasick, how would you choose to go? Which would take more time, the land or the water route? Which would probably be the more expensive?367

HISTORY, CIVICS, ETHICS:

Tell about Maximilian; about Dewey at Manila; about the United States, and the pirate nations360

How can we say we are under moral obligations to Cuba? to Manila? to Porto Rico? to all American republics?360

What is the difference between an absolute monarchy and a responsible ministerial government? If you knew nothing of conditions in Germany would you expect the human race there to develop a ministerial government? Why?...366

Our Front Page Picture is from a recent photograph of William Howard Taft taken and copyrighted by Harris and Ewing.



PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE NEW PRESIDENT.



LET us see what the great problems are which the new Chief Executive of the United States must solve or attempt to work out.

The first great matter which arises in the mind is our relations to the people of the Caribbean and the Pacific islands.

Whether we like it or not, we have obtained rights and duties there from which we see no way of receding. We have permitted certain reforms to go forward in Cuba which cannot be left without our further care. We have taken hold of Porto Rico and must give the people there as much of what we ourselves enjoy under the Stars and Stripes as they are capable of receiving, and that is a great matter.

Our relations in the Far East must be seriously considered. Many citizens would be glad if we could shake off the Philippines and let them drift. But that would be worse than any other possible course, and we have a rather large sense of national responsibility, which says, "There are men and women there who are capable of receiving civilization, education and civic training, and they are today our wards. We must not leave them to the rapacity of contending nations and we cannot leave them to their own devices, for the moment we release our hold there we precipitate upon them a horde of interested warring nations who will devour them."

And then the nations who are affected by our occupation or assistance in these and other islands must be considered. We are not a nation of conquest but a nation of peace. We desire to benefit not only ourselves but all others wherever our flag flies. Mr. Taft and his administration will have these great questions to consider and act upon.

Next comes the thought of our army and navy. Must we have a great standing army? Must we maintain a navy to cope with the greatest in the world? Nobody can answer these questions satisfactorily to our people as a whole, but the President and his advisers will have to act in the matter, and the boys and girls of this coun-

try are interested in seeing what is to be done about these two important items.

Militarism. We claim that we are not a fighting nation, but what answer can we give those who dispute us and recall to mind what we did when we went into the Mediterranean to punish the pirate nations? Our school histories take pride in telling us that we were warlike then and that it was a virtue in us to fight. When our grandfathers took guns and went down into Mexico and balked the program of Europe to set up the Maximilian monarchy there, we were belligerent, and we take some pride in the fact. Some of us claim great virtue in our country when it helped Cuba out of dire distress and when Admiral Dewey performed that significant act in Manila Bay one Sunday morning before breakfast.

There are those among us who say that the time is at hand when we must enlarge the dictum of the preamble to our Constitution where it says the Government is formed "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and make it read "to extend the blessings of liberty to all mankind as far as we may find them ready for it or may make them so."

The Tariff. As time advances we are changing our tariff. What was necessary for this country's infant industries in the days of Jefferson, and for which he demanded such protective legislation, is no longer needed by the stalwart giants of industrialism. We cannot expect to pay American wages to Americans and compete with the Chinese, who pay Chinese wages in the Flowery Kingdom, but for our own purposes at home we need no tariff at all. We do wish to extend our trade to the ends of the earth. With our inventive genius we are able to compete with the cheap hand labor of the world wherever we find it, but in case of that cheap hand labor's coming to use machinery quite as intricate and skilful as our own, we must either maintain some duties or give up the competition. Which shall we do and how much of it? Mr. Taft is expected to answer.

The Trusts. Our people are alive to this great question and it must be faced. Grover Cleveland spoke with falling inflection on this point and was seconded by the nation at large when he said: "Illegal combinations, illegal repression of competition and illegal exploitation of the public are things which the public intends to make no longer possible." We do not wish to destroy our present great industrial and commercial systems, but we do wish them to play

fair and let others live as well themselves. We desire that this country shall be one where competition is at all times possible in every laudable undertaking. It is not so at present. But it is more so than it was five years ago. It is going to be more so still, and we look to this administration to help this reform forward. Any lack of interest in the matter will be fatal to the success of the party in the future. It must be met squarely, and honesty and open opportunity must be fostered.

These are some of the great things the President must act upon. There is a mass of smaller matters, such as the officeseeker, the boodler, the lunatic who wishes to shoot the President, the curbing of the lawless elements in society, and so on; but the great main questions are the ones our young readers will watch with intense interest.

Read the article, "Problems Confronting the New President," with sufficient attention to enable you to restate the four great questions in your own language. What is generally meant by "the near East" and "the far East"? What effect has our fair dealing in the past had upon our need of a large standing army or a large navy?

Word Study. Give roots and affixes found in confronting, president, receding, benefit, advisers, dispute, belligerent, preamble, constitution, compete, and expected. Dictionaries may be consulted where required.

Distinguish differences in meanings in confront and affront, president and resident, receding and ceding, benefit and benefactor, advisers and supervisors, preamble and preface, constitution and institution, compete and petition, expected, suspected, respected, inspected, etc.



Mr. Thompson on the Ocean



We left New York in a fog which was thick when we dropped from the pier, but thicker directly when we proceeded down the harbor. In fact, it became so dense that the good ship Slavonia was compelled to put down her

anchors and wait for the clearing of the atmosphere.



MR. THOMPSON

anchors and wait for the clearing of the atmosphere.

Not a very cheering experience when people are starting from home to be gone from one to two years, and expect to pass around the world, much of the way in vessels considerably inferior to the one we are now considering as she lies in a helpless condition, not daring to proceed because the captain cannot see more than ten rods ahead. But we console ourselves

with letters from home which were delivered at the ship and with the flowers and fruits which kind friends expressed to us to tide us over just such an occasion as this.

One of the cheering incidents of a voyage is the ship letters which a few of the passengers have. They are a package of letters dated for the different days of the voyage, and we are instructed not to open one of them before the date indicated upon the envelope. I have such a package, and I looked forward to the coming of the second day out, even though "out" did not mean much in this instance, for I wished heartily to read No. 1.

We have had no bad weather thus far. There is an advantage in crossing the Atlantic towards the Mediterranean, for the sea lanes followed on this route are through pleasant waters and one does not need a blanket much of the time. If we were going to Scotland now, we should be piling rugs upon each other, the heavier the rugs the greater the obligation, but without the hope of keeping each other from becoming very chilly. The icy brine of the northern lanes and the presence of icebergs and fogs near where the vessels pass to the east of Newfoundland, make it imperative that one carry a full line of the heaviest clothing. But this trip from New York to Naples is generally warm, and the use of the rug is slight among men of good physique.

Birds.—When we were three days out we had a surprising visit from a flock of little greenish birds of great beauty. They were so unac-

customed to fear and so pleased with a chance to rest and get food that they let the passengers catch them in their hands. They stayed with us during about a hundred miles of the trip and then suddenly took their departure, and we are in doubt whether they are hardy and strong enough to keep awing until they can get another opportunity to rest and refresh themselves on some other vessel; for there is no land within hundreds of miles of the ocean point where we parted company.

A Storm.—A very dramatic storm entertained us on Wednesday evening. We approached a heavy bank of clouds which seemed to be piled up for show against the eastern sky, and the light of the setting sun shot beautiful colors against them, making a sight which drew the enthusiastic admiration of all on deck. After the sun went down the night seemed to thicken almost instantly and the weather became heavy and gloomy. When it was completely dark and not a star was visible we began to see flashes of lightning and hear heavy thunder in the distance. As it was to be our first storm of the voyage, many were apprehensive that it might prove a dangerous one. But Mr. Vermillion, a little red-headed gentleman who made great pretensions to knowing all about everything, although he had never crossed the Atlantic before in his life, soon circulated the information that these summer storms in the low latitudes of the Atlantic are never more than fifteen miles in diameter, and we should soon run through this one.

We called him Mr. Vermillion because that was not his name, but his description. He had made friends with an officer of the ship the first day, and got information from him which he went about among us peddling with considerable ostentation. We soon came to think that what he said about the sea was reliable, but what he said about other things might well be taken with some salt.

In less time than it takes me to write this the black clouds had engulfed us and the night was tempestuous and wet. Rain was coming down in torrents, lightning was shooting about us in all directions without seeming to be able to locate the ship, and now and then it seemed as if the lid of the sky had been removed and all the works of Jove made themselves manifest in one grand and continuous roar of anger. The sea was lashed into fury, and the white tops of the waves smote the vessel or rushed madly by as if the swallowing of a ship would be a very small matter to them. Some of the brave passengers went to bed, trusting the captain and his officers and crew to bring us through alive. But most of us wished to stay up and manifest at least a little interest in the fate of the ship. The vessel was drenched in all the places where the storm could get at her, and in the places which the contractors had evidently planned as

dry sheltered spot a flood of water showed how little they had calculated on the sort of weather we were experiencing.

When we were thoroughly convinced that the storm was an equinoctial and would not let up for a week, the rain ceased, the din of thunder was hushed, and the waves forgot their wrath as if rebuked by one in authority, and we came out into the starlight with a crescent of a moon looking down so bewitchingly that we believed we had awakened from a rude dream. Consulting our watches we found we had been but forty-one minutes getting through that terrible storm, and the twinkling stars and the slender moon seemed to be looking at each other with an unusual light in their eyes, as if the whole were planned for us as a great joke on those who had never sailed those waters before.

Flying Fish.—Flying fish are a great attraction. They come out of the water ahead of the ship and sail away through the air, sometimes rising to a good height, but usually missing the tops of the waves and passing on with stiffened wings until brought by the force of gravity to dip again into the water. The best place to watch for them is at the prow of the ship. We went out to the bow across a bridge running from our deck over the place where the trunks and freight were handled, and there in front of the great anchors we rested and enjoyed the charms of the sea.

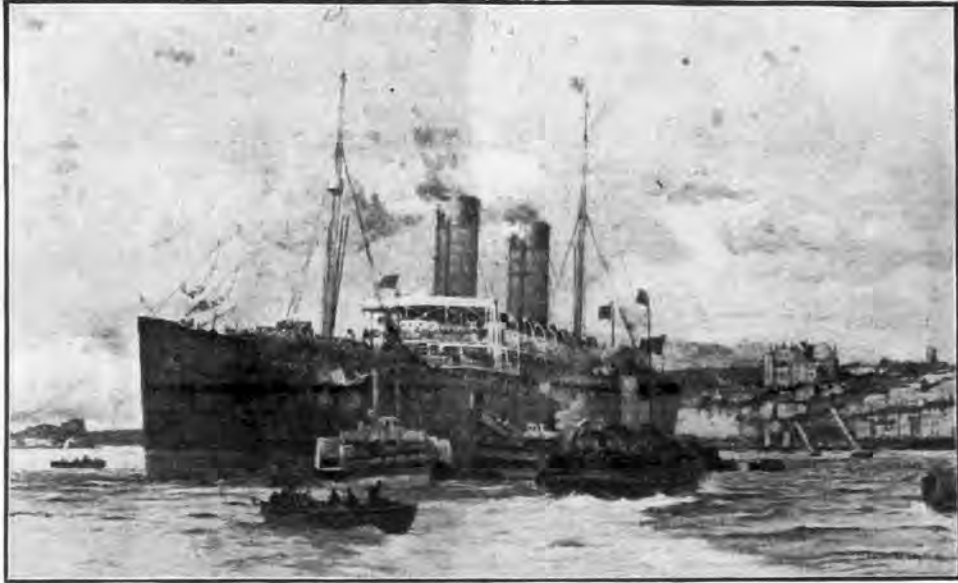
The anchors of a ship are not anchors at all, according to the common notion of what an anchor ought to be. The new-fangled anchors are not anchor-shaped, but are jointed mud-hooks which look very unpoetical, but are much better to get a grip with than the regulation anchor of the old picture books.

Hanging at the prow of the ship in a place where one cannot fall, but where the view from directly above the plowing of the stern is to be seen, we feel the stiff salt breeze which the progress of the ship is responsible for. In a dead calm she makes her own breeze by running so fast that the still air seems to be blowing with great force. The water is forced aside and thrown up with rapidity that there is first a clear space of forcibly compacted water, and then a leap of spray and solid water high to the right and left of the steel prow which is being forced forward by the great throbbing engines well back in the ship and far below the water line. We feel the stroke of those engines at every revolution, and when the water is rough enough to let the wheels come partly out of water the engines race and the throbbing seems as if about to tear the machinery out of the vessel. The wheels turn so much more easily when partly out of water, or near the surface where the water is not so heavy, that they speed up at a great rate at times.

Porpoises.—The jolliest fish I know is the porpoise. He is related to the dolphin, and is very

speedy. It is nothing for him to come from behind the vessel when she is making her top speed, swim easily and gracefully along up to her, pop frequently out of water so as to get a good view of all her parts, pass entirely under her, come up on the other side, gratify his curiosity in every possible manner except by jumping on deck, and then slide away ahead of her and out of sight in a very short time. He is usually about the size of a large man, but more graceful in outline, and apparently much more good-natured. We cannot observe that the porpoise cares for anything we have to offer him.

racehorse close behind the flying fish, and when the latter rose out of the water the porpoise went down. So rapid was the chase that the porpoise came up on the other side of the ship just as the flying fish was dropping towards the waves. He caught sight of his prey and rose out of the water so as to take the flying fish "on the fly" and devour him without seeming to be affected in the least by the exercise. I suspect that is something like Mr. Vermillion's stories, but I am not sure, for the appearance of the porpoise and the graceful and limited flight of the flying fish seem to indicate that the thing



AN ATLANTIC OCEAN LINER

These have eaten nothing that we could see, and they simply call upon us occasionally out of pure sociability.

A story is going the rounds of a ship that a flying fish was trying to get away from a porpoise, but closely pressed. The fish came directly towards the ship and with a mighty effort rose high enough to pass completely over the upper deck, just abaft the main mast. Whether the flying fish expected to make the porpoise break his neck against the steel side of the vessel or not is not known; but he came like a

could be possible.

But now we approach the Azores, and the steward is here with a large jug to receive this letter. I have dropped the coins necessary for postage, and a tip to the fishermen who pick this up, and now I close my letter abruptly so as to get it sealed in the jug in time to heave it over in sight of the poor fishermen, who are very glad to make a little pocket money out of picking up bottles and jugs and mailing the letters, which must find their way to the United States by way of Portugal.

* * * *

Economy Is Wealth. The great fortune of Rockefeller was made largely by economical methods of refining oil, by cheap transportation by pipe lines and by a long list of by-products, utilizing what before was thrown away as waste matter. So the fortune of Carnegie was made very largely by improved labor-saving machinery, which reduced the cost of making iron to a

wonderful degree. To show to what extent economy is practiced by the "steel kings," it was found recently that a steamship carried 13,250 tons of ore from Duluth to the new town of Gary and that a piece of coal no larger than a hazel nut transported a ton of that freight one mile. This is undoubtedly the world's best record in the cost of transportation.

KAISER ASKED TO ABDICATE.

The impulsive German monarch was assailed last Friday by Maximilian Harden in an article in *Die Zukunft* asking that he either cease stirring up international trouble or abdicate the German throne. "His grandfather contemplated abdication in a less serious crisis," says Harden, "and one that was not brought about by his own faults." "The emperor must not be blind to the fact that his fellow countrymen are now



EMPEROR WILLIAM

against both him and his chancellor. Neither Chancellor von Bülow nor his successor can hereafter retain office without a pledge from the emperor that he will limit his personal share in the government.'

This attack is the result of the publication of an interview which was written up as if given by a retired English statesman and which was resented by Germany and other European powers. It was written and presented to the chancellor for his opinion. He did not take pains to read it but passed it on to his clerks, who let it go out without comment and perhaps without perusal. It is claimed that the Kaiser had made the plans for the English campaign in the South African war. It touched Ireland in a tender spot, for any imputation that General Bobs took instructions made in Germany was too much.

Harden has been imprisoned before this for speaking against the Kaiser. He does not hire an editor to be responsible for what appears in his paper, but went to jail for six months when last arrested. But it is thought at this writing

that he will not be brought to trial, as there are so many others committing the same offense, some 5,000 denunciatory articles appearing in various papers in Germany.

Emperor William was at the time at Vienna paying a short visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. On his arrival there the populace turned out in great numbers in honor of what they consider a special act of approval of Austria's position on the near eastern question.

Afraid in the Dark. Sofia, Bulgaria, November 7.—Czar Ferdinand, now that the first elation over his successful coup has passed, is becoming a prey to the terrors of assassination.

He has information of a plot against his life by disloyal Turkish subjects. His bedroom, which is guarded more elaborately than any prison, is a perfect armory of weapons and devices intended to frustrate his enemies should they gain entrance to the apartment.

He examines three loaded revolvers before retiring, and sometimes tests them by firing shots into the air. Then he reloads them. He is a most courageous man in daylight, but darkness seems to have peculiar terrors for him.

He has organized a personal secret police consisting of 430 men and 50 women, who devote all their time hunting for possible conspirators.

Ferdinand has ordered an imperial diadem, patterned after the Russian Czar's, but advisers have dissuaded him from being crowned until he is more firmly settled in his new position.

The Pope of the Eastern Church.

There is yet another ruler in the Near East of whom probably not one American in ten thousand has ever heard. Though he is the sovereign of no one of the Balkan states, it is he who actuates the policy of them all. I refer to the Very Amiable and Dignified Orthodox Patriarch of the East, His Holiness Joachim III. He is one of the least-known and most interesting personalities of our time. He exercises more actual power than all the Balkan rulers rolled into one. He is the highest constituted authority of the Orthodox Greek church, and stands in much the same relation to its 98,000,000 communicants that Pius X does to the Church of Rome, but with this one vital exception—that his power is temporal as well as spiritual. His spiritual sway is acknowledged by the members of the Orthodox faith from Egypt to Russia; his temporal power is little short of absolute in all the Orthodox communities of the Ottoman Empire. He is received as an equal by the Sultan, and as a superior by the rulers of those nations whose state religion is that of the Orthodox church.

Joachim III. is now well past the age of three-score and ten. As is the custom among the Greek clergy, he wears his beard long, and his flowing hair is gathered in a knot on the top of his head. He lives in great state at the Ecumen-

jeal Palace of Phanar, on the Golden Horn, the imposing front gates of which have never been opened since that bloody day, now close on a century ago, when a former patriarch was hanged between them by a fanatical Turkish mob. When he goes into Constantinople he is conveyed in a golden barge of forty oars, and his official audiences are ceremonies of great state.—From "The Men Who Count in the Balkans," by E. Alexander Powell, in the American Review of Reviews for November.

Treaty Violation. The lawless act of Austria-Hungary in tearing up a treaty without seeming to consider the gravity of the act is still agitating Europe. Crete declared for union with Greece; the Prince of Montenegro declared that in consequence of what had happened the treaty of Berlin could no longer be held to be binding on his state. It was rumored that the Albanians had declared their independence of Turkey and that Russia would demand the opening of the Dardanelles to her ships of war. Serbia was peculiarly strained because Bosnia was annexed and Bosnia is very largely Servian in population. Austria has resisted pressure for reforms in Macedonia and elsewhere on the ground that the treaty of Berlin would be endangered, but when her own interests would be served she shamelessly disregarded the treaty and broke a solemn secret agreement by which she bound herself in 1878 that her occupancy of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be only provisional and should never interfere with the sovereignty of Turkey. This brought forth the sharp inquiry from Japan which startled European politics, and a strong address by Sir Edward Grey voiced the sentiment of England, that if such action passed without question the sanctity of international agreements would be altogether destroyed. The official statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and by Lord Fitzmaurice in the House of Lords last week to the effect that the influence of Great Britain is being exerted to secure a peaceful settlement on the basis of respect for treaties, sympathy with Turkey and regard for the Christian populations met with the hearty support not only of the ministerialists in England but also of the opposition.

Railroad Farmers. Have you never thought as you rode through the country on the trains and saw the vacant land by the right of way on each side of the tracks, What a pity it is that this land could not be cultivated! How many thousands of acres of rich, fertile lands are thus wasted! We are glad to note that the Detroit and Mackinaw railway has undertaken to cultivate its right of way for two hundred miles. The plan is to raise diversified crops, which will not only be profitable but will advertise the capabilities of the country. Another great advantage would be the prevention of fires.

SUFFRAGIST BLAMES WOMEN.

"One of the greatest obstacles to woman's suffrage we have in this country today is our great body of idle women. The industries that occupied their grandmothers do not occupy their granddaughters, and this has taken from these women the opportunity of being producers of wealth." Thus spoke Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in the cause of the ballot.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Chicago is to see this year the greatest woman's suffrage campaign in the history of the city, if the plans at this meeting are carried out. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association, announced the following plans for the year, and issued a general appeal for aid in the work:

To establish—at once—a downtown suffrage headquarters.

To cover the city with suffrage posters, designed by local artists.

To secure a petition of 1,000,000 names—200,000 in Chicago—to be forwarded to Washington on Susan B. Anthony's birthday, demanding of Congress a sixteenth amendment, giving the franchise to women.

To get a thousand Chicago women who will pledge themselves to hold parlor suffrage meetings in their homes at frequent intervals.

The posters with which the city is to be placarded are yellow, with black letters, and bear the words:

"Women vote for President and for all other offices in all elections on the same terms as men in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Why

✠ EDITORIAL ✠

Professor Lannelongue, of the University of Paris, claims to have discovered a serum which is the most efficacious remedy ever used against tuberculosis.

Nebraska Military Academy, near Lincoln, Nebraska, was burned, with a loss of about \$100,000, on which insurance was had to the amount of \$20,000.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon visited Porto Rico last summer and made arrangements for the purchase of the church lands in about the same satisfactory manner employed in the Philippines.

Mr. John Vance Cheney, librarian of Newberry Library in Chicago, has resigned after fourteen years' service. He succeeded Dr. William F. Poole in 1895.

By command of the King a new edition of the "Letter of Queen Victoria" will be issued at a low price to bring it within the reach of all his Majesty's subjects. The former price was 63s, but the popular edition will go upon the market at 6s. Three volumes, over 1,500 pp., with 16 illustrations.

India, baked by drought till another famine was imminent, has received rains so heavy that lakes and rivers have burst their banks. A great area in Hyderabad and Deccan was flooded, and 10,000 persons drowned. One village is entirely lost under a deposit of black mud.

Playgrounds in London will receive about \$175,000 by the will of Reginald Clifford Poulter, who gives the charity organizations the bulk of his estate for the purchase and maintenance of open spaces in and near London to be free to the

Dr. Charles William Eliot resigns the presidency of Harvard University, at the age of seventy-five, after about forty years of service there. His services to education generally have been beyond estimate. His development of the elective system in American universities is an achievement of vast importance. He made a long and strenuous battle for it, believing that it promotes concentration and individuality, equipping each student to make the largest contribution to the betterment of the race and combining practical with theoretical culture. President Hadley, of Yale, says the effect of Eliot's work "cannot be properly measured for many years to come."

France mourns the death of the last of the "second empire" dramatists, among whom were Dumas, Labiche, Scribe and Halevy. They excelled in graphic stage pictures rather than modern dramatic art as it is understood in Paris. He was writing his seventy-seventh play when he died at the age of seventy-seven years.

And now it seems the German people desire Prince Bülow to remain in office, fearing that an untried man in the present emergency may complicate matters still more. Many believe that the nation has come to a point where choice must be made between disguised absolutism and responsible ministerial government. We shall watch the debate in the Reichstag this week with much interest.

The Thanksgiving play by Mrs. Rollins will be reprinted and kept in stock. We expect to accumulate suitable entertainments for schools and do what we can to assist in forming libraries, securing excellent reading matter of various sorts and keep the schools in touch with the things of life. The great money-raising school play, "The Glug Family," which was produced in one thousand schools the first year, may be ordered from us now. It is the best selling play ever written for schools.

Death of Hymn Writer. Ask your grandmother to repeat for you the verses entitled "Little Drops of Water," and you may be surprised to find that almost every elderly person whose childhood was passed in this country knows at least one stanza. The author, Mrs. Julia Fletcher Carney, who also wrote "Deal Gently" and other favorite poems, died at Galesburg, Illinois, on the first of this month, aged eighty-five years. "Little Drops of Water" was written in Boston in 1845.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.

So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue,
Far in sin to stay.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help to make earth happy
Like the heaven above.



Zig-Zag Journeys Around the World.

Edison in Retirement. Let us go today for a few minutes' flight with our splendid airship over some of the great wealth producing things in the world. Possibly the greatest factor in producing wealth in America is our inventive genius. Mr. Edison is the type of this activity with us. Perhaps no more instructive thing can be said of him than to quote what he has just said to another visitor before we arrive. A writer for the American Magazine had heard that Mr. Thomas A. Edison is about to retire, and so he asks him about it.

"I retire!" exclaims the inventor, "Why, I've retired, and I'm having the best time of my life." He has retired from money-making, the thing he has been trying to get away from. Now he is free and is having the best time imaginable.

"Money has got me into all the trouble I've ever had. If you want lies and entanglements and trouble, just go in for money-making. If you want to meet rascals and have friends turn out bad, get into business. No, I don't like the crowd or the game. I don't see how any man can go in for money-making as a real business in life. It would kill me. I don't need much of anything personally, but I've had to have a lot of money for my work. It's come, somehow, and now I've got all I need, and all I want—and I've retired."

"And you're having a good time?"

"Yes. I'm trying some chemical experiments. For years I've been making notes—I've got a lot of books up there filled with suggestions which I've been planning to work out as soon as I could get the time. Now, I'm going at them—not to make money—but just to find out things. I'm going to put a lot of things together and take 'em apart and see what the result is. That's the greatest sport in the world."

Leaving West Orange and the philosophic inventor with his wheels, wires and batteries, we take our flight directly to the south, passing over the Jersey coast and out where the broad Atlantic glistens in the autumnal sunshine. Here a vessel with canvas set is making headway with favor-

ing tide and wind, bringing from Cuba some of the tropical fruits, which are such a luxury in our markets, and yet with increasing facilities for shipment are becoming more and more common and at greatly reduced prices, so that those whose means are slender may enjoy the products of the fields and gardens of distant islands.

Veering rather sharply to the westward we follow the Gulf stream, or rather make headway against its course, and that of the wind too. Passing to the largest island in the West Indies, we get a fine view of the fields and forests of the "gem of the Antilles," where we are to rest and converse with the people. Their election comes off tomorrow. They will choose on Saturday, November 15, officers to take the place of the present "government of intervention," which will expire January 28, 1909.

Havana. We are surprised to find so many people in the streets of Havana who have just come over from the United States. They have invested money here and are happy in this most marvelous climate, which they claim is all but perfect.

"What officers are to be chosen tomorrow?" we ask of the man who sees in us reminders of his own home and wishes to talk.

"Oh, we get a pretty full line of officers at this election, for it is to be a great step in the independence of Cuba. A president, a vice president, senators, and representatives in the lower house of our congress, and some local and minor officers."

"The troops of the United States will be withdrawn three days before the date agreed upon in order to let the event take place on the birthday of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot. The candidates for president are Gen. Mario Menocal and Dr. Rafael Montoro, both veterans of the Revolution, with large followings on account of their signal efficiency in the field."

"Can you tell us, for our Chronicle readers, something about ex-President Palma, who died this week?"

"Tomas Estrada Palma, the first president of free Cuba, died last Wednesday night of pneu-

monia. He was the son of a wealthy Cuban, who sent him to Seville, Spain, for his education. On his return to the island he saw the struggles of the people for liberty and laid aside his law preparation to devote himself to the good of Cuba. When Cespedes raised the standard of armed revolt against Spain in 1868, Palma freed his slaves, raised what he could from his estates and took the field with the army of liberation. Palma was captured by the Spaniards and thrown into Morro, the state castle prison here at Havana. Spurning all bribes, he was sent to Spain and imprisoned for a year in the castle of Fleuras. With the surrender of the Cuban insurgents he was liberated. He taught Spanish in New York for a time, and when the island was made free by the Americans he was elected the first president of the new republic."

Leaving Cuba, the future garden spot of the United States, perhaps, where many fortunes are to be made in tilling its rich soil under the advantages of its wondrous climate, we seek another rich spot of earth, where gold is found in amazing quantities. It is South Africa. But to reach there we direct our course to the southeast from Havana, seeing nearly the whole length of the great island, passing over Haiti and Porto Rico. We swerve to the south and pass Trinidad island, and the mouths of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. Although we are one hundred miles out at sea off the mouth of the Amazon we see clearly marked in the Atlantic ocean the muddy water of the stream which has not yet mixed with the brine.

Crossing the Atlantic, so as to leave Cape St. Roque on our right, we cut over the southern part of Africa and drop down among the hills of the South African Republic at the principal African city of the southern hemisphere.

Johannesberg. King Midas, with his wonderful golden touch, must have traversed the country round about Johannesberg; for no other country of the globe contains so much gold. Over \$900,000,000 worth of gold has been sent out from the country, and it is supposed to contain from two to three billions of the precious metal still. Many of its houses are built over gold mines; and its streets have been so honey-combed in the search for gold that they have had to be filled in to prevent their caving down.

The people see vast quantities of gold leaving their country this year going to England and the European powers, and many of them are not receiving living wages. They are surrounded by wealth in both gold and diamonds and they themselves are too poor to enjoy it. The city

was founded by miners in 1886. It depends on its mines for its wealth. The site of the city was once a 2,000-acre farm and sold for a team of broken-down oxen. This reminds us that the ground where New York now stands was once sold for a half-peck of glass beads and brass buttons; the site of Melbourne was bought for a pair of old blankets, and what is now the heart of Chicago was once offered for a pair of cowhide boots. The land is now taxed \$250,000 a year and annually sends out more than \$100,000,000 worth of gold.

In its early days it was a wilderness covered with tall grass for a few months during the year and a bleak and burned desert during the remainder. It was then in its beginning as a mining camp and could boast of nothing better than canvas tents, mud huts and ox wagons. Now we find a city of steel, stone and wood, having many five and six story buildings. It is a magnificent achievement, considering its location in the wilds of Africa. It is in the heart of the country, midway between the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and about one mile above the sea.

The population is not large, only about 150,000 in all, including about 60,000 blacks. The lines between the blacks and whites are very close, all the hard work being done by the Kaffirs. They have their own churches and schools, and are not permitted to ride in the same cars with the whites, but have trailers attached to the cars used by the white men. They are obliged to walk on the outer edge of the roadway or use the middle of the streets.

There are many unemployed white men in Johannesberg. Many of them are skilled mechanics who came here during the Boer War. At that time the country had so much money and so many people a great future was predicted for it. People said: "This will certainly be a second Chicago." But time has proved their hopes were vain. There are more workers than work in the country. There is very little doing outside the mines. All the mining is done by the Kaffirs, who receive one dollar a day for their labor. Many white people would be glad to do this, but social laws prohibit the white man's doing such menial work. This fact, combined with the fact of so little real work to do, causes great suffering in a country which contains the greatest amount of gold known to the world.

Truly riches do not bring happiness either to the individuals who possess them or to the communities where the greatest natural wealth abounds.



Thanksgiving at Farmer Martin's

By Joan B. Rollins.

Copyright 1908 by Little Chronicle Co.



Characters: Norah, the maid; John Martin, the elder son; Thomas Martin, the younger; Mary and Martha Martin and baby. Any number of Indian braves and maids.

Scene: Kitchen at Farmer Martin's.

Enter Norah carrying a tin pan, deep dish and paring knife. Placing them upon the table she goes to the door and calls:

Norah: John! John Martin! What do be kapin' ye wid the pumpkin?

Enter John hurriedly carrying a pumpkin.

Norah: Faith, an' it's toime ye ware here! Oi culd rig a ship an' sind her till the lakes o' Killarney be the toime ye culd go acrost the road an' plant yer feet in the hoose agin. It's spinin' them pesky tops ye've been doin' agin! Oi knows, fer Oi nearly shmashed the windah-lights out wid me face, a pokin' me two eyes there to look afther ye.

Be aisy there, ye omlock crayther! (Makes a "pass" at John as he slams the pumpkin down upon the table.) There'll be small need o' cookin' that angish bit o' cow's feed if ye mashes it oop loike a mess o' stir-about.

John: Aw! you're the best cook in America, but always scolding. I didn't hurt it any. Go ahead and cut it up for pies. I'll get some apples now for mince-meat.

(Exit John.)

Norah: Queer ways them Amirakins has o' givin' thanks! Insted o' fastin' an' prayin' they do be shtuffin their shtumucks wid all the thrash they kin lay their fingers to. An' no thoughts o' me do the misthress have, for she be gaddin' about loike a woild toorkey hin.

Norah is bending over table cutting the pumpkin into rings. Enter Thomas, carrying lighted Jack-o'-lantern before him.

Thomas: Who! Who! Who! (rushes upon Norah who throws up her arms and gives a terrific scream).

Thomas: Norah! do you scare like that? See! it's only a pumpkin hollowed out; eyes, nose and mouth cut into it and a light inside.

Norah: Ye crazy buy ye! (Continues cutting.) What nixt will ye be doin' wid thim things, Oi'd like to know? Wan minute it's poies an' the nixt it's scare-crows.

Thomas: Of course! and the scare-crow is all right. In early Colonial days two little girls were left alone while their parents went to town. When it grew dark the parents were still away and the children were horrified to see a redskin peeping at 'em from behind some bushes. The children slipped into the house, lit a Jack-o'-lantern and rushed out upon him. The Indian was so frightened he dropped his gun and ran for dear life. Only for that he would surely have killed them.

Norah (with mouth agape): Ye don't say! Nary a wan o' thim things have we in the ould country. We don't be nadin' thim, annyways, for the cows wouldn't eat the loikes o' such thrash, an' we've nuthin' to be aferd of 'ceptin' shnakes, an' the good St. Pathrick druv thim craythers out long years before.

Enter John with pan of apples, followed by his sister Mary wearing long dish apron.

John (setting apples upon one end of kitchen table): There, Mary, cut up a lot of 'em. We want plenty of mince pies.

Mary sits down and pares apples. Thomas seats himself on the floor in one corner of the room, takes a book out of his pocket and reads by the light of the lantern.

Enter Martha with a baby (doll) in her arms. Goes up to the table and watches Norah pare a pumpkin ring.

Martha: What's that for, Norah? Pumpkin pie?

Norah: The loikes o' ye now! What do ye be askin' fer if ye knows? Go 'long an' sit down an' kape the babby shtill. The kitchen be no place fer a nursery, annyways.

Martha looks reproachfully at Norah, and seating herself in a low rocker gently rocks the baby.

Some one sitting at piano at one side of room—hidden from view by some little bit of scenery, if possible—plays:

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast," etc.,

accompanied by several voices singing softly in distance. At the close of the first stanza the air is continued softly on piano while John recites.

John (in dramatic attitude addresses Norah): Norah, does not the sublimity of that song fill your heart with reverence for the Pilgrims? Never do I hear it but I see struggling to our bleak northern shores the sea-battered Mayflower and the anxious faces of her brave passengers. Home and native land they had left far behind that they might have the freedom to worship God in their own way. They expected to land in a country mild in climate and luxurious in vegetation, but instead were driven upon New England's rocky coast in the midst of a December storm. There, in the snow and ice, they hewed from the forest kings their little cabins and settled down for a winter famous in history for its suffering from cold and hunger. In every cabin could be seen an anxious parent bending over a beloved child, or a son or daughter ministering to suffering parent, unable to stay the hand of death, or, in many cases, to alleviate the pangs of hunger.

Norah (with face expressive of deepest sympathy): Faith, buy, Oi kin will belave those ware sufferin' toimes, all right! Ould Ireland, too, have passed through terrible famines.

John: When the warm spring came with its re-enforcement of colonists and provisions, they took heart, cut down trees and tilled the soil and were better prepared to meet the next winter. By the grace of God they prospered, and at the end of another season they reaped a bountiful harvest. Because of their prosperity a day was set apart for a Thanksgiving Day. It was observed with feasting and prayer, or prayers first, and some length at that, then the feasting afterward.

(During this recital all the others should look at John and appear intensely interested.)

Norah: Oi see! It is much the same as our Mickelmas Day at home. It's the twinty-ninth day o' Siptimber, an' we houlds fairs an' the loike.

Enter six, or a dozen or more pupils dressed as Indian braves and maidens. Brown calico with fringed trimmings serves nicely for suits. Elaborate as much as possible with paint, feathers, heads, etc., especially for one brave and one maiden. They enter with a war whoop, carrying bows and arrows and tomahawks, and the occupants of the kitchen run screaming to one side of the room.

One Brave: Morning, English! Heap much eat. We eat, too.

John (stepping forward): Welcome, Indians! Stay, eat all you wish!

Indians run about peering into dishes.

One Brave (going up to the baby and pointing an arrow at it): Pale face! Ugh! No much good!

All the Indians run and look at it and laugh derisively.

Norah (staring wildly and with an amused expression at the mock Indians): Be the blissid saints! what be ye all up to? Ye be a foine lot o' shpalpeens to be dhressin' loike a lot o' woild Injuns an' scarin' the wits out o' dacint people. Little dinners ye'll anny o' ye be havin' if it's me ye thinks'll be gittin' it. (Takes off her apron.) Positively Oi culd shtand shnakes an' hop-thoads better'n the uncanny thricks o' ye! Ye may shrame till ye raises the shpirits o' Molly Brannigan, an' be the same token, ye may make the poies, too.

Brave Chief: There, Nora, don't lose your temper with us. Didn't you ever read how Chief Samoset came with a hundred braves to the first Thanksgiving feast? We thought we'd add a little proper spirit to the occasion by dressing up like this and making you a visit just as the Indians did the Pilgrims.

Norah: Manny thanks to ye, but Oi kin manage very well intoirely widout anny o' that kind o' coaxin's.

John: All right, Norah, dear. We'll go and leave you in peace. But I'll tell you what we'll do first. This little Indian maid is Miss Red Wing. (Red Wing courtsies, and all bow deeply before her.) If you would care to hear us, we will sing for you that popular air, "Red Wing."

Norah (seating herself with a satisfied smile): Johnny, ashore, ye sure knows me wakeness! It's happier'n anny millionaire Oi'd be culd Oi do nuthin' but listen to music o' anny kind, from a chune on paper an' comb to a mehogany peanny.

All sing "Red Wing." Norah gathers up her dishes and pumpkin, Thomas his lantern, Mary her apples and Martha the baby and all pass out sideways to the rhythm of the music during the closing of the song. Aim to have all out of room as the last note dies away.



The Tank Elevator Letters.

The best letter we have received on getting grain into the modern tank elevator is that of Wm. Vaughan Lawson, 171 Gold street, Grand Rapids, Mich., which we published last week. To him the dollar has been mailed. Special mention must be made of the writing of Leonard Krebs, Grier Moore Shotwell, Harold Hipple, Arnold Swanson, Miss L. Szumilowska, and LaVerne Gillett. We place them on the Merit List of the World's Chronicle League. And on the Honor Roll we place the names of Frank Russell, Beatrice Snell, Edward Buxton, Theodore Kuehn, and Mabel V. Larson. Others sent in drawings which were not asked for, and still others sent in work not perfect in language. Some of the drawings were excellent, and some of the materials supplied in defective language had considerable merit.

We urge our young friends to try again when-

ever opportunity is afforded, and by careful reading of requirements and close attention get an article of merit into our hands for consideration. One letter describes the unloading of cars: "The car is pushed under a shed and a man takes a scraper into the car. A rope is attached to the scraper and to a drum inside the elevator where a clutch throws it into gear or out. The rope draws the scraper to the car door and the man at the lever on the clutch throws it out of gear to let him draw the scraper back for the next scraping.

Odd Elevator.—Theodore Kuehn says that in Milwaukee they have a pulley attached to bars protruding from a high door. The shafts are taken off the wagon which has the grain on and the wagon and load go up together to the top of the elevator where it is dumped in. He says: "the wagon goes very fast, and not so slow as one would think."

Entertainments: To Raise Money With The Least Effort

SO MANY schools are using THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE as a text-book or as supplementary reading that we have been under the necessity of advising many as to how money may be raised. Here are three plans: 1. Ask your Board of Education to pay for the copies you need. It will pay the city in the long run, for it will decrease taxes enough in the next five years to pay for itself. It fosters good citizenship in the young, and the young furnish the criminal class with recruits. The more readers you have for the paper today the fewer prosecutions you will bear the expense of five and more years from now.

2. Have pupils form a club, elect a secretary and treasurer, and pay dues large enough to cover two cents a week for each copy needed.

3. Give a box social. Let the young people have a social good time either in the school or at some home, instructing the girls to bring luncheon for two in a neat box. The boxes are wrapped so no one can tell who prepared them, and they are sold at auction to the highest bidder, the differences in appearance of packages leading to high bidding for some. The gentleman purchasing a box has the privilege of enjoying the luncheon with the lady who prepared it. It brings in enough money to make things go for a long time. An ice cream party in the schoolroom makes profit enough to pay for the paper for a year. Buy the cream at wholesale and sell five and ten-cent dishes. If you do not care for these, a candy pull is the liveliest sort of money raiser. Get the baker, or some one skilled in cooking, to take charge of the candy, conduct the business in a systematic manner, and you will be greatly surprised at the net profit.

4. To raise a large sum of money, so as to have a fine addition to your library or school apparatus, you should give the play, "The Glug Family." It was given in one thousand schools the first year of its

publication, and is one of the best selling school plays ever written. The reason it sells so well everywhere is that it saves time and gets a large audience. It may be given with but two or three general rehearsals. The single parts and the dialogue may be rehearsed privately, so your school is not broken up with rehearsing several weeks before the entertainment. You may bring on from twelve to a hundred participants. Several teachers may divide the work of preparation, and where a school has several departments, each teacher may take a small part of the preparation into her hands, and the whole may be put together afterwards with very little trouble.

The play does good for the school by rebuking the worst family in the district. It is drawn largely from life and the jokes and blunders which make the piece go so well are taken from Chicago experiences. The high-sounding lady whose little boy suffered a trifling loss in his apparel was recommended to see the Committee on Repairs, perhaps they might mend his trousers. The people who make trouble in a silly way in a community where a good school exists, get their rebuke in such a way that they do not know that they are shot at, but they are not inclined to continue the ridiculous things they have been guilty of up to the time they see the play. Send twenty-five cents to this office for a copy of the play and see for yourself, or send one dollar for six copies. You can give the play with six copies by cutting some of them apart for the players. If you choose, you may order from us twelve copies of the play and two copies of the sheet music, for \$2.25, and pay for them out of the receipts of the entertainment. Begin at home and make this year a great one for your school in the amount of money raised and the materials bought. Order at the same time copies enough of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE to equip the school and pay for them after the entertainment. Write today.

SCHOOL CLUB RATES on THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE. Our Special Rates to School Clubs of ten or more, for five or more weeks at two cents a copy, to continue. Write for full particulars and supply of free sample copies for starting club. World's Chronicle, Chicago.



Frank's Football Time

BY JOHN WILBERFORCE SCOTT.



Frank Rayeroft was a genius at football. He played on the school team and coached the team of another school. His father was an old timer at the game as it used to be played, and took great pride in Frank's ability. He watched the growth of the boy's muscles and heard stories of the game with great satisfaction.

"He's coming! He'll be a great player when he gets a little more weight and a longer reach. We'll all be proud of him yet."



Such were the exclamations of the father; but they did not mean that everyone in the family was not proud of Frank already.

Hard times came to the Rayeroft family. Mrs. Rayeroft's health was failing—something the matter with her heart. There had been practically no warning, but Frank's older sister had seen something coming, and noted mother's look of pain and her lack of enthusiasm over the ordinary affairs of the family which had given her so much pleasure in the past. Inquiry brought out the fact that she was in pain continually and was not at all sure of the cause.

At about the time of this disheartening discovery Mr. Rayeroft suffered reverses. Collections were slow and he had become tied up in land venture which depended on rapid sales to make the fortune which seemed within the grasp of the men associated with him, and the sales could not be made owing to a little stringency in the money market. Down went the whole fabric of their hopes and everything was cleaned up. An honorable accounting of the whole business revealed that there would be nothing left if the debts were paid in full, and there was no question as to anyone's consenting to covering up anything.

The Rayerofts took a humbler home and Mr. Rayeroft had to seek employment. He found something for awhile; but it did not yield enough to keep the family going and give Mrs. Rayeroft the rest she ought to take in a climate where the coming winter might not work against her chances for recovery. In fact, it was thought that Frank might have to leave school before finishing the grammar course and begin earning something to maintain at least his share of the living expenses.

"You'll be there this afternoon, Frank!" shouted one of the team as he reminded the coach of his promise to put the Lincoln team through another course of lessons which he had originated.

"Yes, I'll be on time!" But the words had hardly the right ring in them, and Will Sawyer stopped to inquire.

"What's the matter, Frank? You sound as if you had lost interest in the sport."

"No; I have not lost interest; but I am in trouble. You know my father has had a hard time in business and we have had to come over here to live. Things are worse than I thought, and I may have to hunt a job before the week is out."

"Now, you look ahere! We don't propose to let you off on this coaching work, and I'll go right over now to Flunky Brown and see if our school can't get together a little of the wherewithal and make it an object to you to coach us for hire. You can stay right in school and take care of us."

Flunky looked at it a little differently. There was no doubt of Frank's value to the team, and they could not let him leave them at the present time. But football does not last the year round, and they could find nothing for Frank after the snow of Thanksgiving had put the game out of commission. With some misgivings as to what could be done afterwards, it was found that their school could give Frank \$2.50 per week to coach the team, and two teams of smaller boys were soon found who brought the pay up to \$4.50, and that was all Frank would be worth in any store or shop in town. It would last but a short time, and then Frank would have to look elsewhere for the needed money or leave school.

How Mother's eyes lighted on the following Wednesday evening when Frank laid before her on the table the money he had earned that week! She called him a jewel, and told him he must start a bank account with it. But Frank had no desire for an account. He wanted to be man enough to earn his living, and here was his first opportunity to show his power. This money must be used by the family. He had heard her tell the grocer that she wished to wait a little before settling the whole bill, and he thought he had seen the man show a little uneasiness about it. The amount needed to pay in full was small, but they were new customers to him. Frank wished to settle that account for Mother, but she would not hear of it.

"We'll get along in some way," she said, "and your money shall be your own." But Frank waited till Father came home, and spoke to him quietly about it. There was considerable

surprise in Father's face as the money was mentioned, for he had heard nothing about his earnings. Quickly his face changed, and it seemed to be written there, "This boy wishes to be a man. Perhaps this is the time for him to become one." There seemed to be something else in Father's look; for Frank was quite sure the grocer's little bill, so small that it would never have been thought of in old days, was troubling Father. Not that Father was not able to clear it up. He could do that out of his wages as soon as the pinch was over; but in the meantime Mother would have to meet the grocer, and the possible treatment of her in that delicate matter was a difficult thought to face.

How well the two understood each other, and yet how little was said! Mother sat there and heard it all, but did not see what Frank was quick enough to perceive. She said, "Father, I think our son ought to put his money where it will be safe. He may as well learn to save and accumulate."

"Mother, I will put it where it will be safe!"

The money was not mentioned again for some time, but Frank went past the grocer's the next morning, asked for the bill and settled it.

Mother lost interest in the accounts of the family, for her pain increased and the doctor did little for her but wish he could send her where she might get relief from the cold weather; but consultation with Mr. Raycroft showed that to be impossible and the winter had to be faced with patient shrinking.

The next meeting of the home team was without Frank. Bad work all round! Nobody could control the men, and everybody seemed to forget all numbers and signs at the very time they were needed. Where was Frank? None knew at first, but soon it was understood that he was obliged to spend his time with some silly little chaps at the Lincoln school who thought they could play football, but who were too light to be of any use and not plucky enough to count. He was coaching the younger team.

The following day several of the fellows came to Frank's house before school and asked him if he could not break off with the little fellows and put in the time with them.

"No, boys, I must give up the game. I have not time to play. I will coach these boys till snow flies, and then I have to do other work. I have made up my mind to drop out of it."

The news fell upon startled ears. There must be a way to get Frank with them. But he was determined that his football time should be put into something which would bring him revenue, and nothing they could say would shake his determination. He had already contracted with a game company for introducing some new games in the various toy and drug stores of the city, and it would take all his time from that day until December 10th to call on the necessary

number of dealers and persuade them to try the games. He had arranged to do the work before school, as that was idle time and a good time of day to find the proprietors in. He would coach the three teams each twice a week after school, and earn that money, leaving the whole of Saturday, which had heretofore been football time all day, free for the work of calling on merchants. He would put in his evenings with his stamp collection, for he had gathered more materials than he had ever had time to find out about, and he believed he had some rare stamps, if only he could get time to hunt out the particulars. He needed to correspond with some dealers and find out the value of some doubtful stamps. He wanted to take up the collection of old Mr. Stall, who had bought odd stamps for thirty-five years, without ever sorting or having them appraised. Mr. Stall had offered him twenty cents an hour to help him get them into shape, and if he preferred to try to sell them, he would give him three per cent on all sales. Here was business enough to keep him on the jump from that day till the 10th, and run on well into the winter. He could work on the stamp proposition in the long winter evenings if he could get up his lessons in school hours.

From that moment he was nerved to continuous effort. He had enough outdoor exercise to make sure of his health, and he asked the doctor one day how much indoor work a boy of his build could undertake with safety.

"Young man, if you coach those youngsters six afternoons a week and spend your Saturdays largely in the open air going from one merchant to another, I don't care how many hours you put in working indoors. You are iron and can work like a steam engine."

As the doctor left the door, six of the team came in with a great deal of grinning and sly winking. "Frank, old man, we have a stiff game to play, and we're here to make you promise to let up on all other work in the afternoon and take us on six days a week till the game comes off. Then we'll make another arrangement with you. Our play must go forward and you are the man to make it go right."

"But boys, you know I have this money to earn and I am engaged to the fellows at the Lincoln."

"Yes, we know all about that. But we've seen the Lincoln chaps and have an agreement with them that they will all take on their work before school, and you may have us after school."

"But I have contracted that time away to the game company, and I must call on merchants every morning till December 10th, and I shall have to be lively if I get through with all the dealers in this city when the contract time is up."

Here the merriment of the crowd grew perceptibly. "How will this go?" said Bates. "There are twenty-seven boys in our school who have agreed to take on this canvassing work in groups of threes. We'll divide the city up and fall on those dealers three at a time, and show them we are doing this business on your contract. We can put in more sets in a week than you could put in in a month. We are ready to get the talk learned from you tomorrow afternoon, and the next morning take to the road and see if we can clean up this town in fourteen days. You are captain of the crew, and we work under your orders. You may discharge any man who does not follow directions, and we will make things hum so that your work will be done to the entire satisfaction of your contracting game company, and we will get the work out of you that belong to our school and to our old team."

There was no saying Nay to that proposal. The boys gathered under the oaks that afternoon and each took his turn calling on an imaginary dealer and telling what the game would do to build up trade and how it would be to the dealer's advantage to get these games on the crest of the wave while they were new. The profits were named and the dealer, in imagination, took sides against the games and told all the discouraging things he could think of to turn away the agent.

The next day all the twenty-seven started out with samples and their story learned by heart. A queer thing happened to the first crew that entered a department store, where they thought they might possibly get the goods in. The merchant seeing three well-dressed boys coming in thought it would be excellent to make friends of these gay young chaps, and he not only listened

to their story, but got out of them the idea of their doing the work to get their coach time to help them in their game. He then saw that anything pushed by so many enthusiastic young people could not be bad for his business, and he placed an order with much evident pleasure. And so it went like wildfire. The newspapers took it up, and every merchant in town knew of the game and the players. When a merchant saw three boys of twelve or fourteen years entering his store he threw up his hands at once and said, "Boys, I've got to have a half gross of those games tomorrow morning or go out of business. There is a big demand for them right here before the goods have been

shown, and I want to be one of the merchants to patronize the boy who has the qualities to enlist such a crowd of young bloods in his welfare."

It never rains but it pours. Frank found a stamp in his own collection which went for \$147.50, three prospective purchasers bidding against each other for it. It was one which he had bought with others in a package a Greek boy had offered him for fifteen cents. His profits from the games rolled in so rapidly that when his father's work failed, he was engaged to help out on the trade in games for a few weeks until Frank could get it systematised and deliveries insured.

Mother took the trip to Mobile, and after Father had put good business methods into Frank's newly organized business, he joined her there, and a trip to Cuba for the winter at Havana made her over into a new woman.

But Frank did not miss a day at school that year, and often led the class in work which required grasp of thought and closeness of attention.



A Horse for Every Boy.—Any boy who goes to Nevada can get a horse free, and what is more, the authorities will thank him for taking it. The ranges set apart by the government in Nevada are overrun by droves of wild horses, which number at least 15,000. At one time there was a law permitting shooting them, as they had become a nuisance. The hides were sold and the hunters made a good living in this way.

This law was set aside on account of so many domestic horses being killed, which was a great loss to ranchers and others. Since that time, the droves have grown and are very troublesome. The forestry men are ordered to shoot them on sight, but they are so busy with other and more

necessary work, that little impression is made on these droves. Meanwhile the horses are increasing and the question of how to wipe them out is becoming a serious one for all concerned.

If the recommendation of the state veterinarian is carried out in Seattle, Wash., magnificent herds of wild horses of the cayuse type will be shot, to prevent the spread of the mange. They are dying off by the scores, and hundreds of their bodies have been found along the water courses.

There are about 10,000 wild horses in this state. Indians hold big drives every year and capture hundreds of them to sell to speculators. No drive was held this year on account of this sickness.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

COPYRIGHT, BY HAPPEL 1906.

A minute more Abel was outside and climbing the bank; he skirted through the vacant fields, and again was amid the houses. The effect of his illness was now apparent, his steps were rather faltering, and it was ten o'clock when he reached Broadway. He turned down the lane, and stopped before the brick house in which Mr. Anderson had once held his school. He knocked on the door, and a lanky servant-girl admitted him. "I would see your master at once," said Abel, as he passed on into the study.

Mr. Anderson was seated at the end of the long table; he looked up, his great horn spectacles giving him an expression of constant surprise. A green shade shielded his eyes from the glare of a bright lamp. "Gadzooks!" he exclaimed. "Are you not taking risks, out on such a night as this!"

"There are larger risks often taken," responded the older man, throwing himself back in a chair and pulling at his neckerchief. "I am going to break a rule, for the matter is urgent. We must talk—despite the embargo laid on certain subjects of conversation. Listen. Our young friend has escaped. Number Four has broken out."

"Great Jones! I did not know it was to be tonight," cried Mr. Anderson. "Are you sure? I was at the prison this afternoon, and saw no signal. You remember, if everything was ready, he was to place two crusts of bread outside the door of his cell. Only one was there. That meant tomorrow."

"Nevertheless, I saw him and talked with him not two hours ago," answered Abel.

"The boat—" began the school-master, excitedly.

"They will meet him at Striker's wharf at eleven o'clock. The last patrol goes down at half-past ten. He understands."

"You have done good work; but one more

question, and then we will resume the rules. How was he dressed?"

"In the uniform of a British officer," answered Abel.

"Whew!" whistled Mr. Anderson. "There may be some mistake."

"No chance of it," said Abel. "I talked with him."

The school-master had risen and taken off his spectacles. He reached down from a hook a fine fur-lined coat, and was stretching it across his shoulders. "You had best home and to bed, good friend," he said. "We'll say no more upon the subject. It's a fine night."

"Aye, for indoors," coughed Abel Norton; and both conspirators passed out into the cold air. They parted on the door-step. It had stopped snowing.

A wise plan for plotters to follow is that of never referring, even among themselves, by word of mouth to the matter they wish kept secret. If each receives his instructions from one source, and acts accordingly, there is a better chance for success and less danger of detection provided they are ably directed.

The friends of American liberty that had remained, banded together, in the city for the purpose of supplying Washington with information had adopted this wise plan. Their orders were received from Number One, who was none other than that trusted servant of the king, Rivington, printer by special appointment to his majesty. This worthy had come to the patriot cause early in the fall. But he was the last man to suspect of such a thing.

The conspirators were seldom or never seen in one another's company, and some were not even thought to have acquaintance with the others. The action and discoveries of each, however, were made known and understood by their system of cipher correspondence. As an instance of the relation, the captain and lieutenant (Rivington and Anderson) were supposed to be on terms of bitter enmity.

The latter was now making all haste to gain the lower part of town. A suspicion had seized him that perhaps everything was not right. When he came to the City Arms he hurried into the coffee-room.

A young officer with a deep bass voice was singing a song full of sighs and apostrophes to some distant fair one.

Mr. Anderson slid into an empty chair and

joined in the noise and applause that followed the musical effort. He then turned to his neighbor.

"Ah, Captain Markham," he said, "have you seen our handsome young friend, Lieutenant Frothingham, tonight?"

"I was talking to him less than an hour ago," replied the captain. "He was to return, I take it, from what he said."

Hardly had he spoken the words when the subject of them entered. William's face wore a preoccupied expression, and seeing one of the inn servants, he beckoned him to one side. Mr. Anderson caught the gesture, and noticed that the servant had followed the lieutenant into the hallway.

If by chance he could have seen what occurred he would have been surprised, for, after a short conversation, the servant departed with three gold pieces clinking in his palm. He had then made his way to the stables and aroused one of the tall young grooms. From the stables he had walked to William's lodgings with a complete suit of the groom's clothing over his arm. It comprised a short jacket and leather gaiters like those worn by the young prisoner at the sugar-house—a good costume for facing the snow and weather.

William entered the room a second time, and, seeing Mr. Anderson, dragged a chair across and sat down close to him. Despite the small man's caustic speech he liked him.

The little school-master drew a secret from a simple nature with as much delight as a keen terrier would draw a badger from his hiding-place.

"What do you think has happened?" he inquired, to see how much the young man knew.

"Concerning what or whom?" answered William, on his guard.

"Concerning the person uppermost in your mind," returned the school-master.

"I hope nothing ill," was William's anxious interruption.

"No, no, perhaps not ill. 'Twas good you warned me."

"It has caused me many sleepless hours," said William. "Let us draw apart, for I must talk freely with you."

They pushed back their chairs, and sought a deserted corner by the open fireplace.

"As a lad," remarked Mr. Anderson, "your brother was not prone to waste words. You are like him. Talk quickly."

"I am betwixt two fires," said the young man—"my duty and my affections, Mr. Anderson. You know me. I love my brother as I love my life, but I serve my—"

"King," suggested the school-master.

"King," repeated William, wondering why he had found it so difficult to say country, as he had intended. "I would die to save my

brother's life, I think most honestly," went on the young lieutenant. "I would that he were free, but I cannot, any more than you, connive at the escape of a prisoner who might bear important news to the enemy. There is nothing wrong in feigning to know naught of his existence, but to aid in his escape I could not. Therefore I told you, and left the matter in your hands, knowing your interest. You think not harshly of me? Pray think how you would feel were you in my position. I feel sometimes as if I were not young at all, as if the separation from the brother who is in my heart had aged me far beyond my years, so deeply do I feel it."

"You said that you could trust me with his welfare. Now, prithee, what has brought the subject up in this new light?" asked School-master Anderson. "Remember that should it be known who he was, and the authorities should find out what a dangerous person had been among them, his life would not be worth the dregs in a teacup."

William shuddered. "There's a plot to aid in his escape."

"That I know well," returned the school-master. "If it were frustrated and he kept safe, you would rejoice—hey?"

"'Twould be my duty," returned William.

"Have you aught against the calling of a spy?" inquired School-master Anderson.

William reflected. "If it were base to be one," he replied, "my brother George would have been far from it, that I promise you. A spy risks his life to serve his king—"

"Or country," put in Mr. Anderson. "Aye, he is usually a brave, fearless man, and should not be condemned. He can harm no one but his enemy."

"The stake he plays for is his life," continued William.

"Now the one who spoke to you tonight—" said Mr. Anderson, as if carrying on a train of thought of his own.

"Spoke to me, sir? I said naught concerning that," answered the young man, hastily.

"If he had knowledge who you were—"

"But he mistook me," again interrupted William, trapped. "What are you driving at? To whom do you refer?"

"His name has slipped me," replied the school-master. "You may be able to jog my memory. I saw you talking with him a short while ago. I can find out easily."

"No; listen," broke in William. And then he told of his meeting with Abel Norton, and the conversation in the doorway, omitting, however, entirely the reference to the boat.

When he had finished Mr. Anderson replied. "This is interesting news to me," he said; "but it was not to this strange person that I referred. It was to your neighbor at the table,

captain—what's his name?—over there, who had been talking to you before you left. Well, well, that was an adventure on the street! What are you going to do? Are you going to be here in the city long?"

William saw that he had better, perhaps, have kept quiet. "I have been ordered to the forces at the north," he said, confused.

"Indeed?" replied School-master Anderson. "Success to you. I judged that you were not of a kind to idle in tavern parlors, or your regiment one to grow stale in scurvy barracks."

"But I am going alone," said William, entrapped again.

"Ah!" said the school-master; "much better, mayhap changes are oft for the best." A roar of laughter from the table attracted his attention. "Come, we are missing all the gaiety," he said. And slipping his arm through William's he strolled up and joined the group, who were listening to a red-faced adjutant relating a story of being lost in an Irish bog.

When William looked around a moment or so later the school-master had disappeared.

He had slipped away unnoticed, and his nimble feet were flying up the road. He swung about the corner into Vine Street. The sentry at the door of the prison was fast asleep, his heavy head resting on his folded arms. The school-master ducked adroitly underneath him, and opening the door, he crossed the courtyard to the prison entrance, and pulled the bell. There was a stirring within, and the jailer stood there unsteadily, half asleep, with a blanket thrown about his shoulders.

"What want you now?" he asked.

"The prisoner on the second floor," said School-master Anderson. "His lordship would

have him examined. Know you whether he has a birth-mark on his cheek?"

"I don't know or care," answered the jailer.

"'Tis to decide a wager," said the little man, clicking his heels together, "and if he has not one, half of the winning is for yourself. You remember the inspection the other day?"

"Aye," said the jailer. "Is the bet for a large amount?"

"Wait until you hear," laughed the school-master. "I saw it plainly. Come, let us up, I say."

But now the jailer took a sudden turn. "I would not have him disturbed. I have a kindly feeling for the lad," he muttered.

"What, turning soft-hearted?" answered the school-master, who had already pushed half up the stairway. He picked up a lantern from the wall.

"Leave the poor lad alone," said the jailer, gruffly.

By this time the sound of Mr. Anderson's heels was echoing down the corridor. He held the lantern above his head, and a look of astonishment spread over his features.

He retraced his steps to where the jailer stood, leaning against the wall, his hands outstretched for support.

"You may save your pity and your solicitude," said Mr. Anderson, hanging up the lantern. "There will be some reckoning made for this condition of affairs tonight."

"What? What?" stammered the jailer.

"Mark what I say," went on the school-master, looking the other squarely in the face with his twinkling, ferret-like eyes. "Your prisoner has escaped. You careless sluggard!"

(To be continued.)

FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

Wins every Race

The Flexible Flyer Craze is here. Your children have caught it. It's healthful and safe. Encourage it.

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white oak, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer. Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1102Z, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

AIR GUN FOUNTAIN PEN

FREE SEND NO MONEY—We give 136 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 6c a package Quick sellers. We give FREE with Silver Aluminum Thimble.

every two packages a Telescope, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present FREE.

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 372

TELESCOPE BRACELET CAMERA OUTFIT

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
225 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

New Book for the Young

The Wide Awake Girls, by Katherine Ruth Ellis. Illustrated. 317 pp. Little, Brown & Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.50.

This is the first volume of "The Wide Awake Girls Series," and it is a delightfully fresh story. Several school girl letters written in answer to one which, bright fourteen-year old Hannah Eldred sent to a magazine open the story. Through them Hannah gets into correspondence with girls living in Wisconsin, Oregon, and Germany. Later, circumstances happen which take her to live with each of the three, and the variety of interests offered by the different surroundings and the especial qualities of these jolly, well-bred companions are described with animation and with touches of delicious humor. Accurate accounts of school-girl life in Germany and in a Western preparatory school, where Greek letter societies flourish, add novelty and interest, while glimpses of simple, refined home life give the story a background of never ceasing charm.

* *

Persis Putnam's Treasure, of Nan's Girls at Camp Chicopina. By Myra Sawyer Hamlin, author of "Nan at Camp Chicopee." Illus-

trated. 12mo. \$1.25. Little, Brown & Co., publishers, Boston.

A skillful presentation of one girl's influence upon another for good. It is full of out-door life and will appeal strongly to those who are active and love the open life of the camp and to that large class of girls who wish to make the most of life and be of real service to their fellows.

* *

The Story of a Wireless Telegraph Boy, by John Trowbridge. With frontispiece. 219 pp. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Pub. For sale by The Little Chronicle Co. Price, \$1.25.

Russia and Siberia, that land of exile, figure in this thrilling story. Friends, foes, spies, wolves, and long, dangerous journeys add their excitement to those of the mystery of the wireless telegraph. It is a book boys will follow with eager interest.

* *

The Make-Believe Boys. By Julia Dalrymple, author of "Little Me-Too." 236 pp. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.00. Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

A book of children's experiences tinged with the imagery which they delight in and which the average writer tries to catch and usually fails. It depicts the charming custom of children who dress up their ordinary games so they appear as perilous and astonishing adventures. It will surely reach the hearts of those it is written for. The fierce lions and tigers in the Magic Wood, his getting lost, and how he played circus with his Wooden Bear and the Roaring Lion off his grandmother's shelf will not be lost upon the small persons who know the game.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Friction Heat and Chapping.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. Sample Free.
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
 Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } No
 Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } Samples
 Specially prepared for the nursery.



CORNET Or Other Brass FREE

WE TEACH YOU TO PLAY THE CORNET OR ANY BRASS INSTRUMENT through the mail, send a beautiful instrument to learn on, and give it to you absolutely free at the end of your short course of simple lessons, easily paid for weekly. Write today for scores of testimonials from pupils all over the U. S. and Canada who earn good money through our course. No previous knowledge of music necessary. Pupils all ages and as far away as Alaska. Distance makes no difference.
INTERNATIONAL CORNET SCHOOL,
 108 Music Hall, BOSTON, MASS.

HOME STUDY

THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

offers
 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.

The University of Chicago, Dir. M Chicago, Ill.

Cute Sayings

A Wise Little Shopper.

(By Lillian Davidson, 1232 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.)

One day my little sister Nellie, seven years of age, was sent to the druggist to buy some cuttle-bone for our bird. The clerk asked her what she wished it for and she replied: "I want two cents' worth of cuttle bone." He told her they did not sell two cents' worth. "Well, give me one cent's worth."

A Genial Glow.

By Della Farrey, Leadmine, Wis.

One day when it was dark and cloudy in the forenoon and in the afternoon the sun shone brightly, Inez ran to her father and said:

"Papa, the sky has let the big fire out again."

A Lesson in Geometry.

By Myrtle Little, 313 Center St., Hibbing, Minn.

Little Marion and Harry were each given a doughnut. Harry's doughnut was large and flat and had a large hole in it, while Marion's was thick with a small hole in it. Harry thought his doughnut was the smaller and began to complain and his sister tried to pacify him with this remark: "I don't see why you should complain; it takes more dough to go around a bigger hole."

Bless Her Heart! The difficulties of the English language, as exemplified in our national anthem, have been the undoing of more than one small person. A notable case of this sort occurred some time ago, when one of the social settlement workers in a large city took her class to the country for a day's outing. One little girl of five had never seen the country in her life, and the words of the song had been her only reason for supposing one could find anything different from sun-baked, dusty streets. When the glorious sight of apparently endless green sward and countless thousands of trees burst upon her enraptured vision, she caught her breath and exclaimed: "Teacher, is this my country 'tis of thee?" Being assured that it was, she said, "Is this where our fathers fried?"

Best Cleaning Fluid. We are swamped with orders for the formula for that best cleaning fluid, which is better than gasoline and does not leave a line where the wet spot ends. We have

been sending it free for the postage to help boys and girls earn money selling either the formula or the fluid. But now we shall place it in the hands of a school girl in Chicago, who needs the money, and she will sell it at 10 or 25 cents. She will have it printed and boys and girls may sell the formula at whatever price they choose and she will mail them printed formulas. The orders may be taken in advance, so the child remitting will be sure of sales enough to make a good profit. All orders now here will be filled as we agreed, but no more free.



A Glowing Success

The Bilhorn Folding School Organs are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Can You Draw This?

Copy it as well as you can, send to me and we will give you a handsome portfolio of drawings by the noted artist, Charles Lederer. A course of lessons by mail, at home, may qualify you to earn a good salary as an artist and cartoonist. Instructions individual and exactly adapted to your talent.

THE LEDERER SCHOOL OF DRAWING
Chattanooga, Tennessee



Print Your Own Cards, book, newspaper, Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

EVERYONE THEIR OWN ARTIST

Electric Transferene

A harmless preparation for reproducing pictures from plain and colored illustrated newspapers, on silk, linen, muslin, wood, leather, paper, etc. Highly educational and amusing for children. Every child can make its own scrapbook of celebrated persons, buildings, landscape, drawings, designs, etc., and for making post cards. Anyone, without any experience, can reproduce a picture in one minute, and it will be perfect, dry and clean. One bottle will reproduce from one hundred to five hundred pictures, according to size.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AGENTS WANTED

G. A. TARR & CO. BOX 645
ROCKLAND, MAINE

HOOPING-COUGH or GROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation { The Celebrated Effectual Cure
Without Internal Medicine.

ALSO VERY BENEFICIAL IN CASES OF BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

Copy of an order received:—"Baroness Meltzing requests Messrs. Edwards to dispatch six bottles of Roche's Herbal Embrocation, used for children having hooping-cough, to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cumberland, Penzance, Vienna, 24th March, 1889." This order was repeated in 1894, 1899, 1903 and 1905. W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng. All Druggists or K. FOUGERA & CO., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

The Queen's Head.—The Queen's Head issue of stamps for India surcharged with the letters C. E. F., meaning Chinese Expeditionary Force, is one which will always be extremely interesting from an historical standpoint. These were used in Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900, by the English soldiers and others. Unused copies of these stamps are common.



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538

genuine stamps (incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (waterfalls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps, C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo

OLD COINS WANTED I pay \$25.00 for certain 1853 Half Dollars. \$25.00 for 1894 Dimes S. Mint. \$1.50 to \$25.00 for Gold Dollars. I pay \$1.00 to \$1000.00 for old coins and bills to 1907. **GET POSTED.** Send only 4 cents for illustrated list. **B. MAX NEHL, Coin Dealer.** BOX 826, DEPT. 8, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents. **R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.**

Thanksgiving Post Cards 12 handsome Imported Designs, Embossed, and Catalogue, for 15c. **THE HUDSON CO., 328 Pix Rd., Union Hill, N. J.**

Post Card Collections

are best arranged and kept in Souvenir Post Card Holders. Sample mailed free on receipt of name and address by **HOLDER MFG. CO., Albany, N. Y.**

LOVELY POSTALS—Your name and Greeting in Gold, Velvet or Tinsel on 10 beautifully Embossed Floral Postals 25 cts. Christmas, New Years, etc., Classes supplied. **EASTERN TRADING CO., New Haven, Ct.**

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address **L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.**

300 Different Foreign Stamps and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. **M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

STAMPS. 50 all different scarce foreign stamps from Corea, Brazil, Servia, Basnia, Crete, Chile, Newfoundland, Cook Island, Egypt, China, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00 for 10 cents. **LEON V. CASS, New Milford, Pa.**



STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c, 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c, 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. **Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.**

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors.

100 varieties used stamps,
1 package stamp hinges,
1 pocket stamp album,
1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties,
1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties,
10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Wis

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. **LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.**

Good Gum.—Uncle Sam tries to guard the health of stamp lickers by having the gum on the back made from the sweet potatoe. The Government prepares two kinds of mucilage for the backs of stamps, one called "summer gum," and the other "winter gum." The summer gum is much the harder of the two, and was devised for the purpose of preventing the stamps from getting sticky in moist warm weather.

* *

Reprints Good.—There are many stamps which amateur collectors cannot obtain on account of prices. The old issues of United States stamps, some of which are very expensive, have been reprinted. It is suggested to collectors that if they come across any of these it will be wise to buy them. The Government is not making any more reprints, so the price, though not high, will never be any less.

* *

From Down in Maine.—Every postal card used in the United States or any of its dependencies, comes from Rumford, Maine, at the point where the Androscoggin river plunges down one hundred feet of precipice. At the base of these falls are many manufacturing plants, the most important of which is the Oxford Paper Company, which is the present contract manufacturer of the United States' postal cards. Every four years the Government contract for

10 SOUVENIR POST CARDS, embossed, and beautifully colored, with free premium offer, only 10 cents. **Paul Meyer, Dept. 4, Arlington, Neb.**

STAMPS FREE—35 different stamps, each from a different country, free; send 2c postage. 1,000 mixed foreign, unused Newfoundland, etc., for 12c. **Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.**

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. **W. Gallatin, York, Pa.**

STAMPS 153 Var. Mayotte, Dahomey and D. Saurez and 40 page list, 7c. **J. T. STARR STAMP CO., Coldwater, Mich.**

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for **LUCK, LIGHT, LOVE and LIFE.** It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

R.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

manufacturing the cards expires. Many companies bid for it and the lowest bidder gets the contract. The Oxford Paper Company, with its abundant water power, hold the contract at present, which calls for 800,000,000 cards per year.

* *

Rare Cents.—The copper cent of 1804 is one of the rarest of United States cents. It is usually valued according to its condition. There are two varieties of this coin, one known as the perfect date, and the other struck from broken dies. At a recent sale of coins a perfect date 1804 cent in uncirculated condition brought \$100. At another sale an 1804 cent struck with the broken die and in extremely fine condition brought the same price. Any 1804 cent which is in a condition so the date may be seen will bring at least \$2, if not more.

* *

Paper Stock.—To make the 800,000,000 postal cards required by the Government of this country, the Oxford Paper Company, at Rumford, Maine, uses every month 1,213 reams of paper, each ream weighing five pounds. For the thin narrow bands to hold the cards in packets of twenty-five, one hundred and thirty-three reams of thin binding paper are used per month. Every working day of the week two and one-half million cards must be produced.

* *

Cutting Up.—It was an odd idea in the early days of stamps to cut a stamp in half to reduce its value. Thus in the years between 1851 and 1856, the United States twelve-cent stamp was cut diagonally in half so that it might serve as a six-cent stamp. In 1862 the two-cent black stamp was cut vertically in two parts, each serving as a one-cent stamp. The most peculiar instance

was that of cutting 1869 three-cent stamp so that two-thirds of it served as a two-cent stamp. This cutting of stamps has been followed by a number of countries.

200 All Different Stamps 10c.

from Peru, Honduras, Venezuela, etc., used and unused. Below sets 5c each. 4 diff. Bermuda; 10 diff. Brazil; 17 diff. Mexico; 15 diff. Turkey; 6 diff. Reunion; 30 diff. United States; 8 diff. Animal stamps. Postage 2c extra on all orders. An approval sheet Catalog, over \$1.00, 12c. Set of unused free with every order.

JOHN B. ROYCE, Box 913, Springfield, Mass.

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS 12 New Artistic Designs Embossed 15c
12 Assorted Greetings " 15c
HUDSON CO., 326 Plk. Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N. Y.

BE AN ARTIST. Learn and teach chemical oil painting. Portraits and landscapes. No artistic ability required. Any one can learn. Extremely profitable. Complete instruction, one dollar.

JOHN LALLY, Beaver City, Neb.

WE WANT 10,000 BOYS to write us for our **LARGE, ILLUSTRATED, SPORTING GOODS CATALOG**, which will be sent absolutely **FREE** with plan and instructions how any boy who becomes a member of the **JUNIOR AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB** may obtain absolutely **FREE** any article shown in our Catalog, such as complete **FOOTBALL UNIFORMS, BASEBALL UNIFORMS** with complete outfits, **FOOTBALLS, FOOTBALL SHOES**, also **BOXING GLOVES, PUNCHING BAGS, GUNS and RIFLES, ICE SKATES, ROLLER SKATES** and many other valuable premiums, which you will find illustrated in the catalog we send you **FREE**.

WRITE US TO DAY. DO IT NOW. Catalog will be sent you by return mail.

JUNIOR AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB,

835 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SONGS 1 CENT EACH 2 HANDSOME PRESENTS FREE

7 Old Black Joe [green 244 In the morning by the bright
12 See that my grave's kept 252 Darling Nellie Gray [light
22 Old folks at home (Suane 254 I left Ireland and mother
30 Kathleen Mavourneen [ribber because we were poor
33 When you and I were young, 275 I've only been down to the
34 Cottage by the sea [Maggie 288 Come home, father [club
48 Take this letter to my mother 302 Butcher boy
56 Little old log cabin in the lane 305 I've swine back to Dixie
58 Marching through Georgia 313 Old oaken bucket
67 Star-spangled banner 331 Remember that the poor
77 My old Kentucky home tramp has to live
84 I'll be all smiles tonight 338 Answer to Gypsy's warning
95 Gipsy's warning [love 339 Battle cry of freedom
104 Girl I left behind me 359 Old, and only in the way
107 Carry me back to old Vir- 362 Yellow rose of Texas
109 Kitty Wells [ginny 386 Barney McCoy [girls
113 Two orphans 409 Boys, keep away from the
158 Massa's in the cold ground 422 I had but fifty cents
169 Jennie, the flower of Kildare 424 Irish Molly, O!
171 Drunkard's lone child 454 Drunkard's dream
173 Tossing on the old camp 459 Stolen kisses are the sweetest
182 Over the hills to the poor- 477 In de evening by de moon- 897
209 Whisper softly, mother's 480 Boston burglar
dying [old 495 Spanish cavalier
211 Will you love me when I'm 518 Who's at my bedroom win-
213 Gathering shells by the sea- 535 Dying nun [dow
shore 540 Dying Californian
222 Sherman's march to the sea 569 Bring me back the one I love 1044
240 Pretty maid milking her cow 586 I'm dying for some one to
242 Farmer's daughter love me [bye
243 Oh, dem golden slippers 593 Good-bye, my lover, good- 1107



This elegant Gold plated RING, guaranteed to stand acid, and this Beautiful Pin which looks exactly like a real Diamond,



FREE
with every 75c order for songs

599 Ten thousand miles away 1114 Johnstown flood
611 I'll meet her when the sun 1127 Three leaves of shamrock
639 Milwaukee fire [goes down 1141 Dying cowboy
640 Tramp, tramp, tramp, the 1160 Down on the farm
boys are marching 1170 Song that breaks my heart
664 Bring back my bonnie to me 1195 Where is my wandering
687 New coon in town (stairs boy to-night)
701 Climbing up the golden 1260 The pardon came too late
712 Ship that never returned, 1278 It takes a girl to do it
719 Why did they dig ma's 1324 After the ball [every time
grave so deep? 1336 Kiss, and let's m--- up
717 Some day I'll wander back 1340 Two little girls in 'cue
748 Texas ranger (again 1374 The fatal wedding (Kath'l'n
761 Dying girl's message (some 1392 I'll take you home again,
784 Somebody's tall and hand- 1397 The pride of the ball
897 You'll never miss your 1470 What could the poor girl do
mother till she's gone 1504 Pat Malone forgot that he
was dead
936 Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine 1540 A hot time in the old town
938 Dad's dinner pail 1561 I love her just the same
952 Dying cowboy's lament 1590 In the shadow of the pines
1044 Jesse James 1695 She is more to be pitied
1074 Ten thousand miles away than censured [Home
[bye on the banks of a lonely river 1298 My old New Hampshire
1107 Whistling coon 1605 Good-bye, Dolly Gray

Any 10 songs postpaid for 10c; 30 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c. A beautiful finger ring and scarf pin **FREE** with every 75c order. Not less than 10 songs sold. Order by number. Stamps taken.

Halley Book Co., Dept. C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE
American Examination and Review
BOOK

Written and compiled by HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph.D., (Leipzig), formerly senior examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and GEORGE C. ROWELL, Ph.B., (Union), editor of American Education.

Prepares Candidates Seeking Regents' and Teachers' Certificates, and Positions in the State and National Civil Service in

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling.

The Questions have been carefully selected from papers used during the past five years by the Education Departments of New York and other States and by the New York State and United States Civil Service Commissions.

The Answers are such as have been accepted by the examiners.

Besides the Questions and Answers there are chapters giving detailed information on the following subjects:

- How to prepare for an examination
- How to take an examination
- How to prepare an examination
- How to rate an examination
- Rules for marking examination papers
- Requirements for Civil Service positions and schemes of examinations
- Specimen examination papers
- Directions for rapid computation
- Computation tests

Bound in Silk Cloth, 383 pages. Price \$1.50 Postp'd

The Book and American Education for one year \$2.00

Published by

New York Education Co.
ALBANY, NEW YORK



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Boy and the Man; by James Morgan. Illustrated. 435 Pages. Published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York, at \$1.50, net.

Beginning with the rude cabin on a scrub farm, this writer takes us by fascinating flights of memory up through the years of boyish struggles, manly endeavors and titanic feats to the hour of victory and the night of the nation's deepest humiliation and sorrow. The man who has read all the Lincoln literature follows this story with surprising interest, and the boy who takes it up with but little knowledge of the great man, except that he was great, does not easily lay it aside. Ample analyses of the chapters and a good full index make the work a valuable acquisition to any library, and the one chapter in the back of the book entitled, "A Course in Lincoln," is worthy of special commendation. All the books on the subject which one ought to consult in following Lincoln's life in a studious way are enumerated and commented upon. Governor Hughes, of New York, once expressed a wish that "in our colleges, and wherever young men are trained, particularly for political life, there could be a course in Lincoln." The course is here laid down, and many of the

Have an Even Heat
All Winter

It Means Health
It Saves Time and Worry



This Automatic Regulator will actually keep your house at an even heat whether the weather outside be at zero or above freezing. You, or anyone, can easily attach it to any furnace, hot water or steam boiler, gas or steam valve. It does not mar the walls in any way.

30 days When fixing the fire at night you close to try the front damper, set the clock for any 60 days time you desire in the morning. It will to buy, then automatically open the damper so that the house will be warm at getting up time. The Thermostat will positively keep an even temperature without variation. All you have to do is to put the coal on and forget it. No getting up early in the morning to fix the fire to warm up.

Great Saving on Fuel Bill

and will more than pay for itself in a short time. Prove this for yourself. We send it to you on 30 days' Free Trial so you can do this. If not perfectly satisfied—send it right back. If you keep it, pay us in 60 days or take advantage of discount for cash with order.

The instructions and illustrations in our free booklet are so plain that anyone can understand them. Send for it today if you keep house.

THE "CHICAGO"
HEAT REGULATOR CO.
Dept. C. 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GOOD-BYE TO SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

A Well Known Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams, and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent hundreds of dollars in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars, free, to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All I ask is a 2c stamp for reply Address, Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 139 A Vaughan B'g., Providence, R. I.

Home Study, Courses



Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

John F. Genung, Ph. D., Professor of English. Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL. 85 Bosse Place
Agfield, Mass.

coming men of this nation will follow it assiduously.

* * *

Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Known. By O. O. Howard, Major-General, U. S. Army. 364 pp. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. Major-General O. O. Howard is a native of Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin and West Point. His service during the Civil War was marked by efficiency and bravery. Later he did splendid work among the Indians, both in war and peace, and was honorably retired by law in 1894. His home is now in Burlington, Vt., and much of his time is given to writing and lecturing. The book opens with a chapter on Osceola, and closes with one on Geronimo, and is an interesting set of biographies of such Indians as had any reputation for activity during the last half century. Thirty-six full-page illustrations make the work one of great attractiveness.

* * *

Uncle Tom Andy Bill, a Story of Bears and Indian Treasure by Charles Major. 344 pp. Illustrated. \$1.50. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

The uncle's real name was Thomas Andrew William Addison, but Uncle Tom Andy Bill is what it got shortened into by the youngsters who delighted in sitting about the fireplace and listening to the thrilling stories of adventure of the days gone by. Having no children of his own, he adopted a few and succeeded in rearing a family of fourteen. He got the name of The Adopter, but besides adopting these young people he really annexed them, got them close to his heart, and the author has done the same thing with a very much larger family chosen from among those who are to be favored with a chance to follow him throughout these tales of outdoors and the things of nature.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.

This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,576) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing, itself is gradually restored.



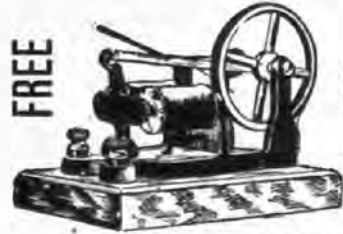
Mrs. C. Lidecka, 228 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion
STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it **PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED, and I believe I have tried all of them.** I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—**M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.**
 Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers, who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).
STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., 1341 Stewart Bldg., Chicago.
 Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto.
 Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.



FREE AN ELEGANT STEM WIND WATCH
 This is an AMERICAN MOVEMENT WATCH, stem wind and set and fully Guaranteed to keep correct time. It is highly NICKELED, and cannot be told from a solid silver watch. We give these watches to anyone for selling only TWELVE pieces of our fast selling jewelry at 20c. each. Every body will buy one or more. Send for the Jewelry and when sold send us the \$1.00 and we will send you the watch postpaid. REMEMBER you sell only TWELVE articles and no more.
RAYSPIS MFG. CO., 313 W. 20th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$3 a Day Sure
 Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.



FREE!
Electric Engine
 A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.



22 Caliber Hunting Rifle
 Shoots long or short cartridges and will kill at 100 yards. Has peep sight, automatic shell ejector, steel barrel, brass inner tube, black walnut stock. A dandy gun in every way. Write me today and I will tell you how to get this rifle for a few minutes easy work.
A. M. Piper, Sec'y., 545 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa



The **RECOGNIZED SUPERIOR** of all Imported and Domestic **Cocoas and Chocolates**



IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL**, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.



THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good. For information address, Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

A Knowledge of Shorthand Free to our Readers.

World's Chronicle Subscribers may secure a knowledge of that most valuable art—**SHORTHAND**; with a Complete Handbook or self-instructor, and The privilege of writing to the author for any special explanation or help which may be desired in connection with the study. We ask only 10 cents to cover expenses. You cannot afford to let this opportunity pass unimproved. Address **GEO. E. DOUGHERTY**, Care Business Training School, Topeka, Kansas

The Duke of Brittany, translated from the German of Henriette Jeanrenaud. This fascinating story of the nephew of Richard the Lion Heart and his friendship for the high minded youth, Alan, will appeal to the sentiment of every boy of noble aspirations. The loss of England's French fiefs by John's foul deed, Richard's death, the refusal of the crafty and malicious Queen Eleanor to have Arthur blinded merely because of his resemblance to his father, her favorite son, the assassination on shipboard, and the accusation of King John by Alan, are dramatic scenes powerfully presented.

These small volumes are convenient for supplementary reading and are well printed and illustrated for educational purposes. The language is adapted to this end, and they may be safely ordered for libraries without further inspection than a consideration of the titles.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$0 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING. **A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.**

FREE RIFLE



This handsome 1000 Shot Rifle absolutely free to any boy

who will send us 46 cents for one of our Samples, and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This Rifle is great for Target practice, and is sure death to small game and rats. Address with 46 cents, stamps or money order.

HOPKINS SPECIALTY CO., 303 Severance Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

"**HEART THROBS**" is a book of the People, by the People and for the People. The most remarkable book of the age. No better gift book ever published. 400 generous pages. By mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

Orient Trading Co., Park Ridge, New Jersey.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents. **OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO**
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

The Famous Thrilling Novel "Called Back" FREE

We will give you a copy of that marvelously fascinating book, "Called Back," by Hugh Conway. This edition is printed in clear type on good book paper and contains over 150 pages. It is one of the most bewitching, uplifting and powerful stories in the English Language and should be in every library.

We will gladly send you this volume just to introduce **VICK'S MAGAZINE**, for over thirty years one of the great home papers of the country. It is now better than ever before, with the world famous Eben E. Rexford as editor of our Floral Department, and many other departments all in the hands of skilled writers. Send us ten cents for a three months' subscription and say you want "Called Back." **VICK'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, 70 Vick Block, Chicago.**

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

New or renewal subscriptions accepted except where noted. Each Magazine may be sent to a different address if desired.

BARGAINS

The World's Work

The John D. Rockefeller series in the World's Work can't be equalled for a drawing card among magazine features.

Everybody's Magazine

has as good articles and fiction as brains can make and money buy.

The Delineator

is the ideal home and fashion authority for American women.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| The World's Work..... | \$3.00 | } Our Price |
| Everybody's Magazine..... | 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | |
| The World's Work..... | 3.00 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Everybody's Magazine..... | \$1.50 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | |

Estimates furnished. If you desire to subscribe for any magazine not included on this list, write us for prices.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| American Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.80 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| American Boy..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Scribner's Magazine..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Cosmopolitan..... | | } Our Price |
| or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Review of Reviews..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| Harper's Bazaar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Dressmaking at Home..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| Boston Cooking School..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Primary Education or Popular Educator..... | 1 yr. 1.25 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| McClure's Mag. or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World Today..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Electrician and Mechanic..... | | } Our Price |
| or Harper's Bazar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Home Needlework..... | 1 yr. 1.75 | } Our Price |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Etude (or Musician)..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Amer. Education or Pri. Plans...1 yr. | 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle... 1 yr. | 1.50 | |

Class 13

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | \$1.00 |
| American Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| American Primary Teacher..... | 1.00 |
| Book News..... | 1.00 |
| Boston Cooking Sch. Mag..... | 1.00 |
| Children's Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| Cosmopolitan..... | 1.00 |
| Educational Gazette..... | 1.00 |
| Good Health..... | 1.00 |
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1.00 |
| Kindergarten Review..... | 1.00 |
| Metropolitan Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Pictorial Review..... | 1.00 |
| Success..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's National Daily.... | 1.00 |

World's Chronicle \$1.50

| | |
|--|--------|
| with one Class 13..... | \$1.75 |
| with one Class 20..... | 2.10 |
| with two Class 13..... | 2.40 |
| with two Class 20..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 27..... | 3.80 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 20 }..... | 2.75 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 27 }..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 27 }..... | 3.75 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 20 }..... | 3.40 |
| with three Class 13..... | 3.05 |

Class 20

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's Magazine..... | \$1.50 |
| Broadway Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Etude..... | 1.50 |
| Musieian..... | 1.50 |
| National Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Outer's Book..... | 1.50 |
| Pearson's Magazine... .. | 1.50 |
| School & Home Education.. | 1.25 |
| Technical World..... | 1.50 |
| World To-Day..... | 1.50 |

Class 27

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1.80 |
| Independent... .. | 2.00 |
| Outing Magazine..... | 3.00 |
| Review of Reviews..... | 3.00 |
| Smart Set..... | 2.50 |

Address all orders to **World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Harper & Brothers

Fiction Just Issued

THE TESTING OF DIANA MALLORY

BY MRS. HUMPHRY WARD. Lady Rose's daughter—Kittie Ashe—indeed, all of Mrs. Ward's women pale before the white fire of the spirit of Diana Mallory. Young, gracious, high-minded, sweet-hearted, she is brought with brutal suddenness into cruel knowledge affecting her dead, young mother. The mother's name is still in public memory infamous. Just before the blow strikes, Diana Mallory is betrothed to the man she loves. And the man— Eight illustrations in Sepia, from the original paintings by W. Hatherell, R. I. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

A SPIRIT IN PRISON

BY ROBERT HICHENS. Here is at last another "Garden of Allah"—a book with all the atmospheric power of Hichens's great masterpiece. "A Spirit in Prison" is a new wonder work with the charm of a fresh new story. The scene is Italy. Human love is as sunny as its skies and the bursts of passion are like the sudden storms that break over its blue lakes. Italy's people, its shores and islands are brought to all but sight and sound in these pages. The love story involves an English woman, her husband and her daughter in a gripping way. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.75

THE SHADOW WORLD

BY HAMLIN GARLAND. Do the dead speak to the living? This work of Mr. Garland's—a veritable wonder story—is a most exciting reply to the question. An amazing, convincing and wonderfully entertaining work. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.35

GILBERT NEAL

BY WILL N. HARBEN. The triangle of love has not been drawn in just this way before. Mr. Harben has set about finding the truth of it. The story is laid in a Georgia village. With frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF

BY NORMAN DUNCAN. Set in the romantic land of Labrador among the people the author knows so well, and eloquent with strong passions, these stories are of the order that has set Mr. Duncan's name apart in fiction. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

AN IMMORTAL SOUL

BY W. H. MALLOCK. The central figure is a young girl who is a combination of the ingenious child and the sophisticated woman. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE WHOLE FAMILY

A novel by Twelve Authors: William Dean Howells, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, John Kendrick Bangs, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Mary Stewart Cutting, Alice Brown, Henry van Dyke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Elizabeth Jordan, Edith Wyatt, Mary Heaton Vorse, Henry James. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE WITCHING HOUR

BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS. This story, made from the play of the same name, is filled with the light of a new idea—telepathy and mental suggestion. A dramatic and beautiful love story—as great a novel as a play. Illustrated with eight photographs from the play. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE CRADLE OF THE ROSE

By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." A more dramatic novel in point of swift action than any this author has yet written. Illustrated in color from drawings made by the author. Post 8vo. Cloth Net, \$1.50

THE TOY SHOP—A Tale of Lincoln

BY MARGARITA SPALDIN GERRY. The kind of story that brings a lump to the throat and a glimpse of glory to the eyes. There is Lincoln visiting a toy shop in the gloom of a winter evening to buy tin soldiers for his little son, and talking with the old toy-maker, who unconsciously wrings the overburdened President's heart. Pictorial cover in colors. 16mo. cloth Net, 50 cents

MANY KINGDOMS

BY ELIZABETH JORDAN. These stories command attention because they possess rational plots, genuine character, and adroit literary workmanship. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE BACHELOR AND THE BABY

BY MARGARET CAMERON. An absolutely funny story—one of the few that make you chuckle all the way through. 16mo. Cloth 50 cents

THE GENIAL IDIOT

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. The same hand that has cheered and pleased hundreds of thousands in "Coffee and Repartee" and a "A House-boat on the Styx." 16mo. Cloth \$1.25

DAVIE AND ELIZABETH

BY MURIEL CAMPBELL DYAR. A new England couple about whom a sweetly sympathetic story is woven. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.00

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York. Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town..... State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son 362-399 N. 13th Street, New York

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It gives wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

WING & SON

362-399

W. 13th St. New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE



*How can you better invest \$1.75 a year for your family
than by subscribing now for*

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER

The Companion introduces into a home the company which is not only good, but wise; not only wise, but entertaining. It is adapted to safe fellowship with young people, the agreeable society of men and women, and cheerful, optimistic comradeship with the aged. The Youth's Companion will present to its readers during 1909

- 50** STAR ARTICLES—Contributions to Useful Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.
- 250** CAPITAL STORIES—Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.
- 1000** UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.
- 2000** ONE-MINUTE STORIES—Anecdotes, Timely Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE EVERY new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive

to All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE**

Jan. The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8 x 24 inches, **FREE**

1909 Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

PM 151

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

10

Grandford 2648

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



Thanksgiving Number November, 21, 1908



*How can you better invest \$1.75 a year for your family
than by subscribing now for*

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER

The Companion introduces into a home the company which is not only good, but wise; not only wise, but entertaining. It is adapted to safe fellowship with young people, the agreeable society of men and women, and cheerful, optimistic comradeship with the aged. The Youth's Companion will present to its readers during 1909

- 50** STAR ARTICLES—Contributions to Useful Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.
- 250** CAPITAL STORIES—Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.
- 1000** UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.
- 2000** ONE-MINUTE STORIES—Anecdotes, Timely Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE EVERY new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive

to All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE**

Jan. The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8 x 24 inches, **FREE**

1909 Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

P.M. 151

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Bradford 2648

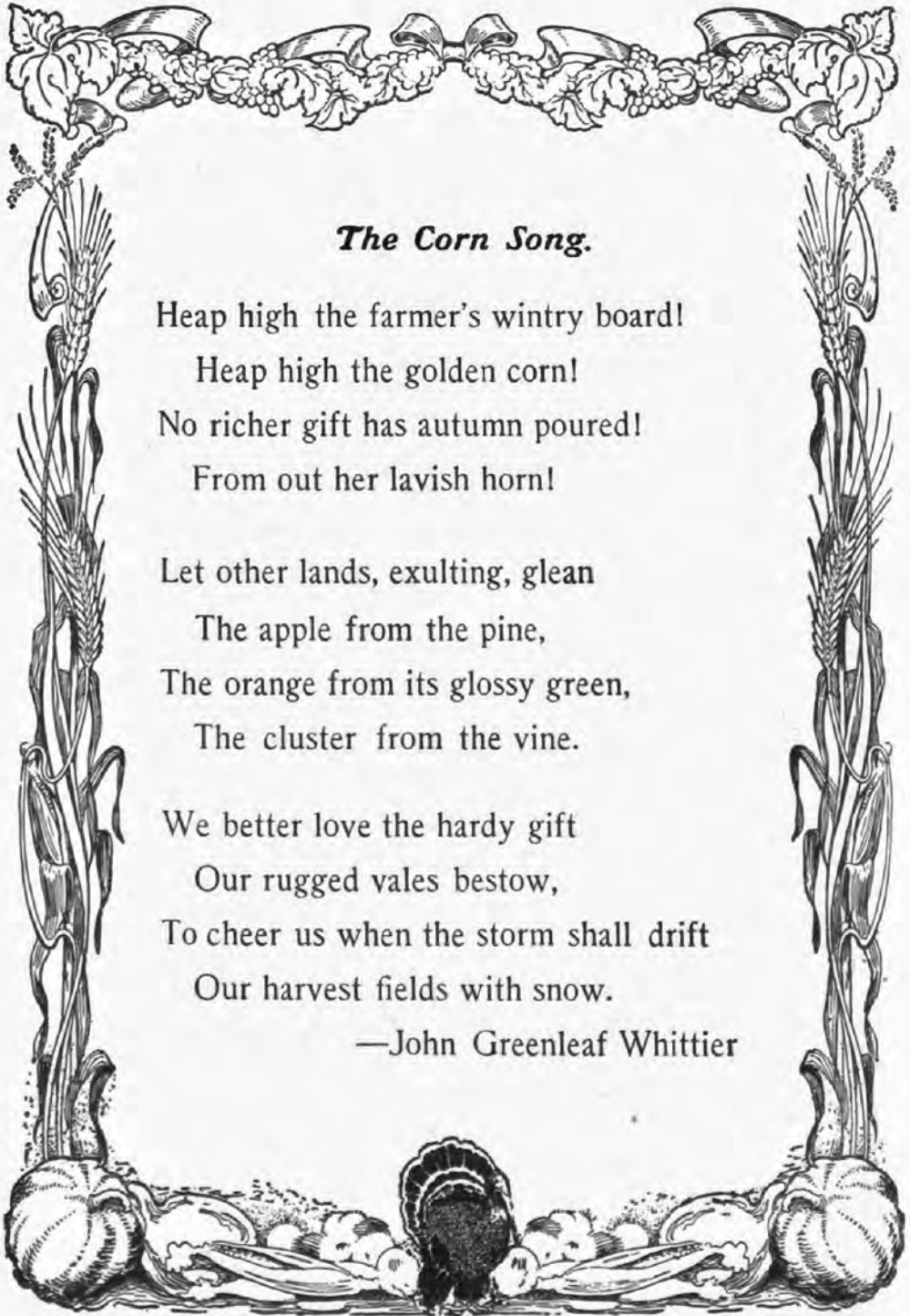
The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



Thanksgiving Number November, 21, 1908

The World Chronicle



The Corn Song.

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured!
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands, exulting, glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

—John Greenleaf Whittier

The World Chronicle

Vol. XVIII. NUMBER 17 WHOLE NUMBER 445
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Page. | Leading Articles in This Issue. |
| 390 | The Corn Song. |
| 392 | Marine Monsters. |
| 393 | Returning Prosperity. |
| 394 | Finance and Figuring. |
| 395 | Exit Emperor and Empress Dowager. |
| 396 | Stars for November. |
| 398 | Prison Ship Martyrs. |
| 399 | President Gomez. |
| 400 | Editorial. |
| 401 | Zig-Zag in the Near East. |

History, Civics, Ethics: How do good roads promote development of a country? How did the saying, "All roads lead to Rome," arise? Why did Caesar desire good roads in all his provinces? Would you think Serbia ought to build wagon roads first or railroads to increase her wealth and advance the condition of her people? Which usually come first in new countries? Tell something of the way in which good roads are built where you live.

Agriculture and Allied Interests: How is the American farmer affected by the building of the North Dakota? What do you think the American farmer had to do with the starting of the works at Sterling, Ill.? p. 393. If the farmers should rest a year, how would the "curve" for steel earnings act? p. 394.

Transportation: How fast will the George Washington go? p. 393. What new advance was made this week in aerial transportation? p. 400. What do you expect will happen in Serbia soon as to transportation? p. 402. The intelligent Chinaman interviewed has been here fifteen years, going home but once. He says there are great changes there. Guess what he put first.

The Stars: When the earth revolves once on its axis every part of the heavens is brought into view of the observer on the equator. If he stood at the north pole what advantage would the revolution give him? A star map has north at the top and south at the bottom, but east is at the left and west at the right. Try to see why this is so.

Physiography, Climate, Seasons: Recall first

Thanksgiving days in New England. The idea is not theirs originally. For thousands of years different peoples have had their thanks ceremonies after victory or other great achievement. Count the blessings in the poem on page 407,—good exercise in language as well as ethics.

History, Civics, Ethics: Why is a ship a cheaper prison than a building on land? In some respects it is better for the prisoners. Can you name any of them? Is it right for us today to hate the British because of the sufferings of our ancestors in the Jersey? There are crimes committed today by Americans against Americans with as cruel and wicked details; should we hate all Americans because these crimes are not prevented? What good is done by hatred? What evil does hatred inflict upon the one who entertains it? Why do publishers of music usually omit from "The Star Spangled Banner" the stanza which speaks of the hireling and slave whose "blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution"? Why did a great general say, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor fellows are dying"? While we build warships should we hate the nation which threatens to compel us to use them? Is it right to build naval vessels?

Finance: "As goes the steel business, so go the times." Why is this saying largely true? When the earnings of the steel corporation are large what can be said of other industries generally? When the steel mills shut down who are affected? How do you suppose business is influenced by the number of unfilled orders on the books of the steel company? Suppose the corporation had no unfilled orders today; what would you expect? Suppose it had more orders than could be filled by all its plants in the next six months; what would be the effect on the business of grocers, clothiers, piano makers, artists, musicians, and the banana peddler?

Natural Resources and Allied Industries: What condition must a nation be in to build a large navy in these times? Name a nation well able to afford the ships she is building. Another really not able to go to the expense her navy entails. Why do you think the prosperity mentioned on p. 393 is really coming? Name a few elements of good times. How do you think the American Trade Press Association came to ask the "trade" papers how their trades are likely to prosper? p. 393. How do you account for the increasing figures on p. 395?

Graphic Illustration: Name one advantage of the graphic illustration of financial growth over presenting the figures. Do you find it easier to follow a line with the eye than to run over a column of figures? The broken line of a graphic chart is sometimes called a "curve." When you look at a curve does not your eye take in

(Continued on page 397.)



Marine Monsters

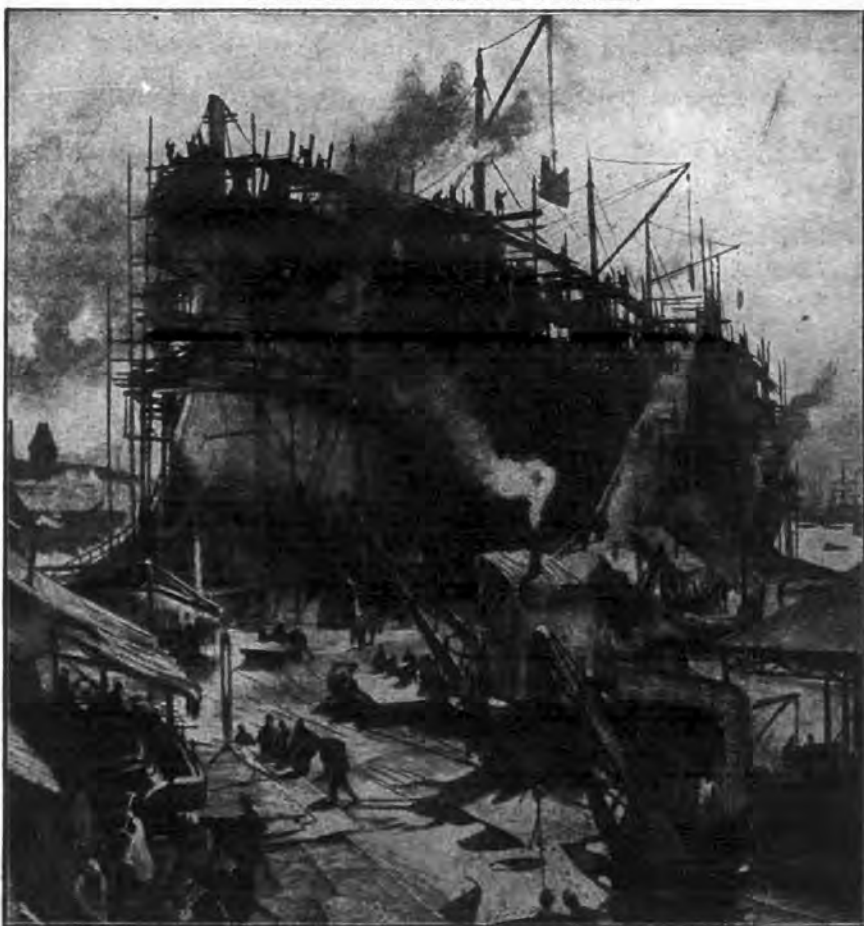
North Dakota Afloat; in Dreadnought Class.—At Quincy, Mass., on November 10, the battleship North Dakota, the first American war vessel of the Dreadnought class, was launched at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy Point.

A distinguished gathering of officials of North Dakota, together with several representatives of the state of Massachusetts, naval officials, and three foreign naval attachés, saw the launching.

North Dakota.”

When placed in commission the North Dakota will be 510 feet long on the water line, with a breadth of 85 feet at the same level. The length over all will be about 518 feet 9 inches. The battleship will have a displacement of 20,000 tons, 2,000 in excess of the original Dreadnought. It is estimated that a speed of more than 21 knots will be attained on her trial, and that the battleship's horsepower will exceed 25,000. In-

BUILDING A NAVAL VESSEL.



At the bow of the vessel a platform was built, and there Governor Burke and Miss Mary Benton, sponsor for the ship, together with Francis Bowles, president of the Fore River Company, took their stand. As the noon whistles blew in the yard the workmen began knocking away the shores. At 12:27 the last piece was cut, giving the vessel motion. At that moment a beribboned bottle of champagne was swung by Miss Benton against the bow, and she said: "I christen thee

cluding officers the crew will number more than 900 men.

It is estimated that when formally taken over by the government the North Dakota will have cost at least \$7,000,000, the contract price of her hull and machinery alone being \$4,377,000.

Great New Liner Launched.—In Bredow, a suburb of Stettin, Germany, the steamer *George Washington* of the North German Lloyd Company was successfully launched, and christened

by Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador to Germany.

The George Washington is the latest and highest type of passenger and freight carrying steamship. Every new improvement and achievement known to the shipbuilding industry is found in this ship. Comfort and safety have been given precedence over all other considerations, but still the vessel will have a speed of 18.5 knots an hour. This ship has accommodations for 2,941 passengers and will have a crew of 525 men.

New Ships.—Not only do we need more ships this year than are now on the oceans of the world but statesmen say we must build more battleships. Some day the world will outgrow fighting among civilized nations, and some day, perhaps, our cities may need no policemen. But at present those who are near to the situation in the Pacific say the United States will benefit

the world more by building an immense line of naval fighting machines than by any other act.

While a battleship costs more than a university, our people will be hard to convince of the wisdom of laying out many millions in that way; but if no one can convince our statesmen that it is wrong to build them now they will be hurried forward.

As a people we try to do what is right, and our public servants are not long retained in office when suspected of advocating any unrighteous action.

England launched her sixth and most powerful battleship of the Dreadnought class on November 7 at Devonport. Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, christened her the Collingwood. This new fighting ship is of 19,366 tons. She carries a main battery of ten 12-inch guns and a secondary battery of twenty 4-inch rifles.



RETURNING PROSPERITY.



"Hurrah! Father's got work again, and we may have new clothes and enough to eat!"

A small boy rushed out of a house standing at the back end of

the lot and informed his little brothers and sisters of the good news his father had sent home to mother. There has been a great deal of suffering in many places in this country since the panic of a year ago. When money is hard to get those who have it are afraid to invest it. Mills then shut down or reduce their forces, railroads stop new construction and all repairs not imperatively needed, and all classes of producers except the farmers do less and pay out as little cash as possible.

This puts the laborer and the mechanic out of work, or cuts his wages; or puts him in danger of enforced idleness.

But prosperity is coming now. Some say it is because the Republicans remain in office and no great changes in government policy are expected. Others say the farmers have splendid crops and prices are high owing to scarcity of foods in Europe, and the country cannot help being prosperous.

The American Trade Press Association sent letters to thirty-three high-class technical and trade papers asking about the prospects for business in their lines in 1909. They represent all sorts of manufacturing, from textiles to cooperage, and from groceries to boiler-making. They are almost unanimous in believing the outlook very bright.

Reports taken at random from all over the country show how business is extending. The Pennsylvania railroad has contracted with the Westinghouse company for \$5,000,000 worth of work, to electrify all lines in and near New York city. This sum does not cover the cost of the whole work, but is for the beginning of it.

Pittsburg—The Pittsburg Railways Company has awarded a contract for 6,000 forged steel wheels to the Forged Steel Wheel Company, of Butler, to provide wheels for 1909. The order is the largest ever placed here for wheels.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, the largest bituminous corporation east of Pittsburg, is advertising that it has jobs in its Windber field for 500 additional miners. It is at present giving steady work, six days a week, to 7,000 men, but is now ready to open up new territory.

San Francisco—Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, announced that the plant of the Union Iron Works, which is affiliated with the Steel Corporation, is to be enlarged, adding that the improvements may under favorable conditions run into the millions.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Pacific shops are reopening all over the system and the master mechanic says he can give employment to all machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths who apply.

Winslow, Ind.—The local coal company has resumed operations with 250 miners.

Sterling, Ill.—The Dillon-Griswold Wire Company is reorganized under the name of the Griswold Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000 and an increase in the number of men from 120 to 325.

Finance and Figuring

Diagrams are not always interesting, but everyone who wishes to know something about finance or about statistics ought to learn the advantages of what is called graphic presentation. We present here a financial report of steel earnings and a graphic showing of the same. We suggest that every student interested in mastering some of the intricacies of finance make a graphic showing of the figures in the last column, the tons of unfilled orders.

Rule your paper or blackboard into regular squares or oblongs. Call the lowest line the lowest number you have to present. Have enough lines above it to represent all the expected numbers in round millions or thousands. Then find how high in the scale the first sum is to be placed. Put a dot there and another dot on the next line to the right showing how high the next sum comes. Connect the dots with a line. As that line goes up the sums presented go up, and when they are small the line goes down,—there is a slump in the market.

fifths of the way to 50 from 45. So you put your point above the 4,500,000 line more than half way to the line over it. You need not be exact as to fractions, for graphic presentation is for the eye only and not for mathematical accuracy.

When you have made this diagram you will do well to make several others to familiarize your mind with them, for if you become a man or woman of large affairs you will have to know about their use.

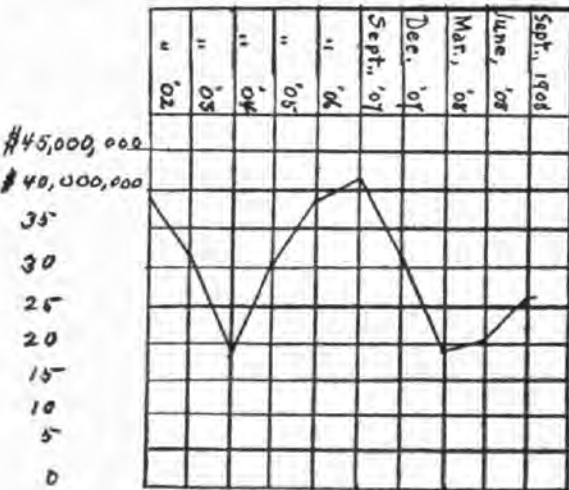
New York, Oct. 27.—The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months which ended September 30, as made public after the quarterly meeting of the directors today, amounted to \$27,106,274. This was an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the previous quarter, and better by from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 than the estimates which Wall street had formed of the probable showing for this quarter.

Unfilled orders on the books of the company at the close of the quarter totaled 3,421,977 tons, an increase of 108,000 tons over the orders on hand at the close of the June quarter. This is the first time since the depression of business began that the steel corporation has reported an increase in unfilled orders.

One of the most satisfactory features of the report is each month of the quarter showed an improvement over the previous month. The July earnings were \$8,599,630, the August earnings \$9,152,311, and the September earnings \$9,354,333.

How these earnings, making a total of \$27,106,274 for the three months, and the unfilled orders at the close of the quarter compare with the showing for previous quarters this year and with the corresponding quarters in previous years is shown hereafter:

| | Earnings, | Unfilled or- |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | dollars, | ders, tons. |
| September 30, 1908..... | \$27,106,274 | 3,421,977 |
| June 30, 1908..... | 20,265,756 | 3,313,876 |
| March 31, 1908..... | 18,229,005 | 3,765,343 |
| December 31, 1907..... | 32,553,995 | 4,624,553 |
| September 30, 1907..... | 43,804,285 | 6,425,008 |
| September 30, 1906..... | 38,114,624 | 7,936,884 |
| September 30, 1905..... | 31,240,582 | 5,865,377 |
| September 30, 1904..... | 18,773,932 | 3,027,436 |
| September 30, 1903..... | 32,422,955 | 3,278,742 |
| September 30, 1902..... | 36,945,488 | 4,843,007 |



Your diagram may be just like the one given, except that the figures at the left will be smaller and called tons instead of dollars. If you let each line represent one million tons you will not need so many; so you will fill the diagram better and make the fluctuations more graphic by letting the bottom line represent three millions, the second three and one-half, the next two millions, and so on. Begin with 4,843,007. Disregard all figures but the 4 and the 8. 48 is three-

Chicago's Growth in Wealth.—In 1840 Chicago's real estate, all together, was valued by the assessor at \$94,437; in 1850 at \$7,220,249; 1860, \$37,053,512; 1870, \$275,986,550; 1880, \$117,133,726; 1890, \$219,354,368; 1900, \$276,565,880; 1906, \$426,263,296.

Illinois Property of All Kinds.—1840, \$58,752,168; 1850, \$119,868,336; 1860, \$367,227,742; 1870,

\$480,664,058; 1880, \$786,616,394; 1890, \$808,892,782; 1900, \$809,733,405; 1907, \$1,252,068,631; 1908, \$1,263,515,156. These assessed valuations are one-fifth of real values.

U. S. Pension Disbursements.—1866, \$15,450,549; 1870, \$29,351,488; 1880, \$56,689,229; 1890, \$106,093,850; 1900, \$138,462,130; 1907, \$138,155,412.



Exit Emperor and Empress Dowager



Kwang Hsu.

Chinese Emperor Dead.—The ruler of over one-quarter of the human race is reported as dead, possibly from poisoning, and the famous Tsze Hsi An (or western empress), one of the most remarkable women of history, has passed away under circumstances similarly suspicious. Possibly a great civil war may ensue, as many people prefer to have a real Chinese emperor rather than another of the Manchu dynasty.

Two edicts have been issued, one making



Yeholana.

Prince Chun, a brother of the late emperor, regent of the empire, and the other appointing Pu Wei, Prince Chun's son, heir-presumptive to the throne.

For about thirty-five years Kwang Hsu has been nominally the ruler of the most populous nation in the world, and yet but little has been heard of him. He was attended by two secretaries, who took down every word he spoke, to be laid in the archives of the empire and brought out to make history in the distant future. He did business only in the night, between 12 and dawn. Since 1900 he has not been active. His last edict was an announcement of his illness and willingness to receive treatment from any physician who might promise a cure or help. He offered liberal rewards for help. And yet it is claimed he would have no western physicians, and later none at all.

It is said that he had a great liking for mechanical contrivances, and that his greatest pleasure was in looking over and studying the various inventions and new machinery which were brought out from time to time. He was especially fond of clocks, and had a great number of all kinds which he could take apart and put together with great skill.

It is customary to conceal imperial deaths, and officials have been kept busy denying it until the formal announcement was made. The Chinamen in Chicago would not believe it possible that the emperor could die. They would not discuss the subject when one of our editors tried to get some opinions from them. One well-educated celestial who is a Christian, wearing

American clothes, was voluble on religion but became stupid when the emperor's death was mentioned.

Pu Wei is a little child only three years of age, but will be trained in the palace and educated for the great position which he will be called upon to fill.

Editor Li Sum Ling.—One of the most influential newspapers in China is the Hong Kong Daily Mail. The name of its editor is Li Sum Ling, and he is making a tour through the country in company with one of the officials of the New York Herald. Mr. Ling is about twenty-six years of age, has a smooth boyish face, dresses in the height of the Chinese fashion, but speaks English better than the average American. He is a great admirer of President-elect Taft and thinks he is one of the greatest men in the world. He is in favor of an American-Chinese alliance and thinks that would go a long way towards preserving the peace of the world. He says China admires the fairness with which America has dealt with her, and in return she wishes to cultivate the most friendly relations with us. China has an army of 300,000 men trained under German officers, and the army can be enlarged indefinitely, as she has a population of 400,000,000 to draw from. China is a wealthy country, and is beginning to realize her wonderful resources, which have laid dormant for centuries. She fears the encroachments of Japan, which is in great need of money, caused by the immense cost of the war with Russia. China wishes to be let alone so that she may work out her own destiny.

STARS FOR NOVEMBER



WHEN the unskilled observer takes a casual glance at the sky it is generally the stars directly overhead that arrest the attention. Acting upon this suggestion, we shall give our readers a chance to make a study of some of the stars quite near that point on the 21st of this month at 9 o'clock in the evening. If you can look directly up, as sailors can do, without getting dizzy, you will note that the point directly overhead this evening at nine is blank, a dark spot in the heavens.

Running the eye from the dark place directly overhead towards the horizon directly south of us, we find three great luminaries in almost a direct line. Two of them belong to the great square of Pegasus, of which we spoke last month. These two stars form the western side of the great square. They are quite near the zenith, but the brighter one of the two, Alpha, is about one-fourth of the way from the zenith to the southern horizon. That much brighter star three-fourths of the way down to the southern horizon is Fomalhaut, in the Southern Fish. Watch this bright star, for it will be with us many weeks, and each week you will note that at 9 o'clock it is somewhat farther to the westward, indicating that it will bid us farewell before the winter has its backbone broken; but it is so conspicuously chief of all things in the south that it will take no particular act of mind to remember it.

Now go back to the square again and look from the east side of it downward a very little way and you will find the only planet which is easily visible in the evening. The planets seem to be on strike as to which shall be evening stars just now, and most of them are in the east early in the day before the sun is up, and when the planets are near the sun, but west of it, they are reckoned as morning stars, being visible only before sunrise. When they get west of the sun they may be seen only after the sun has set, and so are called evening stars.

Morning Stars.—You will have to be an early riser to see the fine display of planets which the heavens offer you this month. Most glorious of all in her white purity is Venus, rising soon after 3 o'clock in the morning and giving a subdued display of her beauty long before the sun begins to brighten the east and put the stars out of business. Although she is now considerably farther from us than the sun is, she is the brightest thing the heavens have to show us.

Mars is only a little way from Venus and may be found by his ruddy color and lack of twinkle. Jupiter may be seen at any time in the morning before sunrise, for he gets up in the east at about 1 o'clock and remains in full view till the sun comes up. Mercury is the planet which shows well only a small part of the time, owing to his nearness to the sun and his inability to make himself seen when the sun is near him. On the 13th he is at his greatest elongation and is far enough from the sun to give us an hour's view of him. He comes up shortly after 5 o'clock, following the bright star Spica, and as the sun is quite dilatory about rising at this time of the year, we get a good view of Spica and all the morning stars before old Sol smooths the sky out.

Coming back to what may be seen at nine this evening, we ask you to note the position of the Milky Way. It stands across the sky almost from east to west, and right at its point of division, northwest of the zenith, you see Deneb, the bright star of the Swan, and in line with Deneb, farther to the northwest, is Vega, in the Lyre. Almost directly east of you and not high in the sky is Altair, in the Eagle, with the southern division of the Milky Way forming a setting around it.

Looking to the north from the zenith, the Pole Star is found about three-fifths of the way down to the horizon, and half way from the Pole Star to the zenith is Cassiopeia's chair slightly tipped back towards the east as if about ready to topple over.

When Cassiopeia is above the Pole Star we may know that the Great Bear or Dipper is directly below it. Looking low on the horizon in the exact north, we discover the dipper right side up with its two stars farthest from the handle, the pointers, showing the way to the Pole Star.

In the east the red Aldebaran takes the position of honor and is rising splendidly so as to pass overhead late at night. Aldebaran is in the constellation Taurus, and is directly east of the Pleiades. When you have found the star you can easily find the group. If you are up later than you ought to be, say till ten, you will note three splendid great stars rising in the east. The one well to the northeast is Castor, of the Twins; the one directly east is Betelgeuse, the largest luminant in the greatest of all constellations, Orion. Being rather red and following Aldebaran up the evening sky, he will not be hard to locate, while farther to the south you will note the second star in magnitude in the constellation Orion. It is Rigel.

A Comet.—We have now shown you all the first magnitude stars in the sky at 9 o'clock, and these three which rise after you ought to be in bed. If you desire to hunt for a comet you may be successful in locating one which has attracted unusual attention just recently by flirting its tail more than the astronomers are able to account for. You will have better success if you own a field glass or can borrow one for the occasion, but perhaps you will be able to make out Morehouse's comet with the naked eye. It is in the Milky Way all this month, seeming to be traveling from the vicinity of the southernmost star of Lyra, the one farthest from Vega, to the southwest into the neighborhood of the two small stars of the Eagle, northwest from Altair.

So look for the comet in the northern division of the Milky Way low down in the western sky.

(North.)



(South.)

The Heavens as seen Nov. 22 at 8 o'clock.

STAR MAP for study until Jan. 20.

You will have better success in the quest if you begin before 9 o'clock and look for the comet as soon as it gets dark, finding Lyra and Altair as directed in the beginning of this article, and looking in the Milky Way slightly to the west of where a line from Vega to Altair would cut it.

The provoking thing about this comet is that its head is not conspicuously bright. There is not such a nucleus there as is usual in comets. Being mixed with the Milky Way does not help to bring the comet into striking view. But if you look closely and where you are directed you will discover a bright spot with a particularly straight tail of good length, the tail seeming as if intended to wag the dog, for it is long and much brighter than tails usually are compared with the brightness of the nucleus.

On October 15 the tail was distorted and bent. Perhaps this will be the case when you look for

PRAISE GOD.

Praise God for wheat, so white and sweet, of which to make our bread!
 Praise God for yellow corn, with which his waiting world is fed!
 Praise God for fish and flesh and fowl, he gave to man for food!
 Praise God for every creature which he made and called it good!
 Praise God for winter's store of ice! Praise God for summer's heat!
 Praise God for fruit tree bearing seed; "to you it is for meat!"
 Praise God for all the bounty by which all the world is fed!
 Praise God his children all, to whom he gives their daily bread!

—Edward Everett Hale.

the comet. We cannot account for such accidents, and the astronomers are still studying the subject and hoping they have enough photographs to make a good study of this tail-twisting propensity of this particular comet. Possibly a shower of meteors plunged through the tail or came near enough to it to influence its posture.

Camera and Comet.—Another comet is looked for just now. It is Halley's, and was last seen in 1835. Halley first found out its period and told the world in 1682 that it would return in seventy-five or seventy-six years. He did not live to see its coming, but his name was given it when it did get back. This comet is the one which enemies of the pope Calixtus III. claimed he had issued a bull against, heeding the supplications of Christians in 1456 and commanding that prayers be offered for protection from the Turks and the comet. The command became famous probably because never issued.

The comet will not be visible here till about 1910, but since its last appearance devices have been perfected so we shall know of its approach long before then, for we can photograph the spot where it is to appear, and before the telescope will reveal anything to the eye there it will cause the camera to show its existence by a point of light upon the plate.

(Continued from page 390.)

the highest and lowest points without effort? Can you pick out the highest and lowest sums in a column of figures without effort? Have you noticed the increasing use of "curves" and wished to know about them? By making several curves on the same chart in different colored inks much labor is sometimes saved. You might easily put the unfilled orders in tons on the same chart with the earnings by using red ink for the orders and putting in red the figures which the various horizontal lines stand for. Without using colors you may put more than one curve on a chart by making one curve a continuous line, another a broken line, and a third a dotted line.

Dedicated Column in Memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs

On Saturday afternoon, November 14, the great Doric column was dedicated in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., which marks the tomb where have been assembled the bones of the prison ship martyrs, those victims of inhuman cruelty whose awful fate forms the saddest and most grewsome story of the War of the American Revolution.

This occasion was a memorable one, marking a belated national honor to the memory of men who died of pestilence, starvation and cruelty for the cause of liberty. Although action was taken as early as 1792 by the town council of Brooklyn to recover the bodies of the martyrs from the sand banks on the shore of Wallabout Bay, where they had been buried in heaps, it was not until 1808, exactly one hundred years ago, that the cornerstone of the martyrs' tomb was laid and the remains transferred. From that time until 1855 nothing further was done, but in that year the movement was revived to erect a suitable monument. Not until 1903, however, was any real work begun, and then the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association was formed. About \$25,000 was raised by popular subscription. Appropriations by Congress, the state of New York and the city of Brooklyn brought the fund up to \$200,000, and the cost of the memorial has reached nearly this amount.

For the same reason that every Englishman can claim to be a descendant of William the Conqueror, all Americans whose people have been in this country for five generations are related in some way to these 11,000 soldiers who died in the prison ship.

The column is 135 feet high, surmounted by a funeral urn and a flagstaff, and beneath it, gathered in metallic caskets, rest the ashes of the heroes.

Henry B. Stiles says, in his "History of the City of Brooklyn": "It is evident that the Jersey, which had accommodated a crew of more than 400, with full armament, supplies, etc., might, without her stores, dismantled and anchored in a protected situation, have easily been made comfortable for even the thousand prisoners which she is said to have averaged. But she became a 'festering plague spot' through those inferior officers under whose immediate care the prisoners were placed, and who by their disregard of the policy of their government, their greedy and shameful use of the supplies placed at their disposal by the government for the use of the prisoners, and their frequent and uncalled-for severity, unnecessarily increased the sufferings which they should have lessened."

On July 4, 1782, in an attempt to celebrate the

day, the prisoners between the decks sang until about 9 o'clock at night. They were then ordered to stop, and when they did not, the hatches were suddenly removed and the guards descended among them with lanterns and cutlasses, hacking, cutting and wounding everyone within reach, the prisoners retreating as far back as their crowded conditions would permit. Ten corpses were found the next morning, and many were badly wounded.

Budapest, November 15.—The bill providing for universal suffrage in Hungary was presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Count Andrassy, Minister of the Interior. The bill provides that every Hungarian over twenty-four years old, who has resided in any commune one year, is entitled to vote. Illiterates, however, will be assembled in groups of ten, and each group will have the power to select a single elector. As a further means of "preserving the ascendancy of the intelligent classes" the bill provides for a system of plural voting, by which all electors over thirty-two years of age who have fulfilled their military duty and who have three children are given two votes. Those who have completed the full course of the secondary schools, or who pay \$20 in direct annual taxation, are given the high privilege of voting three times.

Native Shops in Chinese City





Gen. José Miguel Gomez, president-elect of Cuba, has participated in two revolutions and is very popular. President Palma was deposed in 1905 during an uprising. The United States intervened and established a government. Gomez was arrested charged with conspiring against the former president, but he denied the allegation and was released a month later.

When our government gives over to the Cubans the whole machinery of government well lubricated for a new start they must see to it that they attend strictly to business and avoid killing each other off to any great extent. Next time, look out! Uncle Sam has too many interests in Cuba to let a hot-headed government trifle too far. Remember how Texas came to be annexed.

Death of Czar's Uncle. Grand Duke Alexis died in Paris on the 14th, one of the most bitterly hated men in the world. He has been marked for death by fifteen Russian societies and has always been protected by a bodyguard. His brave conduct when Grand Duke Sergius was killed will be remembered. He was a friend of our country, as the following story, told by him to one of our captains, pointedly shows: "I'm glad you Americans are rebuild-

ing your fleet. Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. I once made a sensation when, after listening to a conversation of this kind, in which the officers of four different fleets took part, I said: 'Gentlemen, the United States and Russia are friends. Should she be unjustly attacked Russia would help her to see that the wrong be righted.' Ah, I can't tell you where or who it was.'

Constitution No Curb to Kaiser. Prince Buelow is not responsible to the Reichstag. He serves the Kaiser. The Kaiser is not bound to consider the German legislative body. The constitution makes him supreme in foreign affairs. He may make treaties and declare war with no one to interfere. Foreign relations are not vested in the hands of the chancellor, but solely in the emperor. Bismarck, the first chancellor, repeatedly defied the Reichstag, declaring himself to be responsible to the legislature for nothing, but bound personally to the emperor.

How long Germany will leave her foreign affairs in the hands of an absolute monarch is a question which all Europe is desirous of ascertaining, for the peace of the world hangs as in a balance before the will of one man.

Washington, D. C., November 17.—A small appropriation by Congress will be recommended by General Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, in order that he may be prepared to purchase any improved wireless telephone device that may be offered during the coming year. The wireless telephone is now regarded as one of the most important developments for the advancement of the work of the Signal Corps. General Allen hopes to secure some practical device in the near future.

The signal service is now operating the De Forest system from Fortress Monroe to boats in the adjacent harbor, a distance of five or six miles. This is about the limit of distance over which the wireless telephone has been successfully operated. The Telefunken and Fessenden systems are both in a stage of development. These three systems are distinct in their methods of operation. As soon as the wireless telephone can be operated over a distance of fifty or sixty miles it is believed that it will play a most important part in the work of the signal office.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—We are soon to be able to ride to New York in sixty minutes. The electric trains on the Pennsylvania are expected to cut the best steam time in two and make the run between the two cities in one hour. When the tunnel work is done engines making 120 miles an hour will be used.

✠ EDITORIAL ✠

General Frederick Dent Grant, son of the great general, took formal charge of the Department of the Lakes on November 13.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt November 13, to take effect December 1. Poor health is the reason for his decision to give up the portfolio.

The council chamber of the Dublin city hall at Dublin, Ireland, was destroyed by fire last week. All the historic paintings, including the famous portrait of Daniel O'Connor, were destroyed.

The appointment of Assistant Secretary Newberry to be head of the Navy Department is a commendable recognition of the zeal and ability of one of the best officials that department has seen for many a year.

Wilbur Wright succeeded in flying his aeroplane at Le Mans, France, last Friday without the aid of the derrick previously employed for starting. By this performance he became winner of the Sarthe Aero Club's \$200 prize for lofty flight. He circled the field twice, going to a startling height, and then returned to the ground.

Look out for a five-dollar bill numbered D-47963872! It is a dangerous counterfeit. It is the duty of the officers of national banks to stamp counterfeit bills when presented for deposit and return them to the one bringing them to the bank. Some of the Chicago bankers have neglected to do this and merchants have been put in jeopardy for having them in their possession unstamped.

The postal deficit of \$16,910,279 is the largest in the history of the department. It is due to the increase in salaries recently effected and to the stringency of times during the past year. Considerably less than half the ordinary receipts were realized. Postmaster General Meyer believes it will be rectified by the increased business of the coming year, and he advocates for rural routes a special local parcels post to facilitate business and increase the income of the Government.

Some Difficulties. Altair, al, not awl; Betelgeuse, bet'el guze; Bosphorus or Bosporus, bos'; Byzantium, bi zan'shum; Cassiopeia, cas i o pee' ah; Cattaro, cat tah'ro; Cettigné, set teen'yay (in Europe an accent sometimes means a vowel is pronounced but not accented); chancellor,

chan'seler (the highest judicial officer of the crown); Chun, choon; dowager, dow' (a widow); Herzegovina, hart se go' vee na; Ito, ee'to; kiosks, ke osks' (summer houses); Kwang Hsu, kwong su; Li Sum Ling, lee soom leeng; Marmora, mar'; Montenegro, nay'; Pleiades, plee'a deez, or pli; Pu Wei or Yi, poo way'ee or yee; Quincy, kwin'sy or zy; Serai, sa rah'ee; Sofia, fee'; Vega, vee' or vay; Yeholana, yay ho lah'no.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The Navy Department is inquiring for bids for a long-distance wireless station here to carry 3,000 miles, and for ship equipment to carry 1,000 miles. Possibly the Washington monument may be used. It is over 500 feet high. Only the "tuning" wires need be at the top of the monument, for the operating room could be in the basement. The Eiffel tower in Paris is used in this way. Congress must grant permission, however, if this fine marble memorial is to be made useful to the government in this way.

The League.—Teachers will do well to note the conditions and awards offered for articles written by pupils on "How I Earned the Money." We wish we could receive articles of such merit that more than one gold badge might be awarded. Also several silver ones and many certificates for merit. Particulars were given two weeks ago and articles are already coming in. Encourage your pupils to write. Ask them to be neat and accurate. To win one of the World's Chronicle awards is an honor for any girl or boy. It promotes happiness and excellence.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF DECEMBER.

Wild was the day; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

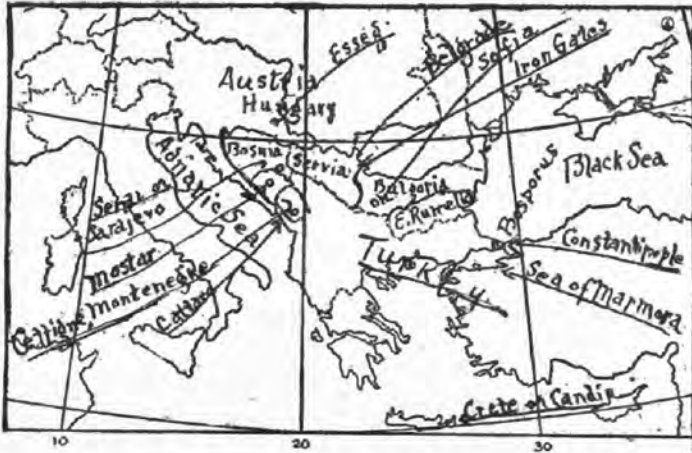
They little thought how pure a light,
With years, should gather round that day;
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays: but greener still
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,
And regions, now untrod, shall thrill
With reverence when their names are breathed.

Till when the sun, with softer fires, looks on the
vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the pilgrim sires,
This hallowed day like us shall keep.

—Bryant.





The Near East.

Zig Zag Journeys in the Near East

Landing from our small sailing vessel, whose sails are patched with rawhide, we find ourselves in the huddled little city of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro, an inlet of the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea. Here our guides await us at the water's edge and we begin the climb out of Dalmatia up into the country of no roads and few villages towards the city of Cettigne, the capital of Montenegro.

We are soon over the border, the sentry box showing us two of the fierce citizens of that half civilized body of people, whose reputation for fighting and ferocity can scarcely be paralleled. With what careless show of indifference they pass us into their dominions! It is nothing to them that the Stars and Stripes protect us. They know not the name of the country whose banner we love. They are simply satisfied that we are weaklings from some outlandish country, and if we displease anybody in Montenegro it will be a small matter for anyone to run us through with a bayonet. There is no responsibility to foreigners. Does not the Czar of all the Russias pay Montenegro \$17,000 a year for help given his great-grandfather in 1813? It has been paid regularly, and will continue to come, for the Black Mountain people occupy the best fighting ground in Europe, and can take care of themselves.

Unconquerable.—The Turks long ago gave up trying to conquer Montenegro. When they give it up, who shall attempt it afterwards? We hunt, we fish, we raise some crops, and then we fight. We prefer fighting.

Painfully we make our way into the capital, Cettigne, a city without need of walls. It was conquered and burned in 1623, again in 1714, and another time in 1785. Armies in greater numbers than the whole population have overrun the country, but still Monte means mountain and negro means black. Look at that lofty peak, Kutsch-Kom, 9,250 feet high! When Kutsch-Kom bows down Montenegro will be conquered! "Montenegro is a military camp," says tradition—but there is no standing army, merely a standing population ready at the drop



A Roman Bridge at Mostar.

of the hat to strike with a force of 36,000 men and every man like dynamite!

Clambering down the mountain we strike the road out of Cattaro, where horses await us. We ride to the northwest with a high mountain wall

on our right and the blue Adriatic Sea on our left. We are relieved to be out of the land of the unconquerable and follow a road built by Cæsar almost two thousand years ago, leading through pleasant fields and vineyards to the capital city of Herzegovina. It is the ancient city of Mostar, called from its old Roman bridge, spanning ninety feet of the Narenta river at one bound. Most Star means Old Bridge. Mostar manufactures knives and sword blades and fine silks. There is sale for these up in the mountains to the south. The country produces abundantly grain, tobacco and honey. The people are Slavic. The country is picturesque. What more could the people ask for?—unless for liberty!

Leaving Mostar by crossing the old bridge, we jog on through charming scenes, still keeping to the northwest, although northeast of Mostar is our destination. Riding in two days fifty miles to the northwest, forty to the north-



Soldiers at Rilo Monastery, Standing for Grace Before Supper.

Bosnia, on the banks of the River Miliatzka, because of its picturesque appearance and fine situation is called by the Mussulmans the Damascus of the North. It has iron works, manufactures sidearms, and it is the commercial entrepot of the province. On a cliff 350 feet above the river is an imposing thirteenth century castle.

Seated comfortably in a dingy compartment of a railway carriage, whose wheels and springs protest against every sort of progress, we ride east and forty-five to the southeast we come upon a railroad and signs of more contented living than we have seen since landing at Cattaro.

Bosnia.—Bosnia Serai, the old capital of to the north through country which received its religion at the point of Moslem swords ten years before Columbus discovered America. Grazing is a leading industry, and the mountain

seams abound in coal, lead and iron, while fields of hemp, maize and wheat, set off by goodly orchards, show it to be a land of superior natural advantages as well as great beauty. As the sun is dropping behind the range of Dinaric Alps we cross the River Save and enter Slavonia.

If the old meaning of slava is glory, Slavonia is properly named. It is a broad, blunt wedge of mountainous country between the Rivers Drave and Save, dropping off suddenly where they join the great Danube. Almost everything is raised in her valleys, and her hills are full of precious metals and a beautiful marble. Forests of valuable woods and orchards of many fruits, from peaches to oranges, yield rich treasures. The people are poetic, fond of music and dancing, and are thrilled with the taste of liberty which the twentieth century has afforded them.

Essek, or Essegg, is the capital, a strongly fortified town on the Drave, only fourteen miles from its junction with the Danube. Twenty thousand people here, an arsenal, town hall and a normal school of excellent reputation.

The steamboat Slavonska welcomes us, and we swing along with the rapid current and her very powerful engines through a panorama of rock, field and forest of unspeakable beauty. Down the Drave into the great Danube we speed on our way to the famous capital of Serbia, 140 miles below, counting the windings of the rivers.

Belgrade! a charming name for a beautiful city. Biel is Slavic for white, and gord for town. The white town stands on the prominence where the Save joins the Danube. It commands the internal commerce of the Near East. It has been fought over and has changed owners more times than can be remembered. One of the greatest struggles here was that in which Prince Eugene in 1717 defeated 200,000 Turks.

Boarding a still more powerful steamer of the lower Danube line, we pass along the northern boundary of Serbia and the southern line of Hungary. Serbia is naturally one of the richest countries of Europe, but for lack of roads and enterprise her mines and soil are not worked extensively and her forests, which are very rich, are given over to the hog industry, great droves of pigs obtaining fine sustenance from the nuts and roots, which are very favorable to them.

The Iron Gates.—The most striking scene on the Danube is where the river breaks through the wall of the Transylvanian Alps at Orsova. These lofty mountains are cut by the Danube just as the Hudson cuts the Highlands, only on a grander scale. The opening is called the Iron Gates, and the water crowds through the rocky walls with some of the characteristics of our

Niagara in the lower rapids.

Progressive Roumania is now north of us and enterprising Bulgaria smiles on us from the south. These countries have made great strides in government, manufactures and education since 1870. The Berlin Congress in 1878 made Bulgaria autonomous and yet tributary to the Sultan of Turkey.

Leaving the Danube at the mouth of the Iskra, we proceed southwest 100 miles to Sofia, the capital.

Sofia was, before 1878, when Russia helped Bulgaria to semi-independence, "a dirty and pestilential village of wooden huts." Seven thousand Ottomans emigrated directly and the city trebled its population within seventeen years and now resembles a modern European city, with straight, clean streets, a fine palace, a cathedral, a college and schools, and a public garden.

We here take the train on the Vienna and Constantinople line and pass to the heart of the Orient in a night.

Constantinople.—The city founded by Constantine, May 11, 330, on the site of ancient Byzantium, is splendid with towers and minarets, ancient walls and modern improvements, a motley populace and the control of the trade of the Black Sea. On the beautiful seven hills sits the Ottoman power endeavoring to stop the progress of the world. Thirty-one

times this city has withstood siege and the storm of warfare, but so well is she situated for defense that she has yielded but once.

On the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, the strait separating Europe and Asia, which popular opinion has decided means "ox ford," the city presents a splendid appearance, the walls of the strait being lofty and precipitous. The Golden Horn is an inlet to the north from the Bosphorus and one of the best harbors of the world, being five miles long and from one-eighth to one-half a mile wide.

Across the iron pontoon bridge over this inlet is the populous suburb, Galata-Pera, where the foreign legations and embassies are. The eastern part of Constantinople, nearly the whole of ancient Byzantium, is the Serai, the old residence of the Sultans. Three gates in parallel walls admit to the "Abode of Felicity." Here in splendid gardens are the divan, throne room, treasury, library, kiosks (summer-houses) and the chamber of the Holy Mantle.

Ancient walls, dating from 413, entirely surround the city. One hundred and seventy-nine high towers adorn the walls. Sixteen cisterns, 2 built by Constantine, are the largest in the world. One is 196 feet by 173 feet, with 224 columns in sixteen rows supporting the roof. Another is now an underground palace, its 336 marble columns in twenty-eight rows giving a charm that is quite unique.

Exterior of one of the Mosques of Constantinople



The Merry-Go-Round Business



Most young persons have had at least one ride on the merry-go-round. But few ever stop to think of the money invested in the machine or the life of the people who are interested in the venture financially. It costs money to own one and it takes good business sense to run it. Here is the history of the work done by two young men who watched a machine awhile and concluded it was making so much money that they ought to own one:

Harry and Fred Aldrich are brothers. Last year they had between them about three thousand dollars, which they wished to invest in some good business. The merry-go-round looked good to them. They bought an immense machine in Kansas for \$2,000. It is fifty feet across and carries a large load. It cost \$154.00 to ship it to Chicago. It took a week to get it set up because they had never set one up before, and had much to learn about the business. They paid \$3.00 a day for the privilege of running it on a vacant lot. When they were in shape for business there came a great rain and filled the lot so that no customers could reach the merry-go-round. They removed it to better quarters, and soon had people riding with them. But their experience in nine weeks ate up \$700 of their good money, and they were somewhat discouraged with the outlook.

They saw where they could save on expenses and locate to better advantage. When the weather became too cool for riding in Chicago, they shipped to St. Louis. This cost \$40 for the freight, and the lot expenses were to be \$10 a week. A good business rewarded their perseverance; but in two weeks it was too cold in St. Louis, and they loaded the machine on the steamer *Stacker Lee* and proceeded to Memphis.

Colored People Ride.—In Memphis they found that the merry-go-round business was pretty largely confined to the patronage of the white citizens, for if colored people are allowed to ride the white people discontinue the sport. Thinking there might be good business in giving the descendants of Ham the best the market affords in the line of circular rides, Harry proposed to Fred that they cut loose from the white patronage and go over entirely to Africa. Not to the Africa of the Eastern Hemisphere, but to the people representing Africa in the city of Memphis.

Fred readily fell in with the idea, and they invited that evening the colored people who came to see the machine, to become patrons. At once the machine was filled!

"They are going to eat the machine up!" said Fred. "Well," said Harry, "they are welcome to it if they pay the price." Fred stuck diligently to the working of the six horse-power engine which made the wheels go round, for he was the engineer of the enterprise, and Harry used his voice to good advantage with the crowd.

Soon they found they did not need to urge anyone to ride. They had to shorten the time of riding and load and unload rapidly to meet the sudden demand which had sprung up in the city of Memphis for their sort of amusement. Fat, slim, youthful, aged, tall and short people of dusky complexion thronged the lot, all looking for a turn to get aboard. Some trouble was experienced in getting some of the patrons to rest awhile from their rides and let others get their seats, for many staid on the machine as long as their money lasted, and felt they owed no courtesy to those who stood patiently by waiting for a chance to get on.

In two hours and thirty minutes the receipts of the evening were \$92, and the two young men found they had a vocation which was not entirely devoid of interest or profit. Fred has cleared enough money to put himself through one year's medical lectures in Chicago, and the two will go South in May when the college closes, and make a continuous run of the merry-go-round in various Southern cities till school begins in Chicago in the fall.



November.



were far too frequent, and there were but two men here to guard the little home they were trying to make in the wilderness near Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg.

But when did a little girl of ten years remember everything she was told, when the flowers were blooming a few feet farther on, and she and mother had such longing talks about the pretty things they would love to have? So Faith went just a little farther, and when she had scrambled up another hill and another bend, she found she was far above the little clearing in the woods. Below she could see father and Uncle James cutting swiftly, their axes flashing in the sunbeams and never dreaming that Faith, usually so obedient, had gone beyond the bend of the hill.

As Faith looked down something caught her eyes. Among the bushes, in plain sight from her point of vantage, a slim dark figure was crouched, as motionless as the rocks. With a catch of her breath, Faith knew it was one of the Indians they dreaded, and she knew also that he was watching the two pioneers in the open space, all unconscious of their danger. A cry would bring them to her, but there might be other Indians in the bush, and she feared to make a sound. As she slipped back, the rock on which her hand rested moved suddenly. It was a large rock, but her leaning upon it had moved it a little. In an instant she saw what she might do if she were only strong enough. As she braced herself against a tree and shoved

swiftly, the rock went over without a sound.

She lay there on the ground, afraid to move, and awaiting for something to happen, but nothing did; there had been no sound but the dull thud as the rock struck the ground, but the regular strokes of the two axes told her that her father had not heard the alarm. Looking over the edge she could see nothing, the spot was clear, so she slid carefully along.

It was not until she had reached the bottom of the hill and started along the path that she suddenly came upon the spot where the Indian had knelt. Her heart stood still with terror as she saw lying there upon his back, the great rock pinning him to the ground—the rock she had rolled over the edge of the hill to alarm her father.

Then she forgot that there might be other Indians near; she forgot everything except the



fact that it was all her fault that the red man was hurt and, with pity that made her cry over the birds and animals that the hunters sometimes brought home, she ran to the stream that trickled down the hillside. Forming a cup out of a large leaf, she filled it and carried it to the silent figure. Without a sound he drank it eagerly, and again and again the little girl ran back and forth, until he refused to take more. She rose to her feet, when she found herself surrounded by Indians who appeared from the bushes.

Two bent quickly and raised the rock; then one of them laid his hand upon Faith's arm, and drew her to one side with a gesture which she knew meant silence. She set her teeth to keep back her screams of terror, and saw them lead the wounded man away. One Indian knelt among the bushes, his bow and arrow raised, ready to send it flying swiftly if the two wood choppers should take alarm. Silently as shadows the Indians disappeared in the woods, until only the one on guard and the one by Faith were left. In response to a gesture the guard lowered his weapon and followed the others, while Faith and her captor sat silent. At last he, too, arose and went, and Faith waited, expecting every moment to be snatched away. No sound came and she looked fearfully about. Not a trace of anything was left to tell what had happened, save the

boulder by the tree.

She sprang to her feet and, unmolested, fled to her father. All that night watch was kept for the Indians who did not come, and as day after day went by with no sign of them, peace settled down once more on the lonely little home-stead, and Faith kept close to her home.

Summer deepened into fall and then winter came; the bitter winter which was the dread of all the lonely settlers. This one was worse than ever, for it had not been a good year, the little fields of grain did not bring forth what they should, and but little of anything had been stored away.

The next day would be Thanksgiving day and she thought of the day two years ago when they had lived in one of the larger settlements on the Delaware and there had been a service of thanksgiving, while afterwards there had been a great feast in which all had joined, for it had been a plentiful year. But now there were only five of them in the wilderness, counting the three weeks old baby, and there was little to eat, so little that Faith did not think there was anything to be especially thankful for.

Then Faith saw a head appear over the high stockade, shoulders followed, and as an Indian raised himself waist high above the top he beckoned to her. She hesitated. Again he beckoned and bent as though to get something she

A Song for Thanksgiving.

1. Can a lit - tle child, like me, Thank the Fa - ther fit - ting-ly? Yes, oh, yes! be good and true,

Rit......

Pa - tient, kind in all you do: Love the Lord, and do your part; Learn to say with all your heart:—

Fa - ther, we thank thee! Fa - ther, we thank thee! Fa - ther, in heav - en, we thank thee!

could not see. Then he dropped several rabbits and squirrels, tied together, upon the snow within the stockade.

Faith ran forward and watched with eager eyes as ears of corn, and a bundle of something which proved later to be dried beans and jerked beef, were dropped upon the snow. Last he raised a basket and emptied a shower of nuts upon the pile.

It was well he did not understand the child's words, for she tried to tell him that it was her fault that he had been hurt, for she had pushed the rock upon him. But the Indian only grunted softly, and, in spite of her entreaties to wait and come inside with her, he began to drop behind the fence. With something very like a smile he threw her a little pair of beaded moccasins and disappeared.

Faith's call brought her father and uncle, and they opened the gate, calling to the Indian to stop. Slowly he came back, looking so tall and dignified in his gay blanket that Faith crept close to her father. He sat solemnly upon his heels while he ate the food which was offered him and he took the gifts of tobacco and beads with satisfied grunts. Then he rose and made a long speech which no one could understand, and left, stalking silently through the forest.

The next day dawned bright and fair, and Faith joined happily in the little service they held all by themselves in the pioneer cabin and, as she glanced with pride at her new moccasins, and then at the good things piled upon the table, she decided that after all she had cause to be thankful.



THANKSGIVING ON THE FARM.

Oh, the farm was bright, Thanksgiving morn,
With its stacks of hay and shocks of corn,
Its pumpkins heaped in the rambling shed
And its apples brown and green and red,
And in the cellar its winter store
In bins that were filled and running o'er
With all the things that a farm could keep
In barrel and bin and goodly heap,
Hung to the rafters and hid away.
Oh, the farm was a pleasant place that day.

Oh, the pantry shelves were loaded down
With cakes that were plump and rich and brown,
With apple pies and pumpkin and mince,
With jellies and jams and preserved quine
Cranberry sauce and puddings and rice,
Vegetables, breads and bonbons sweet,
A great brown turkey and plates of meat
Sauces fixed in the daintiest way.
Oh, 'twas a glorious sight that day!

Out back of the house the orchard stood,
Then came the brook and the chestnut wood,
The old sawmill where the children play,
The fodder barn with its piles of hay,
The walnut grove and the cranberry bog,
The woodchuck hole and the barking dog,
The wintergreen and the robber's cave,
Wherein who entered was counted brave,
The skating pond with its fringe of bay.
Oh, the farm was pleasant Thanksgiving Day!
—Frank H. Sweet, in The Independent.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

GLASS PINS and BADGES



FOR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number), Silver Plate, \$1 doz., Sample 10c; Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., Sample 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



A Glowing Success

The Bilhorn Folding School Organs are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

**HOME
STUDY**

THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

offers
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.

The University of Chicago, Div. 28 Chicago, Ill.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

New or renewal subscriptions accepted except where noted. Each Magazine may be sent to a different address if desired.

BARGAINS

The World's Work

The John D. Rockefeller series in the World's Work can't be equalled for a drawing card among magazine features.

Everybody's Magazine

has as good articles and fiction as brains can make and money buy.

The Delineator

is the ideal home and fashion authority for American women.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| The World's Work..... | \$3.00 | } Our Price | |
| Everybody's Magazine..... | 1.50 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$3.65 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Everybody's Magazine..... | \$1.50 | } Our Price | |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.75 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| The World's Work..... | 3.00 | } Our Price | |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$3.40 |

Estimates furnished. If you desire to subscribe for any magazine not included on this list, write us for prices.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| American Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.00 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$1.75 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.80 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.45 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$1.75 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Scribner's Magazine..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$3.75 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Cosmopolitan..... | | } Our Price | |
| or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$1.75 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Review of Reviews..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price | |
| Harper's Bazaar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$3.10 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Dressmaking at Home..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | |
| Boston Cooking School..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.55 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Primary Education..... | | } Our Price | |
| or Popular Educator..... | 1 yr. 1.25 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.10 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| McClure's Mag. or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price | |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.65 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | |
| World Today..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.75 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Electrician and Mechanic..... | | } Our Price | |
| or Harper's Bazar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$1.75 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Home Needlework..... | 1 yr. 1.75 | } Our Price | |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.30 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Etude (or Musician)..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$2.15 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Amer. Education or Pri. Plans..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | | |
| | | | \$1.90 |

Class 13

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | \$1.00 |
| American Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| American Primary Teacher..... | 1.00 |
| Book News..... | 1.00 |
| Boston Cooking Sch. Mag..... | 1.00 |
| Children's Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| Cosmopolitan..... | 1.00 |
| Educational Gazette..... | 1.00 |
| Good Health..... | 1.00 |
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1.00 |
| Kindergarten Review..... | 1.00 |
| Metropolitan Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Pictorial Review..... | 1.00 |
| Success..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1.00 |

World's Chronicle \$1.50

| | |
|---|--------|
| with one Class 13..... | \$1.75 |
| with one Class 20..... | 2.10 |
| with two Class 13..... | 2.40 |
| with two Class 20..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 27..... | 3.80 |
| with one Class 13 } and one Class 20 } | 2.75 |
| with one Class 13 } and one Class 27 } | 3.10 |
| with two Class 13 } and one Class 27 } | 3.75 |
| with two Class 13 } and one Class 20 } | 3.40 |
| with three Class 13..... | 3.05 |

Class 20

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's Magazine..... | \$1.50 |
| Broadway Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Etude..... | 1.50 |
| Musician..... | 1.50 |
| National Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Outer's Book..... | 1.50 |
| Pearson's Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| School & Home Education.. | 1.25 |
| Technical World..... | 1.50 |
| World To-Day..... | 1.50 |

Class 27

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ainslee's Magazine..... | 1.80 |
| Independent..... | 2.00 |
| Outing Magazine..... | 3.00 |
| Review of Reviews..... | 3.00 |
| Smart Set..... | 2.50 |

Address all orders to **World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Paper from Cornstalks. It is estimated that 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood are required every year to make the paper which is used in New York city alone. When we consider the vast amount of paper used throughout the whole country it is very apparent that the forests cannot long supply the demand for pulp wood. Fortunately the chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have worked out a solution of the problem. After many years of experiment they have found that excellent paper of different shades and grades can be manufactured from cornstalks, and thus the millions of tons of stubs which are now thrown away and wasted can be used to add to the revenue of the farmer and to serve a most useful purpose. These scientific men believe that when the proper machinery is brought out in localities where the stalks can be brought cheaply to the mill paper can be made for one-half the cost of that now manufactured at such loss to our forests.



The Water Carriers.

HANDKERCHIEF BARGAIN! To introduce our goods, we will sell 5 of our fine linen handkerchiefs for 25 cents. Get your supply while present stock lasts.
STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Madison Sq. Sta, New York.

Earn Xmas Money

During spare time selling "Progressive Chautauqua." Agents wanted to introduce these Entertaining, Educational, Social Games for old and young. Excellent Holiday proposition. Write today for sample and terms.

CHAUTAUQUA PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
11068 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

A Beautiful Holiday Present \$1.50



The Celtric Model 4 Fountain Pen, which is manufactured by us, is constructed strictly on merit, and is richly prized by its users, not only for its intrinsic value, but for its **everyday usefulness.**

It does not leak or blot and it is guaranteed to write fluently.

A Description of the Pen.

The Celtric Model 4 is richly chased, made in four parts, the stock of which is made of the best quality of hard rubber and guaranteed in every respect. The pen is point guaranteed **SOLID GOLD 14-k** fine, and iridium pointed. The gold bands are 18-k, as illustrated.

The price of this pen at retail is \$3.50. It cannot be purchased for less.

Our Holiday Price

\$1.50

Covers Cost of Insured-Mail.
Remit by Post Office Money Order.

A Xmas Gift

The recipient of a pen of this description could not be better pleased. In other words it will satisfy the most critical and aesthetic tastes. The illustration, as herewith furnished, shows the exact size of the pen.

This is an exact reproduction of the pen. Every pen guaranteed.

CONSOLIDATED FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
400 GLENMORE AVE., BROOKLYN N. Y.

FOR KING OR COUNTRY.
CHAPTER XXXI.

Freedom.

It had been a momentous day for the captive in the little cell. The signal, as agreed upon when everything was ready, was this: If the bars were about to be removed he would put two crusts of bread outside the doorway of his cell, and the escape would be made that night; if for any reason the time should be postponed twenty-four hours, only one would be placed on the flagging. Some one on an ostensible visit to another part of the jail would be on the lookout for this simple sign. It happened that just before the visit was paid, the under-jailer, unseen, swept away one of the crusts of bread, so the signal appeared to read for the following night.

The bars, however, would stand no more fling; it would take but a slight exertion to make a hole large enough for him to draw his body through. But how to escape from the door below or to pass the sentry at the gateway?

When the second jailer appeared early in the evening, George had stopped him and handed him five golden guineas. "Have a feast at my expense," he said. "Share it with the people here who have been so good to me; today is my birthday." (This was a fact, and, for that reason, William's as well.) "Listen, also; go you to Fraunce's Tavern and buy four bottles of the best Lone Star Madeira. Present them to the head prison-keeper with the compliments of an officer. Pretend you do not know from whom they come. He might not accept them from a prisoner in his care."

Probably the man had never held so much gold in the grasp of his dirty fingers before. He fairly groveled. "Lord bless you, sir, leave me to do the lying," he chuckled.

George's last generous offer had almost proved his undoing, for shortly after dark he had heard the sounds of carousing and much merriment from the jailer's quarters. The sentry at the head of the stairs had disappeared, and the sound of the file biting away the last remaining bits of steel would have been audible were it not for the clamor below. He was about to push the loosened iron out, when a wheezy voice humming a snatch of a song was heard coming down the corridor. It was the head jailer.

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage,"

he chanted thickly. "I can be generous as well as other folk. I am not a hard man. My guest of honor must drink with me." In an instant he was before the doorway. "Here's a good health to you, my unknown friend. Long live the king!" With that the jailer wavered unsteadily and tossed off a glass of Madeira.

George feared that he was about to be discovered, and pretended sleep; but this was all the visit amounted to, and soon he heard the

heavy footsteps lumber down the stairway, the man still protesting that he was not "a flint heart."

Now was the time. George waited a few moments, then he pushed the bars gently, and they came off without much trouble. He laid them on the quilt, drew himself through the aperture, and tiptoed carefully down the steps.

A ray of light from a room to the right showed that the door was partly ajar. He looked inside. The jailer was fast asleep. Before him on the table were three empty bottles of Madeira. A heavy military cloak hung from a peg at one side, and a huge three-cornered hat above it. George threw the cloak about his shoulders and placed the hat upon his head. It came down over his ears. He drew the bolt of the big front door and stepped out under the stars—it had ceased snowing—and into the courtyard. The only entrance was guarded by a man leaning on his musket.

How to pass him was a question. But as the young fugitive drew nearer he perceived that the tall soldier was fast asleep. He was leaning on one side of the door with his foot propped against a post on the other.

Making his body as small as possible, George essayed to stoop under the outstretched leg; but his shoulder jostled the man, and he awoke in a flash. George recognized the ex-corporal.

"Well, well, McCune," he said, shaking him roughly; "asleep at your post, sirrah! It will never do!"

The sentry drew himself up as best he could, and his musket snapped to a present. "Pardon me, lieutenant," he cried. "Do not report me, or I will get the lash." The poor fellow trembled as he spoke.

"Let it not occur again," said George, "and I will see."

"May the saints bless you, sir!" said the sentry, thickly, as he watched the figure of his supposed officer disappearing about the corner.

It was at this very moment that Anderson and William were holding their talk at the tavern.

To be continued



TOMMY'S THANKSGIVING.

I'm thankful for a lot of things;
 I'm thankful I'm alive,
 I'm thankful that I'm six years old,
 Instead of only five.
 I'm thankful for my tops and toys,
 And for my kitty gray;
 I'm thankful for the big outdoors
 Where I can run and play;
 I'm thankful for the things that grow,
 The apples—aren't they good?
 The corn where we played hide-and-peek
 As in a little wood;
 I'm thankful for the pumpkins round,
 Just like a golden ball,
 And jack-o'-lanterns, big and queer—
 They don't scare me at all.
 I'm thankful for Thanksgiving Day,
 For pies all in a row;
 I'm thankful Grandma made them sweet,
 She knows I like them so.
 I'm thankful for the turkey, too—
 How brown it is, and nice!
 And I'd be very thankful, please,
 For only one more slice.

—Elizabeth H. Thomas.

Cute Sayings**Ready for Travel.**

(By Isabelle Donovan, Algoma, Wis.)

A little boy was looking at his picture book, when he suddenly looked up at his mother and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, see this elephant with its big satchel fastened to its head!"

How Bobby Retained His Learning.

(By Grace Serpas, Benicia, Cal.)

"Have you an earache?" asked mamma of Bobby.

"No, mamma," replied Bobby.

"Then why are you putting cotton in your ear?"

"Cause you told me that what I learn goes in one ear and out the other, so I've plugged one up."

Summing It Up.

(By Helen Reed, Hopkinton, Ia.)

Mary, upon being asked if she had read a certain continued story in The World's Chronicle, replied: "No, but I read the syntax."

Plenty of Water.

(By Robert Fundaberg, 70 N. Fourth St., Newark, Ohio.)

Five-year-old John went with his mother to a summer resort on Chesapeake Bay. They put on their bathing suits and went down to the beach. John looked out over the water and said: "O, Mamma, what a big bath-tub!"



BOYS IF You Do Your Own Printing
 Send for Free Catalogue
 TYPE FOUNDRY, 238 N. Fourth St.,
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.



FREE We will send you this beautiful **GOLD PLATED RING** absolutely Free if you will send us the names of five of your neighbors and 10c to pay postage, etc. **DAVIS BROS., Dept X 44, CHICAGO**

**BOYS! FOOTBALL.**

You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls **absolutely free.**

They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.

The Beckland D. P. Co., 2218 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FREE RIFLE

This handsome 1000 Shot Rifle absolutely free to any boy



who will send us 45 cents for one of our Samples, and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This Rifle is great for Target game and rate. Address with 45 cents, stamps or money order.

Jos. W. Malone & Co., 8735-22nd Ave., Brooklyn, New York

WE WILL GIVE YOU

THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages **PERFORATED COURT PLASTER** at 10c. **NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING.** All Doctors praise it. Send at once for 30c to sell Extra Present, **BOOK on HUNTING.**
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

A New Issue.—Three special stamps will be issued to commemorate the Seattle Exposition. These stamps will be a sequel to those issued commemorating the Jamestown Exposition.

Canada's New Mint.—Beginning with this month Canada is to have a fully equipped mint at Ottawa. Heretofore all her coining has been done in England.



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger) China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w/r/fails), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

OLD COINS WANTED I pay \$25.00 for certain 1853 Half Dollars. \$25.00 for 1894 Dimes S. Mint. \$1.50 to \$25.00 for Gold Dollars. I pay \$1.00 to \$1000.00 for old coins and bills to 1907. GET POSTED. Send only 4 cents for illustrated list. B. MAX NEHL, Coin Dealer. BOX 826, DEPT. S, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents. B. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.

Thanksgiving Post Cards 12 handsome Imported Designs, Embossed, and Catalogue, for 15c. THE HUDSON CO., 326 Pike Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

Post Card Collections

are best arranged and kept in Souvenir Post Card Holders. Sample mailed free on receipt of name and address by HOLDER MFG., CO., Albany, N. Y.

LOVELY POSTALS.—Your name and Greeting in Gold, Velvet or Tinsel on 10 beautifully Embossed Floral Postals 25 cts. Christmas, New Years, etc., Classes supplied. EASTERN TRADING CO., New Haven, Ct.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

300 Different Foreign Stamps

and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STAMPS. 50 all different scarce foreign stamps from Corea, Brazil, Servia, Basnia, Crete, Chile, Newfoundland, Cook Island, Egypt, China, etc. Catalogue value \$1.00 for 10 cents. LEON V. CASS, New Milford, Pa.

STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different. 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors.

100 varieties used stamps,
1 package stamp hinges,
1 pocket stamp album,
1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties,
1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties,
10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mich

FREE.—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Queer Eagle.—A man in San Francisco recently saw a coin which is entirely different from any in circulation. It is of the same size as a twenty-dollar gold piece, and is apparently struck in gold. On one side is a profile head with the word "Liberty" on the band. The head is surrounded by fifteen stars. Below are the words, "Comp. S. Marke." On the other side is an eagle with thirteen stars forming an ellipse. Above the stars is a half circle of rays, and around the border is an inscription, "In Unitate Fortitudo Compos Speil Marke." This coin was used as a gambling counter, but has never been known as struck in gold. It bears a very close resemblance to the double eagle of the present issue, so close in fact that it has been passed as one.

Fine Dutch.—The stamps of Holland and her colonies form a very interesting collection. Many quite prominent collectors find enough in the different series of the Dutch issue to employ all the time they can give to collecting. Three or four different sets of unpaid letter stamps present considerable sameness in a collection, but the detecting of the varieties and the separating of them into the various sets is certainly extremely interesting work. The Queen's head types also, showing the ruler at different periods of her life, are of great interest.

Penny Postage.—After three years of earnest effort, penny postage has been established between the United States and Great Britain. It is to be hoped that this will be the foundation for penny postage to all parts of the world. One hundred years ago the cost of sending a letter to England was about the same as the price of cabling today; but now, under this new law, we may send a letter to any point in Great Britain for the same price that we may send one across Brooklyn Bridge.

10 Floral Post Cards FREE

Send us only 6c for a 3 months' trial subscription to our illustrated magazine and we will send you 10 beautiful colored floral post cards—absolutely Free. Write today. You will be more than delighted with the magazine and post cards. Address **EVERYDAY LIFE, Post Card Dept. 7K, Chicago**



Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N. Y.

Fun with Stamps.—A stamp firm is offering for sale a "menagerie packet" of stamps. Doesn't this sound interesting? A very pleasant hour might profitably be spent in looking through your stamp collection and finding all the different animals and birds shown on them. You will find that you have quite a menagerie right in your stamp album. Then you might make a game of guessing the country to which the stamp belongs by having some one give you the name of the animal or bird shown on it.



25 BEAUTIFUL Post Cards 10c

Splendid lot. Includes Floral Birthday, greetings and others. All beautifully colored. Together with our big Catalogue. Address **Davis Bros. Card Dept. A17, Chicago**

200 All Different Stamps 10c

from Peru, Honduras, Venezuela, etc., used and unused. Below sets 5c each. 4 diff. Bermuda; 10 diff. Brazil; 17 diff. Mexico; 15 diff. Turkey; 6 diff. Reunion; 30 diff. United States; 8 diff. Animal stamps. Postage 2c extra on all orders. An approval sheet Catalog, over \$1.00, 12c. Set of unused free with every order.

JOHN B. ROYCE, Box 913, Springfield, Mass.

LOVERS POST CARDS 12 Highly Glazed Designs 15c

12 " " and gold 20c
Hudson Co., 326 Plk. Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

10 SOUVENIR POST CARDS, embossed, and beautifully colored, with free premium offer, only 10 cents. Paul Meyer, Dept. 4, Arlington, Neb.

STAMPS FREE—35 different stamps, each from a different country, free; send 2c postage. 1,000 mixed foreign, unused Newfoundland, etc., for 12c. Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

STAMPS 153 Var. Mayotte, Dahomey and D. Saurez and 40 page list, 7c. J. T. STARR STAMP CO., Coldwater, Mich.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 60 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

E.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced price of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid non-pariel type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. This space may be used at such times and in such quantities as desired.—The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

Books for Christmas Presents: Dickens' Christmas Carol, Emerson's Poems, Ruskin's Queen of the Air, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Christian Living, Prue and I, Cranford, John Halifax, Lorna Doone. Send 25c for one of these, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Stamps as Imported.—Unsorted and unpicked, 1,000, 15c; 5,000, 65c; postpaid. Stamps on approval, 60% discount. Reference. William H. Hush, 2218 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.

A Bargain.—Send Six Cents for samples of our Post Cards, Novelty Catalogue, and Free Present. Clarke & Co., Desk B, Le Roy, N. Y.

Souvenir Post Cards.—Collectors.—For 25c we send 25 souvenir post cards and 6 months oldest and largest monthly (100 pages) on stamps, coins, post cards, curios, minerals, relics. Old books, etc. West & Collectors World, Superior, Neb.

Chemical Ink Eraser.—Writing disappears as if by magic. No traces left. 20 cents. P. A. Miller, Freelandville, Ind.

10 Xmas Post Cards Free for name and address of ten ladies. 2c postage. F. J. Leeman, Box 115, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Xmas Gifts.—Other Christmas presents get lost or broken. Books are life-time treasures. How about these: Child's Life of Christ, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Adventures of a Brownie, Anderson's and Grimm's Fairy Tales, Henty, Alger, Oliver Optic titles also. Send 25c for one of these illustrated, cloth-bound books, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). Very low rates to teachers and Sunday Schools. The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoans own but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

RIFLE GIVEN

22 Caliber Hunting Rifle

Shoots long or short cartridges and will kill at 100 yards. Has peep sight, automatic shell ejector, steel barrel, brass inner tube, black walnut stock. A dandy gun in every way. Write me today and I will tell you how to get this rifle for a few minutes easy work.

A. M. Piper, Sec'y., 545 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa



Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

EVERYONE THEIR OWN ARTIST

Electric Transferene

A harmless preparation for reproducing pictures from plain and colored illustrated newspapers, on silk, linen, muslin, wood, leather, paper, etc. Highly educational and amusing for children. Every child can make its own scrapbook of celebrated persons, buildings, landscape, drawings, designs, etc., and for making post cards. Anyone, without any experience, can reproduce a picture in one minute, and it will be perfect, dry and clean. One bottle will reproduce from one hundred to five hundred pictures, according to size.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AGENTS WANTED
G. A. TARR & CO. BOX 645
ROCKLAND, MAINE

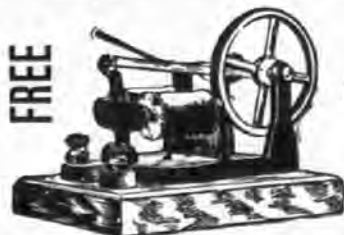
FREE SEND NO MONEY—We give 126 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at a package Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to the premium list Order today and get extra present FREE.

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 372

"HEART THROBS" is a book of the People, by the People and for the People. The most remarkable book of the age. No better gift book ever published. 400 generous pages. By mail, post-paid, \$1.50.

Orient Trading Co., Park Ridge, New Jersey.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents



FREE **Electric Engine**
A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.

A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

NEW BOOKS.

All Among the Loggers, or Norman Carver's Winter in a Lumber Camp, by C. B. Burleigh. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.50. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

This book is the first of the Norman Carver series, and it gives the thrilling experiences of a rugged boy whose father has determined to give him the active life of a logging camp in the Maine woods for a winter in preference to keeping him in the city at a time when his restless and active nature demands physical activity and excitement and the humdrum of school has such a strong tendency to make him wish to run away. Besides being a fine story, this tale of a lumber camp clerk is a mine of information about the growth and cutting of timber, and the picturesque life of the loggers. The author is largely interested in lumbering, and his writing is on a subject very familiar to him and fascinating to all young persons of inquiring minds and active spirit.

The Browns at Mt. Herman. By "Pansy." Another charming Pansy book. 442 pp. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.50. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

A story of a young woman of wealth and culture who takes advantage of an error as to her identity and assumes the role of a dining room girl at a summer assembly, where she lived in a tent and became familiar with the mode of thinking of a large class of young women whose manner of living had been unknown to her. She found a way of being of much service to those whom she met there, and no doubt the serious treatment of this excellent young woman's experiences will be of help to many others who are charmed with the works of "Pansy."



FREE AN ELEGANT WATCH

STEM WIND
This is an AMERICAN MOVEMENT WATCH, stem wind and set and fully Guaranteed to keep correct time. It is highly Nickered and cannot be told from a solid silver watch. We give these watches to anyone for selling only TWELVE pieces of our fast selling jewelry at 25c. each. Every body will buy one or more. Send for the Jewelry and when sold send us the \$1.20 and we will send you the watch postpaid. REMEMBER you sell only TWELVE articles and no more.

RATSPIS MFG. CO., 313 W. 20th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.



ENTERTAIN AND AMUSE YOUR GUESTS

Book containing 250 jokes and riddles; 75 toasts; 12 tricks with cards; 40 amusing experiments in magic; 16 parlor magics; 11 parlor pastimes; 8 fortune-telling secrets; 10 funny readings; 52 money-making secrets.

Catalog of tricks and entertaining books, all for 10c postpaid.
Halley Book Co., Dept. C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE POSTSCRIPT

The fourteen public libraries of Chicago contain 1,432,931 volumes, not including pamphlets and maps.

There is no important seaport between Portland, Maine, and Portland, Ore., that has not one or more through railway passenger trains from Chicago daily.

Old-time hotel rates in England were low. For instance, in the days of Queen Elizabeth the charge at the "George Inn" for a feather-bed, a night, was 1 penny. Dinner cost sixpence (12 cents) and offered choice of "beef, mutton or pigge or fish."

Success in grand opera often means more than the great salaries paid the artists. Jean de Reszke is charging twenty dollars for fifteen-minute lessons in singing, and not only gets it but turns away a great many applicants, accepting only those whom he regards as likely to become great. He enrolls a large class, however, of those who are promising, but turns them over to his assistants at half price. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was his pupil until she left for New York this year, and De Reszke said of her: "The world lost one of its greatest artists when she sacrificed her public career to domesticity."

A Sane Fourth. Chicago has already begun work to make next year's celebration of Independence Day comparatively safe. So many injuries are received during celebrations and so many invalids are made worse by startling noises that the council is considering ordinances to limit firecrackers to the two-inch "Chinese" sort and to prohibit the sale of high explosive fireworks.

How are playgrounds beneficial? Why should good people in Chicago desire a "sane" Fourth?



FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

Wins every Race

Get the boys and girls Flexible Flyers.
THEY know why—ask them

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer. Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.
S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1102Z Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

Hooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

**ROCHE'S
Herbal Embrocation**

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

**BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO
and RHEUMATISM**

W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.
All druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO. 90 Beekman St., N.Y.

IF YOU STAMMER

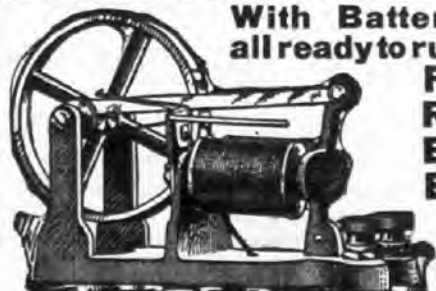


We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL**, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind



ELECTRIC ENGINE

With Battery
all ready to run



FREE

This is a wonderful engine. It runs either backward or forward. 3,000 revolutions a minute or as slow as you wish. Will run all sorts of mechanical toys. Every boy wants one of these electric engines and I will give you one if you will do a few minutes easy work for me. Write me today and I will send you full particulars.

A. M. Piper, C, 611 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia

WHAT ARE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS READING?

They are bound to read something. They will read trash unless you give them something better that is equally interesting. Try the Youth's Companion. There is plenty of adventure in the stories, and the heroes and heroines are of the real kind, finding in the line of duty opportunity for courage and unselfishness. More than 250 such stories will be published in the fifty-two issues of the new volume for 1909. There will be fully as many articles, sketches and reminiscences to impart useful information in the most agreeable way, familiarizing the Companion's readers with the best that is known and thought in the world.

SHORT-HAND ALPHABET.

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 \ P | 9 (F | 17 (L |
| 2 \ B | 10 (V | 18) R |
| 3 T | 11 (Ith | 19 (M |
| 4 D | 12 (The | 20 (N |
| 5 / Chay | 13) s | 21 (Ing |
| 6 / J | 14) z | 22 (Way |
| 7 — K | 15) Ish | 23 (Yea |
| 8 — Gay | 16) Zhe | 24 / Hay |

A SHORT-HAND BOOK FOR A QUARTER.

We have secured for our young readers who wish to learn Short-hand, a bargain lot of one hundred easy "LESSON BOOKS." Just the thing for beginners; suitable for home study. (Pitman System.) The price is a quarter, but, without extra charge, two Lesson Coupons are included with each book, each good for a practical and helpful lesson by mail. The lessons thus received will aid the pupil materially in getting a good start on the right road. Write for a copy today enclosing 25 cents in stamps.

Address THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, CHICAGO.

As you will see by the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, if you send in your 1909 subscription at once you will receive free all the issues of the Companion for the remaining weeks of 1908. You will also receive a gift of the Companion Calendar for 1909. It is a large panel calendar, the picture, entitled "In Grandmother's Garden," being 8x24 inches in size, lithographed in thirteen colors. And then you have the Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1909, giving as much reading in the year as twenty 400-page books of fiction, travel, adventure, science or biography costing ordinarily \$1.50 each.



Now Ready
CATALOG
OF
Material carried in stock at the
Children's Shop
ISSUED BY
North-Western School Supply Co.
Kindergarten Material
Busy Work, Teachers' Books,
Modeling Clay, Weaving Mats,
Water Color Studies,
and other things of interest to
TEACHERS AND MOTHERS
Sent free. Address
706 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

The Childrens Shop

HEROES AND GREAT HEARTS AND THEIR ANIMAL FRIENDS

By JOHN T. DALE

A new book of 300 pages, with 50 full-page illustrations and 140 stories and selections. Popular edition bound in red and gilt, making a beautiful gift and holiday book for old or young.

JENKINS LLOYD JONES says of the book: "An admirable piece of work. It is a book from which mothers should do much reading to their children; a book that public school teachers who are staggered with Nature study requirements, will find equally to their help."

School edition for teachers, libraries, and supplementary reading.

Note a few of the topics: Lincoln and the Birds and Kittens. General Grant and His Brave Horse. General Sheridan and His Horse. General Custer and His Horses. The Duke, the Boy and the Toad. Webster and the Woodchuck. Prince Bismarck and His Dogs. The Story of Raggles, the Indian Pony. (PRICE, \$1.00 POSTPAID.)

FAIRFAX PUB. COMPANY, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Harper & Brothers

Fiction Just Issued

THE TESTING OF DIANA MALLORY

BY MRS. HUMPHREY WARD. Lady Rose's daughter—Kittie Ashe—indeed, all of Mrs. Ward's women pale before the white fire of the spirit of Diana Mallory. Young, gracious, high-minded, sweet-hearted, she is brought with brutal suddenness into cruel knowledge affecting her dead, young mother. The mother's name is still in public memory infamous. Just before the blow strikes, Diana Mallory is betrothed to the man she loves. And the man— Eight illustrations in Sepia, from the original paintings by W. Hatherell, B. I. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

A SPIRIT IN PRISON

BY ROBERT HICHENS. Here is at last another "Garden of Allah"—a book with all the atmospheric power of Hichen's great masterpiece. "A Spirit in Prison" is a new wonder work with the charm of a fresh new story. The scene is Italy. Human love is as sunny as its skies and the bursts of passion are like the sudden storms that break over its blue lakes. Italy's people, its shores and islands are brought to all but sight and sound in these pages. The love story involves an English woman, her husband and her daughter in a gripping way. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.75

THE SHADOW WORLD

BY HAMLIN GARLAND. Do the dead speak to the living? This work of Mr. Garland's—a veritable wonder story—is a most exciting reply to the question. An amazing, convincing and wonderfully entertaining work. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.95

GILBERT NEAL

BY WILL N. HARBEN. The triangle of love has not been drawn in just this way before. Mr. Harben has set about finding the truth of it. The story is laid in a Georgia village. With frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF

BY NORMAN DUNCAN. Set in the romantic land of Labrador among the people the author knows so well, and eloquent with strong passions, these stories are of the order that has set Mr. Duncan's name apart in fiction. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

AN IMMORTAL SOUL

BY W. H. MALLOCK. The central figure is a young girl who is a combination of the ingenious child and the sophisticated woman. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE WHOLE FAMILY

A novel by Twelve Authors: William Dean Howells, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, John Kendrick Bangs, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Mary Stewart Cutting, Alice Brown, Henry van Dyke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Elizabeth Jordan, Edith Wyatt, Mary Heaton Vorse, Henry James. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE WITCHING HOUR

BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS. This story, made from the play of the same name, is filled with the light of a new idea—telepathy and mental suggestion. A dramatic and beautiful love story—as great a novel as a play. Illustrated with eight photographs from the play. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE CRADLE OF THE ROSE

By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." A more dramatic novel in point of swift action than any this author has yet written. Illustrated in color from drawings made by the author. Post 8vo. Cloth Net, \$1.50

THE TOY SHOP—A Tale of Lincoln

BY MARGARITA SPALDING GERRY. The kind of story that brings a lump to the throat and a glimpse of glory to the eyes. There is Lincoln visiting a toy shop in the gloom of a winter evening to buy tin soldiers for his little son, and talking with the old toy-maker, who unconsciously wrings the overburdened President's heart. Pictorial cover in colors. 16mo. cloth Net, 50 cents

MANY KINGDOMS

BY ELIZABETH JORDAN. These stories command attention because they possess rational plots, genuine character, and adroit literary workmanship. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.50

THE BACHELOR AND THE BABY

BY MARGARET CAMERON. An absolutely funny story—one of the few that make you chuckle all the way through. 16mo. Cloth 50 cents

THE GENIAL IDIOT

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. The same hand that has cheered and pleased hundreds of thousands in "Coffee and Repartee" and a "A House-boat on the Styx." 16mo. Cloth \$1.25

DAVIE AND ELIZABETH

BY MURIEL CAMPBELL DYAR. A new England couple about whom a sweetly sympathetic story is woven. Post 8vo. Cloth \$1.00

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York. Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town..... State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son 362-399 W. 13th Street, New York

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WING & SON
362-399
W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.



Are you prepared for this short Span of Life ?



20 to 60

YOUNG MAN! Are you content with your present position? Is it secure against the fellow who plans and studies after office hours? Have you a good firm hold on a big, life-long job? Are you fortified against the "age limit"?

Sit down and think these questions over seriously. Don't try to fool yourself. Your inner consciousness will find you out and tell you what you really are.

How much can you save out of \$15.00 or \$20.00 a week? Are you ever "broke?" Do you borrow to tide over till next pay day? Are you going to allow this to go on without becoming trained along special lines so you can command a large and satisfactory salary?

At 20 plan for 60 or you will find yourself in the "rainy days" of life without a cent laid by. Make the most of your youth—become an expert so that age will not affect your earning capacity, so your salary will be more at 40 than at 20 and as much at 60 as at 40.

The training you receive from our Home Study Courses will so increase your value to the firm that you will be proof against age limitations—the years beyond 60 will be provided for before you reach the "three score" period.

Write for our valuable 200-page bulletin describing our complete Engineering Courses—sent free for the coupon. There is no obligation attached to this. We employ no agents.

We help men help themselves.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Fill in and Mail Today.

American School of Correspondence:

Please send me free your valuable 200-page bulletin, and advise me how I can qualify for position marked "X."

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Draftsman | Telephone Engineer |
| Electrical Engineer | Telegrapher |
| Mechanical Engineer | Sheet Metal Pattern |
| Civil Engineer | Draftsman |
| Stationary Engineer | Heat. Vent. Engineer |
| Structural Engineer | Plumber |
| Architect | Locomotive Engineer |
| Structural Draftsman | Textile Boss |
| Hydraulic Engineer | College Prep. Course |

Name

Address

Occupation

World's Chronicle

The Best
Investment
of \$1.75
for your
Family.



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER

The fifty-two issues for 1909 will give for \$1.75 as much good reading as twenty 400-page books of fiction, travel, biography, etc., costing ordinarily \$1.50 each. The contents will include

- 50** STAR ARTICLES — Contributions to Useful Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.
- 250** CAPITAL STORIES — Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.
- 1000** UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.
- 2000** ONE-MINUTE STORIES — Anecdotes, Timely Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Send for Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement of the New Volume.

FREE
TO
JANUARY,
1909

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8 x 24 inches, Then The Youth's Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

FREE
FREE

A.M.C. 151

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Notices of Educational Meetings. Unbiased Reports of Board of Education
General Educational News. A Clean Reliable Newspaper

Grandford 2648

The World's Chronicle

Illinois Teachers' Edition



Marked Copy



Continuing **THE SCHOOL WEEKLY**

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1909

Consists of four subjects taken by special permission from famous American Art Galleries.

The Subjects for Swift's Premium Calendar 1909 are:—



"Going to Pasture"—*G. S. Truesdell*. In Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington.
 "All's Well"—*Winslow Homer*. In Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Song of the Lark"—*Jules Breton*. In Art Institute of Chicago.
 "The Sisters"—*A. W. Bouguereau*. In Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Reproduced by the latest stone printing art, bringing out the true colorings of the originals. The Calendar is 10x15 inches, with no advertising, and makes handsome subjects for framing.

Swift's Premium Calendar Complete (four subjects) can be Obtained

For—Ten cents in stamps or coin; Or—One cap from a jar of Swift's Beef Extract;
 Or—Ten Wool Soap Wrappers.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon—the highest quality—of uniform tenderness and flavor the year 'round. Address

Swift & Company, Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

The World's Chronicle

ILLINOIS TEACHERS' EDITION
CONTINUING THE SCHOOL WEEKLY

Published weekly from September to July by The
Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 18
WHOLE NUMBER 446

WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
TO TEACHERS, \$1.00

W. E. WATT, Editor

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1908.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Sept. 12, 1908, at the
Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, Under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Teachers Wanted.—The government is again in the market for men and women to teach in the Philippines. Clerks also are wanted. An examination will be held December 29-30 by the United States Civil Service Commission. The salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

Normal Alumni Election.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Normal School Alumni Association last Saturday Miss Bertha Hitch, of the Parental school, was chosen president, Myra C. Billings vice president, Henry Sumner secretary, and H. J. Moynihan treasurer. The retiring president, Mr. James E. McDade, in his address, spoke of the Normal as the largest in the United States and one of the strongest.

One of the most commended designs for teaching first grade reading as brought out in the institutes held on the South Side under the management of Superintendent O. T. Bright is that of having written on the board some sentences which the little people are to study and giving them slips with the same words written on them in wrong order. The children cut these papers up with their scissors and paste them in the proper order on other sheets, which they take home and show their parents how much they have learned that day.

District Superintendent O. T. Bright said at a recent meeting of principals, "There is more time fooled away with the dictionary than any other book in Chicago." He referred to the practice of having children hunt up with difficulty definitions which do not define or which are more difficult than the word they follow and then expecting the pupils to do anything with the knowledge they have acquired in that manner. He says there is no use for a dictionary in the fourth grade and mighty little in the fifth.

PRINCIPAL'S CLUB.

The Chicago Principal's Club met at Booth Hall last Saturday morning and elected officers. Principal W. H. Campbell presided. He and Miss Florence Holbrook of the club had just returned from their official visit to the schools of Europe and were full of information which struck the right spot in the appreciation of the

club. During the time of counting the ballots to see whether Mr. Campbell could get re-elected or not, the club got him to talk on his experiences in the schools of Great Britain, and it was found that he had not spent the time idly.

He inspected fifty-three different schools from cellar to garret and found much to help us and much to avoid. He reported that he found the teachers over there well organized. The London Teachers' Association has a membership of over 14,000. They have headquarters, with many clerks and facilities for handling the affairs of the members with satisfactory results. In over one thousand cases where members have been specially beset by difficulties the club has taken hold and conducted matters to a much more successful and satisfactory issue than could possibly have been secured by private initiative or defence.

The club placed a clerk at the disposal of President Campbell, and he found himself in possession of many facts and helps which he could not have had except through the courtesy of the club.

The merchants of London appreciate the power of the teachers and give a cash discount to the club for all purchases made by members who show their tickets. The member buys what he needs and pays the regular price. He keeps his receipts and when convenient hands them to the secretary and receives from him the cash discount. As his tickets cost him but one shilling a year, he is very willing to make the payment and carry the valuable ticket. It will be remembered by some of the Chicago club that the same plan was proposed some years ago in the Institute of Education and partly adopted, but owing to the scruples of certain members who felt we could not afford to have anything commercial connected with the club, the matter was dropped, although several hundred teachers did join the "Extra Teacher" clubs and buy bicycles, pianos, and a number of articles at a great reduction. If that organization, or any other society had taken the matter up and handled it fairly through their officials it would have been flourishing today.

Whenever a teacher has anything the matter with eyes, ears, or any organs requiring the services of specialists, the specialists engaged by the society attend them without charge. When a teacher is in danger of a breakdown in health, there is always club help at hand and the right disposition is made of the case, whether the teacher has means enough to afford the treatment or rest or not. Vacations are managed largely by the society. Steamers to Spain are sometimes full of passengers, nearly all of whom are teachers sailing under the special arrangements of the society to take a rest in that sunny climate at a very low cost.

Warm Thanks.—The club voted engrossed memorials of thanks to the London Teachers' Association, the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain, and the Educational Association

(Continued on page 451.)



Affairs at Washington

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless by law they shall appoint a different day." Section IV., Par. 2, The Constitution.



This session of our national legislature will be a working one. There is much to be done, and those who usually prevent work in Congress are not liable to stand in the way of the people.

When the President sent our Pacific fleet on a pacific tour of the world and timed its itinerary to bring it into

Asiatic waters at the moment when diplomatic negotiations with Japan should be exercising the world's attention, he could not know that it was to be there at the time of the death of the emperor and the dowager of China. The fleet was sent to make peace. And the yellow peril and the exclamations of the "jingoes" have vanished. The Japanese war-advocates thought that the nation which had brought the Russian bear to his knees could easily "eat up the Yankee pigs." They have seen some of our fighting equipment and they do not wish to fight us. The great bulk of the Japanese never desired anything but peace as far as Uncle Sam is concerned, and when his boats made their friendly calls, the shouts of the friends of peace were so hearty that the fire-eaters have become convinced that they are in a hopeless minority and their occupation is gone.

Our President helped millions in Asia to make up their minds to love us by giving them a peaceful demonstration of what we could do if we were put to it. What diplomatists call "the entente cordiale" is perfect, and we expect soon to learn that Japan and the United States have issued at the same time an official note for publication to the world saying in effect, "We are not only going to keep from fighting each other now but always, and we want it known all around the globe, so that we and others can depend upon it."

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in session at Baltimore this week, is calling for the construction of a chain of Canals along the Atlantic coast, forming a continuous inner navigation route from Boston to Key West. As a great part of the distance is now navigable water independent of the Atlantic, we may expect the association to accomplish its purpose. Europe

is all cut up with canals; goods may be shipped by water almost everywhere in small boats not fitted for the sea. Our country can profit by similar improvement.

Some of the great questions for Congress to consider are spoken of as internal improvements. Conservation is the largest of these. Our forests, desert lands, swamps, water power, water supply, irrigation, streams susceptible of canalization, and similar interests are full of important demands. We are a wealthy people, but we are wasting values as if throwing them to the winds. Soils are impoverished, farms ruined, forests burned, fish and game slaughtered, and human beings are permitted to rot in congested tenement quarters. All cannot be attended to this winter; but we are confident that a good beginning will be made.

Thirty delegates of the Chicago Association of Commerce have made a trip to the South in the interest of the Chicago to Gulf deep waterway. They found surprising possibilities for Chicago capital and a sentiment strongly in favor of anything Chicago desires because last year when the panic prevented the moving of the cotton crop Chicago came to the help of the South. The southern bankers asked the New York banks for cash and could not get it. Then they asked the St. Louis banks and were offered New York exchange. They needed cash. They then asked Chicago bankers for it and got it at once. In this way a financial stroke by Chicago capitalists did much to unite the whole Mississippi valley in one common bond of good feeling. The waterway will make that happy condition permanent.

The old Sandy Hook Lightship, which has marked the entrance to the channel leading to New York harbor for more than fifty years, will end its useful service on December 1, when its place will be taken by a new lightship, which will be known officially as 87 Ambrose Channel 87. The Lighthouse Bureau in Washington has decided that the importance of the new deep waterway into New York harbor is such that the ship marking its entrance should also bear its name.

The color of our battleships is to be changed from a pure white to a slate colored gray, the universal war color. The first battleship to be repainted is the "Maine," which has just returned from her trip around the world. The reason for this change is that gray is not so easily seen.

The Panama Canal is being carried rapidly towards completion; 3,158,866 cubic yards of excavation were taken out in the month of September, with the exception of 69,035 cubic yards all were taken from the canal proper; 1,374,856 cubic yards were removed by dredge and the remainder was dry excavation. There seems to be no doubt as to the completion of the canal at the time set.

Breslau, Nov. 23.—A German balloon passed over the line into Russian territory today and was shot at by guards. One bullet lodged in the ballast bag with the sand. The aeronauts succeeded in getting the machine to the ground on German soil without damage.

Paris, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna says that a band of Servians, while crossing the Bosnian frontier, was repulsed by Austrian troops. Seventeen Servians and three Austrians were killed.

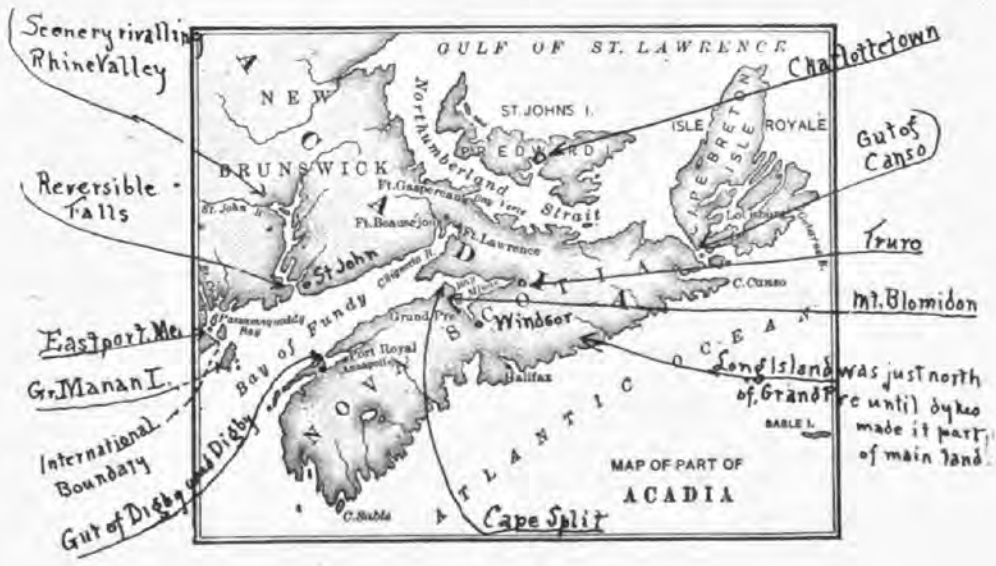
Belgrade, Nov. 23.—Seventeen carloads of coin and the archives of the National Bank were taken today from this city to the fort at Nish. This was for fear that Austria will raid Belgrade, the capital of Servia. It is rumored that the capital will be removed there.

Language in Headlines: Cultivate your powers of expression by writing headings for all the news paragraphs in this issue. This seems easy, but if you make a headline of five words or less and let the reader know just enough of what is in the paragraph to make him wish to read it, you have done a clever thing which is not at all easy. A class may spend a profitable half-hour on this work and enjoy it. One thoughtful stu-

dent, having in him such a desire for mental culture as young Benjamin Franklin had, will have a good time doing it alone. See that you make a lively, accurate, attractive and useful heading for each paragraph. Compare your work with that of others. Try the same exercise with the Zig-Zag article.

The president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Yard, Francis T. Bowles, lately chief constructor and a rear admiral of our navy, is to be congratulated on having created a new record for quick shipbuilding in this country. Our first American "Dreadnought," the "North Dakota," was about sixty per cent completed when launched November 10. It was plainly Mr. Bowles' work for construction of warships in government navy yards that started the present rapid construction of ships by private builders in this country. In England the average time for constructing a "Dreadnought" is seven and one-third months from the time of laying the keel to the launch. With this rate of building and the large number of government and private dockyards at her disposal she could pretty well replace the wastage of war, as it occurred, with new ships, if she should ever be forced to a long struggle.

Rear Admiral Holiday, chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, recently spent three weeks in investigating the new naval base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. There are 5,000,000 cubic feet of coral and sand which must be dredged out to provide the required depth. The estimated cost of the completed harbor, which is to be finished by 1912, is \$5,000,000. Mare Island and Bremerton yards on the Pacific coast are also to be greatly enlarged.



Zig Zag Journey Where Tides Are Tumultuous



UR party will take a rough voyage in a coast steamer from Portland, Me., to rush into the teeth of the nor'easter and observe the wonders of the sea where the tides are mighty and dangers are thickest.

The city of Portland is important because connected with Quebec and Montreal by rail and so situated as to afford a port to that part of Canada when the ice makes navigation of the St. Lawrence river impracticable. Portland has a fine harbor and is said to have an island for every day in the year. There are over 50,000 people living in this city and it is situated on a hill, so that it cannot be hidden. Nobody in Portland will tell you that the Canadian winter trade has made the city wealthy, but the harbor and the character of its inhabitants have been the leading factors.

Longfellow was born here. Portlanders will not let you forget that. They show you his fine residence, which was converted into a library building. But they do not show you the house where he was born, for that is in a less desirable part of the present city and does not look attractive. They tell of a teacher who began work in Portland in a school which did not boast of its surroundings or of the wealth of its patrons. Inspired with poetic thoughts, the new teacher planned to win her pupils by appealing to their civic pride.

"Children, who can tell me where the poet Longfellow was born?"

One little fellow seemed in danger of dislocating his collarbone in his efforts to get attention, and all the rest left it to him to answer.

"Well, you think you know; you may tell us."

"He was borned in Jimmy Murphy's bedroom, and there's Jimmy sittin' right there lookin' at you!"

Leaving this beautiful city we pass down the harbor and out upon the darkening Atlantic. A right's sail brings us to the international boundary line, which runs well out into the ocean in imagination and is clearly marked on the charts so that you may be sure whose waters you are traversing at any time. It runs from the St. Croix river, between Maine and New Brunswick, through the Passamaquoddy bay well to the west to give all the large islands there to Great Britain, out past Grand Manan Island and to the west of Seal Islands.

We have been blowing our fog whistle all night and the pilot has been obliged to keep everything else still near the wheelhouse so that he and the lookout might have the advantage

of hearing every sound out upon the water, for there was almost nothing at all to see and we cannot imagine how the master of the vessel could have escaped all the ragged and cruel rocks of the coast of Maine in such a thick night.

Taking advantage of the course of the tide we land at Lubeck, passing inside Campobello island. As we stand on deck soon after, watching the freight coming aboard, we notice the sea running rapidly as if downhill through the channel we have just passed through.

"She's running pretty strong now, but it will be a millrace in an hour. If we had been twenty minutes later in coming up that channel we could not have made it. It is twenty miles further around Campobello."

The master not only knows the intricacies of navigation in the ordinary sense but he keeps track of the times of the tides which are chasing each other back and forth in bewildering mazes among these islands. Sometimes fishermen are able to run fifty miles in a calm with great rapidity, taking the course of the tide, and then they are able to get home without wind, for the tide turns and sweeps the other way with great velocity.

A little farther up the Quoddy we touch at Eastport, Me. It is the place where the New Yorker said the Maine man has to get up early in the morning to start the sun with a crowbar. It is truly a country for crowbars, for there is so much rock there is little chance for grass or trees. Eastport is on Moose Island and is the easternmost settlement in the United States. Its harbor is deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels, and has steamboat communication with important coast points. It is the center of large fishing and sardine canning interests.

There are a few more than 5,000 people here, but the town has always been one of international interest. It was a great port for smuggling operations one hundred years ago, and all the smuggling is not done yet. While we have duties on imports in the United States there will be men in the waters about Eastport who will profit dangerously by bringing goods in without paying duty and selling at a large profit.

England claimed all the islands of the Passamaquoddy Bay; but Eastport flew the flag designed by Betty Ross and George Washington. In July, 1814, a British force captured Moose Island and held Eastport under strict military rule for four years. The trade of Eastport was seriously injured during the embargo. But the "feathering out" of the bay when her fishing

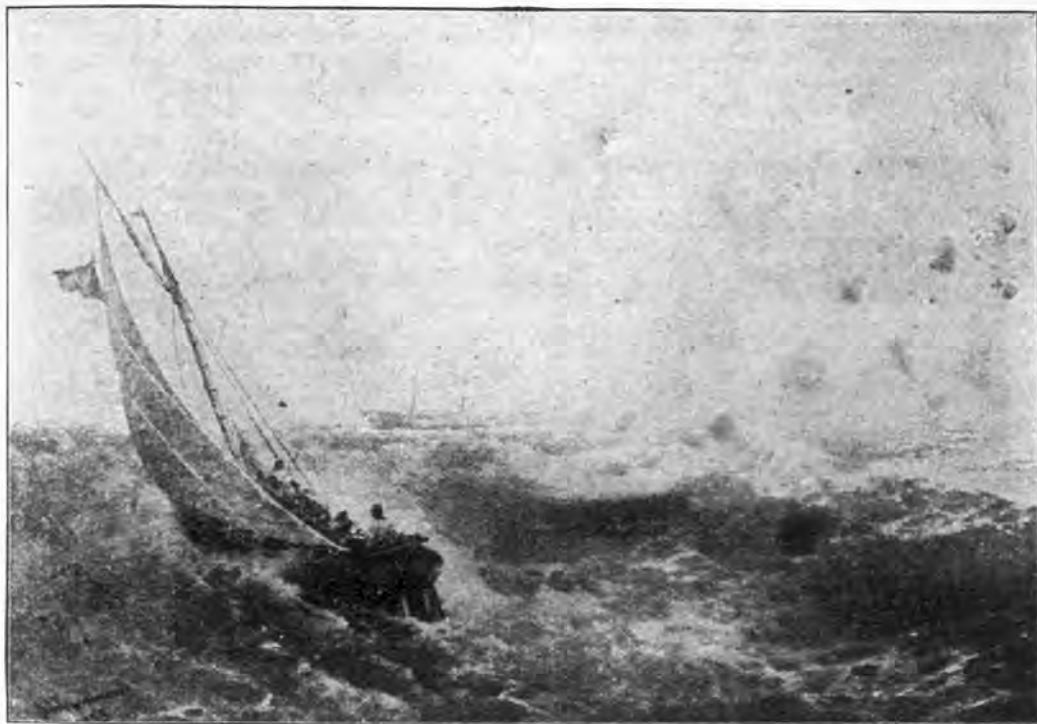
fleet spreads its hundreds of wings is a sight to prevent one's believing that trade has ever suffered there.

In coming to Eastport we passed a splendid island where the Atlantic leaves off and the Bay of Fundy begins. It is Grand Manan, the paradise of the poor man and the seat of the king of herring fishers. It is about twenty miles long and five miles wide, with seven villages connected by one of the best roads in America. There is no line of steamers running to Grand Manan, but a staunch tug leaves Eastport with some freight and a few passengers.

Dark Harbor is a gloomy inlet in the frowning precipice on the coast side. There is a wide expanse of several acres of water which flows through a narrow entrance, bringing deep sea fish in abundance, and when the tide ebbs twice

ing herring into bays and shallows. His hide is nearly an inch thick, and although he is a cetacean, with a blowhole between his eyes, he has no hair on his skin. Inside the skin is a rich layer of fat, which yields the best kind of lubricating oil. The hide is planed down till translucent and then makes excellent shoe laces. The flesh is good—at least to the Indian—and the Quoddy redskins are as greasy and comfortable as Indians can possibly be.

Grand Manan is well named. A great mass of lava with abrupt headlands, it appeals to the pious 2,500 inhabitants as an evidence of the correctness of the Bible account of the creation, for, as our tug steams around the Bishop's Head, we see the perpendicular wall of rock seamed into seven layers and they are spoken of as reverently as "the Seven Days' Work."



The Fishing Boat.

a day many of various kinds are entrapped in the basin. If the force of the tide here could be harnessed, power could be generated in sufficient voltage to warm and light all the homes on the island and furnish power for many industries. In fact, the enormous tides of the region have been harnessed at another point on the other side of the island, the wheel turning to the right as the tide comes in and to the left as it ebbs.

A small settlement of Quoddy Indians make a good living catching porpoises. The name porpoise is from the Latin *porcus*, hog, and *piscis*, fish; and he acts according to his name, pursu-

Shipwrecks.—Many thrilling stories are told visitors of the frightful work of the sea against the hidden and the protruding rocks which abound here, and the masts of vessels stand up in the water in many localities telling of ruin and death in the brine. So closely are death and the salt sea connected in the minds of the inhabitants that the clergyman who speaks to the people on Sunday is not content to make his warning appeal with reference to the grave, but says "as your feet go down into the dark and briny waters of the river of death" without knowing that we were never instructed as to salt in this connection. To the geologist the

seven days' work means seven outpourings of lava from the earth's interior with long intervals between for cooling, the deposit of sand, and the growth of vegetation where the seams now appear.

Grand Manan has one good harbor, where a small island breaks the force of the billows, but in a northeast gale great care must be exercised to save the fishing schooners and other craft from being beaten on the rocks, for there is a clear opening for Fundy's waves from that quarter. At the principal village the jawbones of an immense whale are set up on the beach as a sort of trademark to excite the curiosity of the city visitors who wish to learn the particulars of the great fight which the animal made for his life when he was assailed by the fishermen of Grand Manan in the sight of their wives and sweethearts. The truthful stories told by these pious islands make a lasting impression upon the

of the weir. Along the shore withes are arranged in the sand so as to turn the schools of herring aside and lead them by a winding course into a central trap, where they sometimes collect in innumerable throngs, so that a dip net can soon take up a schooner full. Look at the flag at the schooner's masthead! That means good luck! We hasten to her wharf, and half the village with us, to see how the catch turns out. The owner is a young man, who stands on the dock waiting. The neighbors note his agitation and some jokingly remark that this ought to be a good day for fish, as he has a very taking necktie on. They address him by his given name, Sylvester, for only on state occasions do they have any use for the surname.

Bloaters.—The instant the heavily-loaded schooner is near enough, Sylvester leaps down to the deck, where not a fish is in sight. All is as clean and tidy as if for the queen's reception.



The Fog Signal.

visitors, and when you are shown the mammoth lobster, whose claws embrace more than three feet of space, you are sure the life of the hardy toilers of the sea is grand though strenuous.

You visit the people and find them reserved but very hospitable. You are surprised to find no fish on their tables, although the holds of the smacks in the harbor are heavy with splendid fresh cod, hake, herring, and other choice fish. They do not eat fish. I suspect the Indians' eating porpoise on the other side of the island has put fish diet into disrepute, for at the mention of the excellence of the fish you have seen there and your fondness for sea food the countenance of your host falls and it seems as if you had introduced some shameful topic and the subject is soon turned.

Here comes a fine schooner from across the bay, where she has been scooping herring out

But Sylvester knows what the signal means and why the vessel rests down in the water until her deck is awash with every slight wave. Grasping the hatch with eager hands, he throws it off and exclaims, "Bloaters!" The entire hull of the vessel is filled with choice large herring and every one of the superior sort, called bloaters.

But in his haste Sylvester has committed a grave error. He has tipped the hatch over so it has fallen on the deck wrong side up. Both the cover to the hole and the hole are called the hatch. It is a rule with careful seamen never to let a hatch get turned bottom up. Sylvester has hardly seen his bloaters and an exclamation of surprise is on the lips of the crowd on the wharf, when one yells, "Look out, Sylvester!" and then a general groan goes up for the bad luck that will overtake the ship where a hatch has been overturned. Quickly Sylvester snatches

the hatch and places it right side up on deck, but it is the talk of the village, and will be the talk for weeks, that Sylvester's fine schooner is liable to go down in the next gale.

Smoke houses all along the shore are being filled with bloaters strung on rods and hung as closely together as practicable, for these fine fish and others are being cured for the market. Out on the hills we see carts carrying excellent smoked herring and dumping them on the ground for fertilizer. Tons of herring, prepared with much labor, go into the soil, for the maritime

provinces of Canada do not afford a market for common herring when such bloaters are running, and the hungry thousands in the cities of "the States" cannot have them, because there is a duty on fish and you cannot take these fish across that imaginary line out there in the blue waters without paying so much to Uncle Sam that you cannot get your money back. So the fish which would gladden thousands of hungry children go into the soil of Grand Manan because civilization is so inhuman.



Use Your Government



Our readers will do well to learn early in life to make use of the Government of the United States as well as those of their own States and municipalities. Those who live where land is cultivated ought to get the bulletins sent out by the Department of Agriculture and make themselves familiar with the great improvements and discoveries which are being brought to light in these progressive times.

Professor D. W. Working, of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University, has an excellent article in the West Virginia School Journal, showing what books and pamphlets are available for those who wish to learn scientific agriculture. He names "Agriculture Through the Laboratory and School Garden," Orange Judd Company, 439 Lafayette street, New York; "Agriculture for Beginners," Ginn & Co., Boston; "Principles of Agriculture," Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth avenue, New York, and "Agriculture: Its Fundamental Principles," B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va. Other books of the kind are published by the American Book Company, Chicago; Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, and the Aeme Publishing Company, Morgantown, W. Va. Their catalogues may be had without expense and will help. Our readers may order the books and catalogues from The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., if they wish to get all in one shipment at the lowest possible rates.

Write for Them.—Some of the following list will interest every one of our readers. They are yours if you are enterprising enough to ask for them:

Farmers' Bulletins.

- 54. Some Common Birds in Their Relation to Agriculture.
- 86. Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States.
- 104. Notes on Frost.
- 106. Breeds of Dairy Cattle.
- 111. The Farmers' Interest in Good Seed.
- 112. Bread and the Principles of Bread Mak-

ing.

- 154. The Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care.
- 173. A Primer of Forestry.
- 181. Pruning.
- 185. Beautifying the Home Grounds.
- 195. Annual Flowering Plants.
- 199. Corn Growing.
- 218. The School Garden.
- 229. The Production of Good Seed Corn.
- 253. The Germination of Seed Corn.

Office of Experiment Station Circulars.

- 39. Methods of Teaching Agriculture.
- 42. A German Common School Garden.
- 49. Secondary Courses in Agriculture.
- 60. The Teaching of Agriculture in the Rural Common Schools.
- 73. Country Life Education.

Division of Publication Circulars.

- 1. Organization of the Department of Agriculture.
- 2. Publications for Free Distribution.
- 4. Farmers' Bulletin Subject Index.

Monthly List of Publications.

To get such of these publications as you desire write a letter similar to this:

Hon. James Wilson,

Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please have sent to me regularly the Monthly List of Publications of the Department of Agriculture; also the following named bulletins and circulars:

Farmers' Bulletins 104, 154, 155, 195, 218 and 299.

Circulars 39, 42, 60 and 73 of the Office of Experiment Stations.

Circulars 2, 3 and 4 of the Division of Publications. Very truly yours,

All of the free publications should not be asked for at once. Call for them as you think you can use them,

EDITORIAL



Prince Buelow.

Germany's ferment is allayed by the gracious act of Emperor William in acknowledging that he is willing to let his personal opinions in international affairs sink before the will of the German people. Prince Buelow made a Bismarckian stroke when he told the Emperor plainly what the state of affairs was in the empire and got from him the concession which has brought back a large part of the affection which had been estranged from the emperor by rash talk. While things are

settling in Germany, it is different in other interested countries. Whether the newspapers have got hold of the real report of the suppressed interview or of a forgery, England has been alarmed and angered by the discussions, and the rest of Europe is much dissatisfied with the whole affair.

But there is a greater question up in Germany than the peace of Europe. It is the form of government Germany shall have. At present the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany and responsible to no one. The people desire a government more like that of England and France in the matter of having the government responsible to the people. This is a question of the extension of liberty, and is of more importance than any one war. It is surprising that a country where the people are as intelligent and studious as those of Germany should endure a despotic form of government until this late day. We shall watch the discussion which will come up in the Reichstag on December 2, for it is expected that the views of those who want the people to rule in Germany will be heard in a debate which will last at least one full day.

The farmers in Germany find it pays to introduce many electrical-driven machines, such as plows, mowers, harvesters, threshing machines, beet-pullers, weeders, etc., because it costs too much to keep draft animals for this work during idle times.

An electrically propelled ferryboat has just been put into service on the Rhine. The vessel is provided with twin screws which are driven by electricity supplied by a storage battery. There are also a pair of motors used for operating the gang planks and another motor for operating a pump. At each side of the river there are means provided for charging the battery.

According to the report given by H. H. Adams before the Interurban Railway Engineering Association, the life of a 4-inch trolley wheel averages from 8,000 to 10,000 miles, while a 5-inch wheel will run between 20,000 and 25,000 miles, as shown by extensive tests with trolley wheels in Baltimore.

The Aero Club of France offers a \$20,000 prize for the big aeroplane race to be held in France next fall. At Nice a cash prize of \$2,000 will be given for a similar race there. There is a cash prize of \$50,000 for an aeroplane flight of 180 miles from London to Manchester, and the London Daily Mail has offered \$2,500 for the first flight across the English Channel.

Sleeping cars on electric lines are going into favor. Two Holland sleeping cars were put into service on the Illinois Traction Service as an experiment less than two years ago. They have proved satisfactory and two additional cars have been ordered. The noise and vibration caused by the motor and air pump interfere with the sleep of the patrons, and the new cars are to be trailers in order to give travelers a more comfortable night's rest.

The volcano of Kilauea is exhibiting unusual sights never known before in eighty years of close observation. The earthquake of September 20, which was at first believed to have come from Mauna Loa, is now thought to have been caused by Kilauea. It has created a line of fissures extending for miles from Kilauea—first southeast and then northeast, through the thinly settled districts of Puna. The activity in the central pit of the crater is of an explosive and spasmodic type never noted before. The molten lava rises from 10 to 400 feet within a few hours, and then as suddenly falls again. When it is considered that the area of this pit is from forty to fifty acres, the amount of matter that arises in it and then falls and rises again—squeezed out of it, to be sucked back again—is enormous. The only reason so far suggested for this unusual action is that in the movements that have been going on within the earth's crust at that point a great cavity has formed like a Titan's trap, which gradually fills up with gases, which force the molten lava up into the pit until the gases accumulate to such an extent as to burst out, allowing the lava to flow back into the trap.

The thriving city of Seattle is engaged in reducing the heavy grades which occur in certain parts of the city by a process of sluicing. Both salt and fresh water are being used. Twenty-five million gallons a day are pumped, one half from the bay and the other half from the city mains or directly from Lake Washington. One million eight hundred thousand cubic yards of material have been sluiced into Elliott Bay.



Earning While Learning

Many of the best men and women of this country earned money while in school so as not to be a burden to their parents. This work has usually been considered by them in after years as worth fully as much as the education they acquired. Since many of our readers are sons and daughters of men of moderate means, we propose to do what we can to encourage them in sustaining themselves while in school. Descriptions of the work now being done by boys and girls in certain schools will be given in a series of articles and help will be given from this office to all who desire to become self-sustaining. In many instances we can give directions in regard to forms of work peculiarly adapted to the conditions of the city, town or country where the boy or girl attends school, and we hope to assist at least a thousand of our readers towards independence within the next school year.

Money may be earned by making things, by selling goods, and by rendering services of various sorts. In cities many boys are engaged in selling papers or in delivering them at residences, and secure a fair income from their work, but do not consider that the same energy employed in some other line might make them considerably more money. We shall outline several plans, and those interested may write privately to us for further particulars or for different plans. Much depends on the taste and ability of the student, some finding easy what others cannot hope to accomplish. Our aim will be to supply something for every ordinary student to work at and also to give the geniuses a lift.

Can any of our readers make anything out of wood, iron, bark, paper or leather which will sell to other readers of *The World's Chronicle*? If so, let us know about the work and we will advertise it and get you orders. Those reporting first will get their advertising free of cost. Later on we may charge actual cost. But we shall not at any time charge enough to get a profit out of our workers, the plan being to assist others rather than benefit the company.

If you live where white birch bark may be secured in quantities, you can readily secure sheets of this natural paper and sell them by mail. Probably several hundred of our readers are willing to buy birch paper from you, the bark is so beautiful and suitable for use in making

place cards, souvenir cards, autograph books, and many other things of use and beauty. Perhaps you can bind twenty or more sheets of birch bark in the form of a rustic book, making a binding of birch wood connected with leather and all laced up with leather thongs. We saw some beautiful books this summer produced in the woods of Canada. Yellow birch bark was fastened with copper tacks to the outside of the wooden covers. Selections of bark with the long silvery rags made the covers wonderfully attractive. One dollar would be a low price for such a book, and a clever boy could make a book worth from \$2 to \$5. A description of such a book in our pages offered for sale will bring the money. Who will make one such? Let us hear from you. Who wishes to buy one? If the purchaser is ready his readiness may stimulate someone to make the book. It will be almost clear profit to the boy making it, for he will put in only his time, and the materials will cost him nothing.

What have you already made that someone would like to get? Perhaps you make something which your friends admire but do not care to buy, but which if advertised might find ready sale. Let us hear from you.

One girl is clever in making one kind of lace. She has customers for all she can make. Why should there not be a hundred girls in different cities learning to do the same thing and putting it on the market through our columns?

Who can do fine lettering in gilt and colored inks or paint? Perhaps we can get you some customers who will gladly pay you for getting up some bright and novel place cards for parties. If you can put the letters on some other medium than paper, as birch bark, wood, cloth, glass, butter plates, or anything odd and pretty, let us know about it. We can put you into communication with a customer who will ask you for a sample of the work and prices and may give you several orders during the year. If you had a number of customers of this sort you might keep busy in your spare time and get some very desirable compensation for it.

Perhaps you can make some new kind of candy and sell it to the dealers fresh every Friday or Saturday. Directions regarding this will appear in these columns later.

Is there a boy who would like to learn to re-

seat old chairs? We know some Chicago boys who have learned to put in cane seats and have a monopoly of the business in their neighborhoods, for the furniture men cannot get the work done as a rule and so there is in almost every home at least one valuable old chair which is too good to throw away but which is kept out of sight because the cane seat is gone. Write us for full directions for this work. It requires much patience and ingenuity, but it pays fairly well and you may have all the work you wish after you get skillful.

How about framing pictures? Is there a boy who is handy with tools and has a room he can make a shop of? Possibly his father has the shop and tools, and the town is full of people who have pictures for which they wish to get frames and yet do not take them to the framers because of the expense. We can show you how to frame pictures and get a fine income in your spare hours if you are a fairly good mechanic

and willing to honor the business by going into it with a determination to win. We shall print more about this in a future issue.

Would you like to know how to get acquainted with one hundred persons and get a good living out of them by accommodating them and saving them money? If you are pleasant-spoken, polite and honest, perhaps we may be able to start you on the way to a good permanent business career, learning the details while in school and gathering enough money to buy your clothes, books and other needed articles.

Would you like to learn to do something unusual and make your spare time profitable? Follow the articles we print this winter and select what you can do best.

Would you like to help others? Write us the story of how you have earned money. Enter the contest for the best writing. You may earn the gold pin. You may help someone else to great success.



Proclaiming Himself King



Unless this king proclaims himself and is ready to fight he cannot rule. It is worth doing. He risks his life in the act. There are men who swear he shall never rule. There are men who tell him he has not the strength to carry out the proclamation. There are men who are keeping away from him fearing he may make the proclamation and fail. They will come out as his friends immediately when they find he is likely to succeed.

American boys must proclaim themselves kings if they are to become ruling characters. Our girls must make a declaration in the face of whatever opposition there may be if they wish to become the queens they ought to become by right and privilege.

The king embraces the first opportunity to declare himself. He gets crowned and proclaimed at the first opening. It is dangerous for him to defer.

The life work of every boy or girl who reads this article and thinks is quite as important as that of any old-time king or queen.

Declare yourselves early as champions of the reign of right conduct and pure thinking! Make your friends to know early that you intend being the kind of man or woman you desire to become! If you defer it, you will fail. If you strike at once and remain firm, you will win nobly!

Moral independence is your realm if you will proclaim yourself early.



King Robert

of Sicily



ROBERT OF SICILY, brother of
Pope Urbane,
And Valmond, Emperor of Alle-
maine,
Appareled in magnificent at-
tire,
With retinue of many a knight
and squire,
On Saint John's eve, at vespers,
proudly sat

And heard the priests chant the Magnificat.
And as he listened, o'er and o'er again
Repeated, like a burden or refrain,
He caught the words, "Deposuit potentes
De sede, et exaltavit humiles";
And, slowly lifting up his kingly head,
He to a learned clerk beside him said,
"What mean these words?" The clerk made
answer meet,
"He has put down the mighty from their seat,
And has exalted them of low degree."
Thereat King Robert muttered scornfully,
" 'Tis well that such seditious words are sung
Only by priests and in the Latin tongue;
For unto priests and people be it known,
There is no power can push me from my
throne!"

And leaning back, he yawned and fell asleep,
Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.

When he awoke, it was already night;
The church was empty, and there was no light,
Save where the lamps, that glimmered few and
faint,

Lighted a little space before some saint.
He started from his seat and gazed around,
But saw no living thing and heard no sound.
He groped towards the door, but it was locked;
He cried aloud, and listened, and then knocked,
And uttered awful threatenings and complaints,
And imprecations upon men and saints.
The sound reëchoed from the roof and walls
As if dead priests were laughing in their stalls.

At length the sexton, hearing from without
The tumult of the knocking and the shout,
And thinking thieves were in the house of
prayer,
Came with his lantern, asking, "Who is there?"
Half choked with rage, King Robert fiercely
said,

"Open: 'tis I, the King! Art thou afraid?"
The frightened sexton, muttering, with a curse,
"This is some drunken vagabond, or worse!"
Turned the great key and flung the portal wide;

A man rushed by him at a single stride,
Haggard, half naked, without hat or cloak,
Who neither turned, nor looked at him, nor
spoke,
But leaped into the blackness of the night,
And vanished like a specter from his sight.

Robert of Sicily, brother of Pope Urbane
And Valmond, Emperor of Allemaine,
Despoiled of his magnificent attire,
Bareheaded, breathless, and besprent with mire,
With sense of wrong and outrage desperate,
Strode on and thundered at the palace gate;
Rushed through the courtyard, thrusting in his
rage

To right and left each seneschal and page,
And hurried up the broad and sounding stair,
His white face ghastly in the torches' glare.
From hall to hall he passed with breathless
speed;

Voices and cries he heard, but did not heed,
Until at last he reached the banquet-room,
Blazing with light, and breathing with per-
fume.

There on the dais sat another king,
Wearing his robes, his crown, his signet-ring,
King Robert's self in features, form, and height,
But all transfigured with angelic light!
It was an Angel; and his presence there
With a divine effulgence filled the air,
An exaltation, piercing the disguise,
Though none the hidden Angel recognize.

A moment speechless, motionless, amazed,
The throneless monarch on the Angel gazed,
Who met his look of anger and surprise
With the divine compassion of his eyes;
Then said, "Who art thou? and why com'st thou
here?"

To which King Robert answered with a sneer,
"I am the King, and come to claim my own
From an impostor, who usurps my throne!"
And suddenly, at these audacious words,
Up sprang the angry guests, and drew their
swords;

The Angel answered, with unruffled brow,
"Nay, not the King, but the King's Jester.
Thou

Henceforth shalt wear the bells and scalloped
cape,
And for thy counsellor shalt lead an ape;
Thou shalt obey my servants when they call,
And wait upon my henchmen in the hall!"

Deaf to King Robert's threats and cries and prayers,
They thrust him from the hall and down the stairs;

A group of tittering pages ran before,
And as they opened wide the folding-door,
His heart failed, for he heard, with strange alarms,
The boisterous laughter of the men-at-arms,
And all the vaulted chamber roar and ring
With the mock plaudits of "Long live the King!"

Next morning, waking with the day's first beam,
He said within himself, "It was a dream!"
But the straw rustled as he turned his head,
There were the cap and bells beside his bed,
Around him rose the bare discolored walls,
Close by the steeds were champing in their stalls,
And in the corner, a revolting shape,
Shivering and chattering, sat the wretched ape.
It was no dream; the world he loved so much
Had turned to dust and ashes at his touch!

Days came and went; and now returned again
To Sicily the old Saturnian reign;
Under the Angel's governance benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine,
And deep within the mountain's burning breast
Enceladus, the giant, was at rest.

Meanwhile King Robert yielded to his fate,
Sullen and silent and disconsolate,
Dressed in the motley garb that Jesters wear,
With look bewildered and a vacant stare,
Close shaven above the ears, as monks are shorn,
By courtiers mocked, by pages laughed to scorn,
His only friend the ape, his only food
What others left,—he still was unsubdued.
And when the Angel met him on his way,
And half in earnest, half in jest, would say,
Sternly, though tenderly, that he might feel
The velvet scabbard held a sword of steel,
"Art thou the King?" the passion of his woe
Burst from him in resistless overflow,
And, lifting high his forehead, he would fling
The haughty answer back, "I am, I am the King!"

Almost three years were ended; when there came
Ambassadors of great repute and name
From Valmond, Emperor of Allemaine,
Unto King Robert, saying that Pope Urbane
By letter summoned them forthwith to come
On Holy Thursday to his city of Rome.
The Angel with great joy received his guests,
And gave them presents of embroidered vests,
And velvet mantles with rich ermine lined,
And rings and jewels of the rarest kind.
Then he departed with them o'er the sea
Into the lovely land of Italy,
Whose loveliness was more resplendent made

By the mere passing of that cavalcade,
With plumes, and cloaks, and housings, and the stir
Of jeweled bridle and of golden spur.
And lol among the menials, in mock state,
Upon a piebald steed, with shambling gait,
His cloak of fox-tails flapping in the wind,
The solemn ape demurely perched behind,
King Robert rode, making huge merriment
In all the country towns through which they went.

The Pope received them with great pomp and blare
Of bannered trumpets, on Saint Peter's square,
Giving his benediction and embrace,
Fervent, and full of apostolic grace.
While with congratulations and with prayers
He entertained the Angel unawares,
Robert, the Jester, bursting through the crowd,
Into their presence rushed, and cried aloud,
"I am the King! Look, and behold in me
Robert, your brother, King of Sicily!
This man, who wears my semblance to your eyes,
Is an impostor in a king's disguise.
Do you not know me? Does no voice within
Answer my cry, and say we are akin?"
The Pope in silence, but with troubled mien,
Gazed at the Angel's countenance serene;
The Emperor, laughing, said, "It is strange sport
To keep a madman for thy Fool at court!"
And the poor, baffled Jester in disgrace
Was hustled back among the populace.

In solemn state the Holy Week went by,
And Easter Sunday gleamed upon the sky;
The presence of the Angel, with its light,
Before the sun rose, made the city bright,
And with new fervor filled the hearts of men,
Who felt that Christ indeed had risen again.
Even the Jester, on his bed of straw,
With haggard eyes the unwonted splendor saw;
He felt within a power unfelt before,
And, kneeling humbly on his chamber floor,
He heard the rushing garments of the Lord
Sweep through the silent air, ascending heaven-ward.

And now the visit ending, and once more
Valmond returning to the Danube's shore,
Homeward the Angel journeyed, and again
The land was made resplendent with his train,
Flashing along the towns of Italy
Unto Salerno, and from thence by sea.
And when once more within Palermo's wall,
And, seated on the throne in his great hall,
He heard the Angelus from the convent towers,
As if the better world conversed with ours,
He beckoned to King Robert to draw nigher,
And with a gesture bade the rest retire;
And when they were alone, the Angel said,
"Art thou the King?" Then, bowing down his

head,

King Robert crossed both hands upon his breast,
And meekly answered him: "Thou knowest
best!

My sins as scarlet are; let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to
heaven,

Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be shriven!"
The Angel smiled, and from his radiant face
A holy light illumined all the place,
And through the open window, loud and clear,
They heard the monks chant in the chapel near,
Above the stir and tumult of the street:

"He has put down the mighty from their seat
And has exalted them of low degree!"
And through the chant a second melody
Rose like the throbbing of a single string:
"I am an Angel, and thou art the King!"

King Robert, who was standing near the throne,
Lifted his eyes, and lo! he was alone!
But all appareled as in days of old,
With ermined mantle and with cloth of gold;
And when his courtiers came, they found him
there
Kneeling upon the floor, absorbed in silent
prayer
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.



THE GOVERNMENT OF WASHINGTON.



PA," said James, who had not resided
in the city of Washington very long,
"the boys at school were telling me
that the men who live in the District
of Columbia did not vote for President.
Is it really true?"

"Yes, it is, my boy," answered the
father, "and if you wish, I will tell
you some of the many reasons for it." So James
put away his book and prepared to listen.

"After each election Congress has this trouble
to fight, for there are many people who think
the government of Washington ought to be the
same as that of other cities. You see, there are
so many buildings in this city which belong to
the government that it would not be right for
the people who live here to pay taxes for main-
taining buildings for the general government,
nor to control expenditures they are not taxed
for.

"Washington is the only city in the United
States which is free from the curse of city poli-
tics. The city is governed by three men, ap-
pointed by the President, one a Democrat, one
a Republican, and one an officer of the army.
These men may be discharged at any time for
misconduct without a formal trial.

"There are in this great city no aldermen to
dictate to the government as to what it shall
do. The police force is responsible to the com-
missioners for any unlawful act that may occur.
The fire department is run on a business basis,
there being no politics in the selection of a
chief and the men under him. Although the city
is not perfect, it is a great deal better governed
than other cities.

"In spite of the fact that this kind of govern-
ment is a great success, there are people who try
every fourth year to abolish it.

"Once Washington had a representative govern-
ment, and the scandals which followed were
such that Congress was forced to wipe out its
existence and adopt a temporary government
until something permanent could be devised.
The plan that is now in force was tried and

found to be what was needed and has since been
followed. So, James, you can now see why there
are objections to Washington's having a govern-
ment like those in other cities."

District of Columbia.—The present District of
Columbia is an area containing about 70 square
miles, wholly on the north side of the Potomac
River. Its population is 279,000; the assessed
valuation of private property about \$198,000,000,
and that of public property about \$234,000,000.

For local purposes, the federal government has
at different times set up three forms of govern-
ment within the district: (1) in 1802 the city
governments of Washington, Georgetown and
Alexandria, each with a mayor and two coun-
cils; (2) in 1871 a territorial government, with
a governor and an elective house of delegates;
(3) this government got heavily into debt, and
in 1878 the District was turned over to three
commissioners appointed by the President, with
power to make local ordinances. The people
now have no direct voice whatever in their local
government; the only legislative body is the
two houses of Congress. In addition Congress
has provided a special system of courts for the
District, with a supreme court, which is of spe-
cial importance because it often has occasion to
try cases which involve the powers of federal
officials acting within the District. Since a large
part of the real estate in the District is owned
and occupied by the government, the United
States pays one-half the cost of keeping up the
District government, and the rest is assessed
upon the private tax-payers. The committees on
the District of Columbia in the Senate and
House, especially in the Senate, have large in-
fluence over this government, which costs about
\$7,000,000 a year.

The most serious question of government that
ever rose in the District of Columbia was slav-
ery. From about 1820 petitions for the aboli-
tion of slavery were introduced at frequent in-
tervals; in 1850 an act was passed regulating
the slave trade in the District; and in 1862
another statute set the slaves free, with a com-
pensation of about \$1,000,000 to the owners.

Deaf to King Robert's threats and cries and prayers,

They thrust him from the hall and down the stairs;

A group of tittering pages ran before,
And as they opened wide the folding-door,
His heart failed, for he heard, with strange alarms,

The boisterous laughter of the men-at-arms,
And all the vaulted chamber roar and ring
With the mock plaudits of "Long live the King!"

Next morning, waking with the day's first beam,
He said within himself, "It was a dream!"

But the straw rustled as he turned his head,
There were the cap and bells beside his bed,
Around him rose the bare discolored walls,
Close by the steeds were champing in their stalls,

And in the corner, a revolting shape,
Shivering and chattering, sat the wretched ape.
It was no dream; the world he loved so much
Had turned to dust and ashes at his touch!

Days came and went; and now returned again
To Sicily the old Saturnian reign;
Under the Angel's governance benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine,
And deep within the mountain's burning breast
Enceladus, the giant, was at rest.

Meanwhile King Robert yielded to his fate,
Sullen and silent and disconsolate,
Dressed in the motley garb that Jesters wear,
With look bewildered and a vacant stare,
Close shaven above the ears, as monks are shorn,
By courtiers mocked, by pages laughed to scorn,
His only friend the ape, his only food
What others left,—he still was unsubdued.
And when the Angel met him on his way,
And half in earnest, half in jest, would say,
Sternly, though tenderly, that he might feel
The velvet scabbard held a sword of steel,
"Art thou the King?" the passion of his woe
Burst from him in resistless overflow,
And, lifting high his forehead, he would fling
The haughty answer back, "I am, I am the King!"

Almost three years were ended; when there came
Ambassadors of great repute and name
From Valmond, Emperor of Allemaine,
Unto King Robert, saying that Pope Urbane
By letter summoned them forthwith to come
On Holy Thursday to his city of Rome.
The Angel with great joy received his guests,
And gave them presents of embroidered vests,
And velvet mantles with rich ermine lined,
And rings and jewels of the rarest kind.
Then he departed with them o'er the sea
Into the lovely land of Italy,
Whose loveliness was more resplendent made

By the mere passing of that cavalcade,
With plumes, and cloaks, and housings, and the stir

Of jeweled bridle and of golden spur.
And lo! among the menials, in mock state,
Upon a piebald steed, with shambling gait,
His cloak of fox-tails flapping in the wind,
The solemn ape demurely perched behind,
King Robert rode, making huge merriment
In all the country towns through which they went.

The Pope received them with great pomp and blare

Of bannered trumpets, on Saint Peter's square,
Giving his benediction and embrace,
Fervent, and full of apostolic grace.
While with congratulations and with prayers
He entertained the Angel unawares,

Robert, the Jester, bursting through the crowd,
Into their presence rushed, and cried aloud,
"I am the King! Look, and behold in me
Robert, your brother, King of Sicily!

This man, who wears my semblance to your eyes,
Is an impostor in a king's disguise.

Do you not know me? Does no voice within
Answer my cry, and say we are akin?"

The Pope in silence, but with troubled mien,
Gazed at the Angel's countenance serene;
The Emperor, laughing, said, "It is strange sport

To keep a madman for thy Fool at court!"
And the poor, baffled Jester in disgrace
Was hustled back among the populace.

In solemn state the Holy Week went by,
And Easter Sunday gleamed upon the sky;
The presence of the Angel, with its light,
Before the sun rose, made the city bright,
And with new fervor filled the hearts of men,
Who felt that Christ indeed had risen again.
Even the Jester, on his bed of straw,
With haggard eyes the unwonted splendor saw;
He felt within a power unfelt before,
And, kneeling humbly on his chamber floor,
He heard the rushing garments of the Lord
Sweep through the silent air, ascending heaven-ward.

And now the visit ending, and once more
Valmond returning to the Danube's shore,
Homeward the Angel journeyed, and again
The land was made resplendent with his train,
Flashing along the towns of Italy
Unto Salerno, and from thence by sea.
And when once more within Palermo's wall,
And, seated on the throne in his great hall,
He heard the Angelus from the convent towers,
As if the better world conversed with ours,
He beckoned to King Robert to draw nigher,
And with a gesture bade the rest retire;
And when they were alone, the Angel said,
"Art thou the King?" Then, bowing down his

head,

King Robert crossed both hands upon his breast,
And meekly answered him: "Thou knowest
best!

My sins are scarlet red; let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to
heaven,

Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be shriven!"
The Angel smiled, and from his radiant face
A holy light illumined all the place,
And through the open window, loud and clear,
They heard the monks chant in the chapel near,
Above the stir and tumult of the street:

"He has put down the mighty from their seat
And has exalted them of low degree!"
And through the chant a second melody
Rose like the throbbing of a single string:
"I am an Angel, and thou art the King!"

King Robert, who was standing near the throne,
Lifted his eyes, and lo! he was alone!
But all appareled as in days of old,
With ermined mantle and with cloth of gold;
And when his courtiers came, they found him
there
Kneeling upon the floor, absorbed in silent
prayer
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.



THE GOVERNMENT OF WASHINGTON.



PA," said James, who had not resided
in the city of Washington very long,
"the boys at school were telling me
that the men who live in the District
of Columbia did not vote for President.
Is it really true?"

"Yes, it is, my boy," answered the
father, "and if you wish, I will tell
you some of the many reasons for it." So James
put away his book and prepared to listen.

"After each election Congress has this trouble
to fight, for there are many people who think
the government of Washington ought to be the
same as that of other cities. You see, there are
so many buildings in this city which belong to
the government that it would not be right for
the people who live here to pay taxes for main-
taining buildings for the general government,
nor to control expenditures they are not taxed
for.

"Washington is the only city in the United
States which is free from the curse of city poli-
tics. The city is governed by three men, ap-
pointed by the President, one a Democrat, one
a Republican, and one an officer of the army.
These men may be discharged at any time for
misconduct without a formal trial.

"There are in this great city no aldermen to
dictate to the government as to what it shall
do. The police force is responsible to the com-
missioners for any unlawful act that may occur.
The fire department is run on a business basis,
there being no politics in the selection of a
chief and the men under him. Although the city
is not perfect, it is a great deal better governed
than other cities.

"In spite of the fact that this kind of govern-
ment is a great success, there are people who try
every fourth year to abolish it.

"Once Washington had a representative gov-
ernment, and the scandals which followed were
such that Congress was forced to wipe out its
existence and adopt a temporary government
until something permanent could be devised.
The plan that is now in force was tried and

found to be what was needed and has since been
followed. So, James, you can now see why there
are objections to Washington's having a govern-
ment like those in other cities."

District of Columbia.—The present District of
Columbia is an area containing about 70 square
miles, wholly on the north side of the Potomac
River. Its population is 279,000; the assessed
valuation of private property about \$198,000,000,
and that of public property about \$234,000,000.

For local purposes, the federal government has
at different times set up three forms of govern-
ment within the district: (1) in 1802 the city
governments of Washington, Georgetown and
Alexandria, each with a mayor and two coun-
cils; (2) in 1871 a territorial government, with
a governor and an elective house of delegates;
(3) this government got heavily into debt, and
in 1878 the District was turned over to three
commissioners appointed by the President, with
power to make local ordinances. The people
now have no direct voice whatever in their local
government; the only legislative body is the
two houses of Congress. In addition Congress
has provided a special system of courts for the
District, with a supreme court, which is of spe-
cial importance because it often has occasion to
try cases which involve the powers of federal
officials acting within the District. Since a large
part of the real estate in the District is owned
and occupied by the government, the United
States pays one-half the cost of keeping up the
District government, and the rest is assessed
upon the private tax-payers. The committees on
the District of Columbia in the Senate and
House, especially in the Senate, have large in-
fluence over this government, which costs about
\$7,000,000 a year.

The most serious question of government that
ever rose in the District of Columbia was slav-
ery. From about 1820 petitions for the aboli-
tion of slavery were introduced at frequent in-
tervals; in 1850 an act was passed regulating
the slave trade in the District; and in 1862
another statute set the slaves free, with a com-
pensation of about \$1,000,000 to the owners.



His Mammy's Right-hand Man



By Marion Warner Wildman.



IT WAS past 10 o'clock of a Thanksgiving morning, and Abraham Lincoln William McKinley Hopkins sat on the curbstone crying out his round black eyes.

"Hullo, pickaninny, what's the rumpus?" asked a hearty voice beside him.

Abe's eyes traveled up by way of quilted trousers and red sweater to a pair of broad shoulders and a frank, boyish face, with kindly gray eyes and a lion-like shock of tawny hair. It was quite a journey, by the way, for Captain Billy Larkin of the home eleven stood six feet and more in his stockings.

Then Abe dried his eyes and explained. A bicycle had knocked him down as he was crossing the square and he had lost the money he was carrying. "An' I can't get no mo', 'case dere ain't no papers on Tanksgiving Day, and I was gwine tote home a chicken to my mammy fo' our Tanksgiving' dinneh. Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!"

"Too bad!" said the young man, "and of course I haven't a cent. I'm just on my way to the game, you see. Trot along with me, and maybe I'll run down some chap who can lend me a half to give you."

"I hain't a beggah!" said Abe.

"What are you?"

"I'se my mammy's right-hand man. Dad's dead. I subpohts de family." And a new set of tears began to trickle at the thought of the lost dinner.

"Hold on, kid, don't cry! How much did you say you lost?"

"Fifty-nine cents!"

"Well, come along with me, and I'll give you a job that will take you till, say, 2 o'clock. You shall have a dollar and a new necktie. Will you do it?"

"Oh, Lawdy, co'se I will!"

"All right, Abe. We'll stop in here first," and Captain Billy turned into a dry goods store and marched up to a gray-haired gentleman who stood by the cashier's desk.

"Mr. Lawrence, I want about everything red and yellow you've got in stock, but I haven't any money. Will you trust me? I'm Larkin of the home team. We play for the championship this morning, you know."

"Know it? I ought to! My boy and girl haven't mentioned anything else for a week. Help yourself to what you want, Larkin, and we won't charge you anything. It's all for the college!"

"Thanks! Now then, pickaninny!"

Half a dozen clerks gathered around to giggle and help while Captain Billy turned Abe into a blaze of crimson and gold.

A huge red and yellow sash was tied about his waist; a red and yellow cap was placed upon his woolly head; red and yellow ribbons fluttered in every direction when he walked, and his bare black legs were wound with the gay university hues.

"There!" said Billy with a last approving glance. "You'll do! Hurry up, now! Game's called at eleven."

Never in his short life had Abraham Lincoln William McKinley Hopkins been so stared at or so blissfully excited as when, a half-hour later, he trotted into the football field with the brawny fellows of the home team.

"What's the matter with our mascot?" cried Dolliver, the big half-back, and a thundering "He's all right!" came back from the side of the field where the bleachers were all aglow with ribbons and flags of crimson and gold.

A great cheering arose just then from the other side of the field, where all the flags and ribbons were blue. Abe saw a lot of tall fellows in blue sweaters come running into the grounds.

"Ready, Larkin?" called a little man in a derby hat. "It's five after 'leven!"

"All right," said Captain Billy. "We're ready for 'em. Abe, you skip over to that bench, see—by the bleachers, and stay there till I come for you. And see that you don't queer us! If we win it's your credit, and if we lose—but we won't lose!" and Billy set his teeth grimly.

No one who was there ever forgot that game, clean, fast, hard-fought from start to finish. The first half ended without a score to the credit of either the blue or the red and gold. Abe watched the struggling, panting mass of players for a long time, but it was very hard to see what it was all about. He couldn't even tell Captain Larkin from the rest, since they had put those funny things on their noses. He wished everyone wouldn't yell so. He wished he had a drink. He wished he had something to eat. He wished—he wished—he wished. The mascot was a curled-up little bunch of yellow and black and red, fast asleep in the midst of the excitement.

Abe awoke with a start. Revolvers were popping, hoarse voices were yelling, horns were blaring, and the air was full of hats.

"Oh, mammy, what's de matter?" yelled the mascot, leaping off his bench in alarm.

"Didn't you see it, you little black idjut?" shrieked a small boy in his ear—an undecorated small boy who had earned his admission by tending one of the water pails.

"I ain't seen nuffin'!" confessed Abe.

"Why, Billy Larkin, he went 'round the end

for a ninety-yard run an' a touchdown an' won the game just ten seconds 'fore time was called. Houray! Houray! Houray!"

"Houray!" yelled Abe, gathering that that was the proper sentiment for a wearer of the crimson and gold.

The next minute he found himself caught suddenly into the air and tossed to the shoulder of Billy Larkin, who was himself being borne aloft by a mob of crazy, delighted college boys.

"What's the matter with Larkin?"

the best mascot that ever wore our crimson and gold!"

If Billy Larkin had asked them for their heads that day they would have laid them cheerfully on the block. A wonderful game is football! It was the most dignified professor of the university who passed Abe's red and yellow cap the length of the gridiron, and it was the president himself who poured the shining, clinking heap of dimes and nickels and quarters and halves into Abe's grimy handkerchief.



A Tackle in Close Quarters.

A voice of thunder assured the questioner again and again that Captain Billy was all right.

The bleachers that had flaunted the blue were deserted by this time, but the friends of the home team were dispersing slowly, talking over the victory as they went.

"Hold on fellows!" cried Billy, suddenly; "I want to speak to our people before they all get away. Let me down!"

Surprised but obedient, his bearers let him slip to the ground, the red and yellow mascot still on his shoulder.

"Wait a minute, ladies and gentlemen!" shouted someone through a megaphone, "Captain Larkin's got something to say to you!"

Everyone stopped, and after a little it grew quiet enough for Billy to make himself heard.

"Friends!" he cried. "In the name of the team and the college I thank you for your loyalty and enthusiasm, and I want you to show your pleasure in our victory by putting up a royal contribution for this little fellow, to whom the glory is due—Abraham Lincoln William McKinley Hopkins, his mammy's right-hand man, and

"There, my son," said Captain Billy Larkin, "go get a turkey instead of a chicken, and scoot home to your mammy, double-quick."

And Abraham scooted.



25 PHOTOGRAPHS 25c

Send any Photograph, Tin Type or Proof, with 25c and 2c stamp for return postage, and get

25 ELEGANTLY FINISHED PHOTOS copied from it. Or put on

4 POST CARDS FOR 25c

Your Photo returned unharmed
ACME PHOTO CO., Dept. A., Wheaton, Ills.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

COPYRIGHT, BY WALTER DILL.

At eleven o'clock a small boat was jumping about under the rafters at the end of Striker's wharf. A man with a boat-hook held it against the pier head.

"'Tis time he were coming," he said to a figure in the stern.

At that moment a low hail was heard, and a young man bent over the edge of the timbers. In an instant he had lowered himself, the oars were manned, and the boat swept out into the swirling tide of the river.

Hardly had it disappeared when a figure of the same size and general appearance as the first came on a quick walk to the water's edge. It was another young man in a heavy cloak. Looking under the pier, he hailed softly.

There was no answer, or no boat in sight. For an instant he stood there as if puzzled, then he turned about and hurried back to the eastward.

Had something gone amiss?

CHAPTER XXXII.

The Two Lieutenants.

As the little boat, with the two fishermen rowing and the silent figure sitting in the stern-sheets, dipped and tossed through the racing tide, which was at the flood, the wind began to blow up cold and nipping from the north. The spray froze as it splashed now and then over the gunwales.

It was quite midnight before they reached the New Jersey shore and pulled in beneath the shelter of a point of rocks that rose steeply out of the water. Here for the first time words were spoken.

"You have done well, my men, and here is a 'bright yellow' for each of you," said the young man in the cloak, pulling down the muffler that half hid his face.

As he extended his hand, Roger, the younger, grasped it in a friendly way.

"I remember you, sir. I was one of the boat-

men who rowed you across after the battle of Long Island. We are both good patriots."

The older man at this allusion respectfully touched his worsted cap. Then the boat was shoved out once more into the current.

The young man on the shore watched until it had disappeared.

"Now for a horse!" he exclaimed, aloud.

Climbing up the rocks he reached the level, and following closely a road which ran through a wide meadow, he saw a farm-house to the right. A light in one of the windows had first attracted his attention. He walked up the little lane, and stopped for a moment before knocking at the door.

"Tory or patriot, I wonder?" he queried. He had hesitated before pronouncing the last word.

In response to the tapping of his cold knuckles, the door was opened.

Before him stood a tall woman, and at her side a boy of thirteen or fourteen. The latter had a large bell-mouthed blunderbuss in the hollow of his arm.

"What is it at this time of night?" the woman inquired, in a deep voice like a man's.

"A word of direction," was the answer. "Could you tell me where I might find a horse? I will pay well for him."

"Where are you from?" asked the woman.

"From New York, but I would go on to the westward, and must hurry or I will be caught."

"Oh!" said the woman. "Come in by the fire. You are alone?"

"Yes," was the response.

The boy, who at first had looked suspiciously from the stranger to the tall figure of his mother, placed the blunderbuss in the corner, and the three walked into the kitchen.

"Are you going to join the army?" inquired the woman, at length.

"I am in the army," was the reply; "but I must hasten. I have just been rowed across the river, and should I be captured it might go hard with me."

"I understand," said the woman, "and I will assist you if I can."

"You will be well paid," rejoined the young officer.

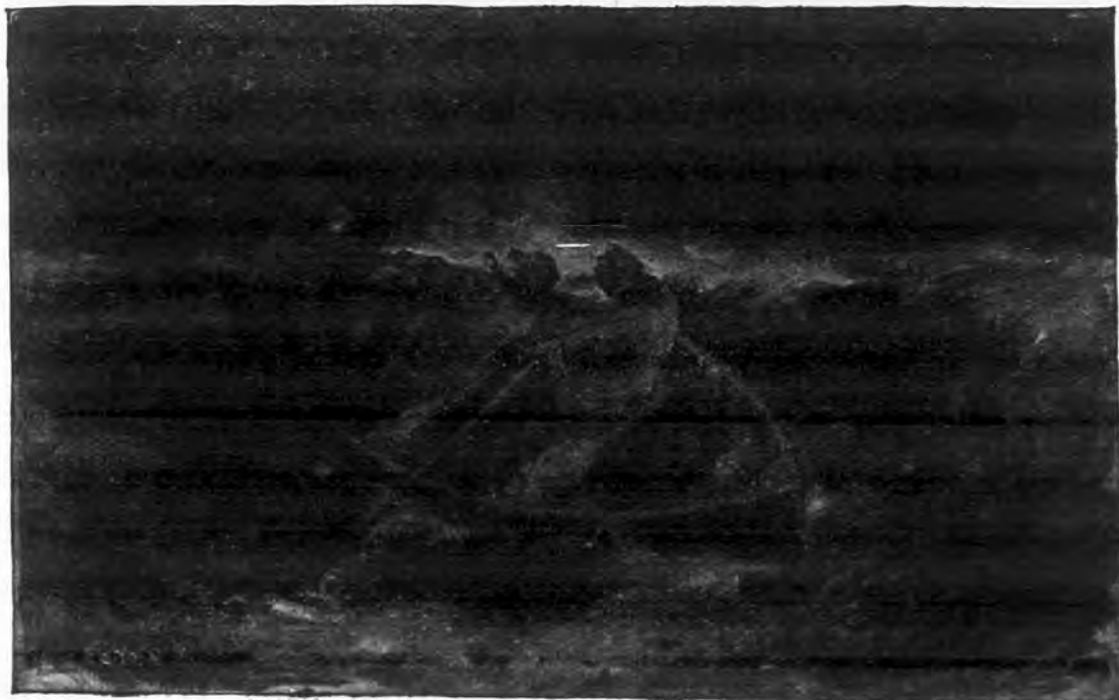
"Do not think of it," answered the woman. "I have given one son, and my husband and brother are with Washington. We must give our all. I can see what you have been afraid to tell. You have escaped. One has to be

careful. Might I ask you your name?"

"Frothingham."

"I know that name well," said she. "I have heard my brother speak of a young Mr. Frothingham who was employed with him. He was

folk, who would give "their all," as the woman had said, for what they considered their rights and liberties? A feeling akin to pride had swept over him when the woman had spoken of his brother George; it could have been no



"THE BOAT SWEEPED OUT INTO THE SWIRLING TIDE."

a porter at Mr. Wyeth's, the merchant's."

"Ah, indeed!" was the answer.

The young soldier drew forth a bag of gold. As he did so the light from the fireplace shone clearly upon his left hand. Across the back of it ran a scar.

"Eugene," said the woman, turning to the boy, "make haste to the stable and put the saddle on the colt. 'Tis all we have left, sir, but you are welcome. When you reach Morristown you may be able to send him back again. Perhaps you know my husband. My name is Ralston, and my brother's name is Samuel Thomas. You must remember him. My son was killed on Long Island. Were you there?"

"No, madam," was the thoughtful answer; "I was not."

The woman left the room, and the young man gazed into the fire.

He had had no idea of the devotion of these people to this cause. In far-away England he had suspected nothing of the intensity of feeling or the self-sacrifice and patriotism that animated the country.

A qualm of misgiving came over him. Was it not rather an uncomfortable part to play—taking his brother's place, as it were, and accepting the help and hospitality of these brave

other.

He struck his knee a blow with his closed fist.

"It is for the king," he said, beneath his breath.

At this moment the trampling of hoofs on

(Continued on page 444.)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| HOME STUDY | THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO |
| | offers 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students. The University of Chicago, Div. #8, Chicago, Ill. |

Earn Xmas Money

During spare time selling "Progressive Chautauqua." Agents wanted to introduce these Entertaining, Educational, Social Games for old and young. Excellent Holiday proposition. Write today for sample and terms.

CHAUTAUQUA PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
M 1068 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

HANDKERCHIEF BARGAIN! To introduce our goods, we will sell 5 of our fine linen handkerchiefs for 25 cents. Get your supply while present stock lasts.

STANDARD SUPPLY Co., Madison Sq. Sta, New York.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

The Franklin Cent and the Continental Dollar.
—The Franklin cent was the first coin authorized by the United States of America. It was struck in 1787. There is a coin called the Continental dollar, dated 1776, but it is not known whether or not it was struck by the authority of the United States. It was made in silver, brass and tin, and the dies are thought to have been made in England.

Early Coins.—The first coin made in the British possessions of North America was the Pine Tree shilling. This was struck in Boston by order of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1652. Its intrinsic value was about 21 cents. The first coins used in trade in this country, after the Indian wampum, were issues principally of Spain and Portugal.

STAMPS 108 all diff., Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G.H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per ct. List Free. I buy stamps. C. Stegman, 5939 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS 12 New Artistic Designs Embossed 15c
12 Assorted Greetings " 15c
HUDSON CO., 326 Plk. Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

POST CARDS Your name in "Idaho Post Card Exchange" and fine Alaska card Address for 10c. Box 906, Boise, Idaho.

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N.Y.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors. { 100 varieties used stamps, 1 package stamp hinges, 1 pocket stamp album, 1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties, 1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties, 10 varieties unused stamps. LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mich

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

200 All Different Stamps 10c

from Peru, Honduras, Venezuela, etc., used and unused. Below sets 5c each, 4 diff. Bermuda; 10 diff. Brazil; 17 diff. Mexico; 15 diff. Turkey; 6 diff. Reunion; 30 diff. United States; 8 diff. Animal stamps. Postage 2c extra on all orders. An approval sheet Catalog, over \$1.00, 12c. Set of unused free with every order.

JOHN B. ROYCE, Box 913, Springfield, Mass.

300 Different Foreign Stamps and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Pony Express.—In 1860 three weeks was the required time for sending the mail from New York to San Francisco, by way of Panama. Wells, Fargo & Co. decided to have a Pony Express, which would get the mails from New York to San Francisco in eight days, thus saving a week's time. This trip was exceedingly dangerous. The road led, a good deal of the way, through uninhabited parts of our country, and the carrier carried no arms. Therefore the Government paid high prices for the carrying of its mail, and the Pony Express was very successful until the advent of the telegraph. The stamp used on the mail carried in this way shows a picture of a man on horseback riding at full speed. At the top of the stamp are the words, "Pony Express," and at the bottom are "Wells, Fargo & Co." Just above the picture is the figure 1, and just below it is the word "Dollar."



STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different. 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.



STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'falls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents. R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.

Thanksgiving Post Cards 12 handsome Imported Designs, Embossed, and Catalogue, for 15c. THE HUDSON CO., 326 Plk Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

LOVELY POSTALS—Your name and Greeting in Gold, Velvet or Tinsel on 10 beautifully Embossed Floral Postals 25 cts. Christmas, New Years, etc., Classes supplied. EASTERN TRADING CO., New Haven, Ct.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

STAMPS FREE—35 different stamps, each from a different country, free; send 2c postage. 1,000 mixed foreign, unused Newfoundland, etc., for 12c. Lake Stamp Co., Whiting, Ind.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

10 SOUVENIR POST CARDS, embossed, and beautifully colored, with free premium offer, only 10 cents. Paul Meyer, Dept. 4, Arlington, Neb.

STAMPS 153 Var. Mayotte, Dahomey and D. Saurez and 40 page list, 7c. J. T. STARR STAMP CO., Coldwater, Mich.

Some Stamp Conundrums.—Why does a postage stamp resemble a bad boy? Because you can't get any real good out of it until you give it a licking.

How do a stamp and an envelope resemble a young man and his sweetheart? They are stuck on each other.

What is the difference between a 2-cent stamp of 1906 and a 10-cent stamp of 1908? Eight cents.

What is the difference between the postage stamp and the Wright brothers airship? The stamp frequently crosses the continent without touching the ground.

How do stamps resemble the old man walking the floor with boy twins? They carry the mails.

In what way does a stamp resemble a bogus stock transaction? It is not square.

What is the difference between the book in which stamps are kept and this collection of alleged jokes? One is album and the other is all bum.

10 Floral Post Cards FREE

Send us only 6c for a 3 months' trial subscription to our illustrated magazine and we will send you 10 beautiful colored floral post cards—absolutely free. Write today. You will be more than delighted with the magazine and post cards. Address

EVERYDAY LIFE, Post Card Dept. 7R, Chicago

Vaudeville Jokes Jolly Joker

and side-splitting stories, rib-tickling and button-bursting jokes and witticisms from the best comedians on the stage. We guarantee to drive away the worst case of the blues. Pictures to make a horse laugh. To introduce catalog of tricks and entertaining book, all for 10c postpaid

Halley Book Co., Dept. C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE RIFLE

This handsome 1000 Shot Rifle absolutely free to any boy who will send us 45 cents for one of our Samples, and give us a few hours of his spare time for one week. This Rifle is great for Target practice, and is sure death to small game and rats. Address with 45 cents, stamps or money order.

Jos. W. Malone & Co., 8735-22nd Ave., Brooklyn, New York

BOYS IF You Do Your Own Printing
Send for Free Catalogue
TYPE FOUNDRY, 238 N. Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller, 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

R.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced price of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid non-pariel type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. This space may be used at such times and in such quantities as desired.—The World's Chronicle, Chicago.

10 Xmas Post Cards Free for name and address of ten ladies. 2c postage. F. J. Leeman, Box 115, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Souvenir Post Cards.—Collectors—For 25c we send 25 souvenir post cards and 6 months oldest and largest monthly (100 pages) on stamps, coins, post cards, curios, minerals, relics. Old books, etc. West & Collectors World, Superior, Neb.

Chemical Ink Eraser.—Writing disappears as if by magic. No traces left. 20 cents. P. A. Miller, Freelandville, Ind.

Books for Christmas Presents: Dickens' Christmas Carol, Emerson's Poems, Ruskin's Queen of the Air, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Christian Living, Prue and I, Cranford, John Halifax, Lorna Doone. Send 25c for one of these, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Xmas Gifts.—Other Christmas presents get lost or broken. Books are life-time treasures. How about these: Child's Life of Christ, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Adventures of a Brownie, Anderson's and Grimm's Fairy Tales, Henty, Alger, Oliver Optic titles also. Send 25c for one of these illustrated, cloth-bound books, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). Very low rates to teachers and Sunday Schools. The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

A Bargain.—Send Six Cents for samples of our Post Cards, Novelty Catalogue, and Free Present. Clarke & Co., Desk B, Le Roy, N. Y.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoans own but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

Stamps as Imported.—Unsorted and unpicked, 1,000, 15c; 5,000, 65c; postpaid. Stamps on approval, 60% discount. Reference, William H. Hush, 2218 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.



25 BEAUTIFUL 10c Post Cards 10c

Splendid lot. Includes Floral Birthday, greetings and others. All beautifully colored. Together with our big Catalogue. Address Davis Bros. Card Dept. 117, Chicago

"HEART THROBS" is a book of the People, by the People and for the People. The most remarkable book of the age. No better gift book ever published. 400 generous pages. By mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

Orient Trading Co., Park Ridge, New Jersey.

IN THE LIBRARY.



FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

Wins every Race

Boys and girls desire Flexible Flyers with that intensity which only a child can feel


The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1102Z, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers



BANNERMAN Army Auction Bargains

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tents - \$1.90 up | Old Pistols - - - \$1.50 up |
| Shoes - 1.25 " | Officers' Swords, new 1.75 " |
| ARMY SADDLES 3.00 " | Cavalry Sabres " 1.50 " |
| " Bridles - 1.00 " | Uniforms - " 1.25 " |
| " Leggins, pr. 15 " | 7 Shot Carbine " 3.50 " |

1907 MILITARY CATALOGUE, 260 large pages, containing thousands of beautiful illustrations—with 1908 supplement, wholesale and retail prices. Mailed for 15 cents (stamp). 15 ACRES GOVT. AUCTION GOODS.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York



A Glowing Success

The **Bilhorn Folding School Organs** are indispensable for *Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies* and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices **Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind**



WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages **PERFORATED COURT PLASTER** at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$0 to sell Extra Present, **BOOK ON HUNTING.**

A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.



Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, ype, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

Brave Little Peggy. By Nina Rhoades. Eighth volume in the "Brick House Books." 264 pp. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.00. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

All those unique "brick house" covered books have a happy way of carrying the reader through enchanting and cultivating experiences, and this story of a little girl from California who has been set down in New Jersey is no exception to the rule. Living with her sister in Montclair, Peggy was accidentally exposed to diphtheria. She ran away to New York, and asked an officer, "Please, Mr. Policeman, will you tell me where I can find a hospital?" The experiences of such a girl, who would rather die among strangers than expose her relatives to disease, come out delightfully in the end. It is a hard book to let go of.

* *

Arnold of Winkelried, the Hero of Sempach, translated from the work of Gustav Hocker. Although doubt has been put by historians on the legends of Tell and Winkelried, they are as valuable as if fully authenticated, for there is no nobler deed recorded than that of this hero when he made way for the confederates through the spears of the Austrians by receiving an armful of them into his own body. The reader gets a fine insight into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Pilatus legends, the thrilling battle of Morgarten, the mystery play, ideas of the ravages of the black death, the robber knights, the tournament at Little Basle, the storming of a Lithuanian castle, and the daring adventure of the Beggar Monk.

EVERYONE THEIR OWN ARTIST

Electric Transferene

A harmless preparation for reproducing pictures from plain and colored illustrated newspapers, on silk, linen, muslin, wood, leather, paper, etc. Highly educational and amusing for children. Every child can make its own scrapbook of celebrated persons, buildings, landscape, drawings, designs, etc., and for making post cards. Anyone, without any experience, can reproduce a picture in one minute, and it will be perfect, dry and clean. One bottle will reproduce from one hundred to five hundred pictures, according to size.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. AGENTS WANTED
G. A. TARR & CO., BOX 645
ROCKLAND, MAINE

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.
For information address,
Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

Cute Sayings

A New Fad in Tails.

(By Sue Simpson, 107 Simpson St., Crawfordsville, Ind.)

A little girl was visiting in the country, and seeing a mule for the first time, exclaimed: "Oh! look at that mule, it's got a tassel on its tail."

A Dark Cellar.

(By Mary R. Tear, 846 Walnut St. Chicago, Ill.)

Charlie was enjoying the treat of a trip down town with his father. They passed the tunnel under the river where the street cars pass. After watching several trains of cars vanish therein, he said to his father: "Oh, I want to see some more cars go down the cellarway."

Money No Object.

(By Mae Shafto, care M. A. Sullivan, Poole, Neb.)

Little Alice was very fond of moving pictures, and was trying to get her father to take her to see them. He playfully told her that it would take money and that she would break him up.

"Oh, no, papa, it don't take money; it just takes a ticket," assured Alice.

The Ravages of Time.

(By Irene Verges, 162 Lee St., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Edwin, aged three, said to his mother: "Will people call me Edwin when I am a big man?"

"Why, certainly," replied his mother.

"Oh," remarked the little one with a thoughtful look, "I fought my name would be most worn out by that time."

HOOPING-COUGH CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

are also Quickly Relieved by a Few Applications.

Proprietors, **W. Edwards & Son**, Queen Victoria St., London, England. Wholesale of **E. Fougere & Co.**, 90 Beekman St., N. Y.



BOYS! FOOTBALL.

You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls **absolutely free**.

They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.

The Beckland D. P. Co., 2218 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A Beautiful Holiday Present \$1.50



The Celtric Model 4 Fountain Pen, which is manufactured by us, is constructed strictly on merit, and is richly prized by its users, not only for its intrinsic value, but for its **everyday usefulness**.

It does not leak or blot and it is guaranteed to write fluently.



A Description of the Pen.

The Celtric Model 4 is richly chased, made in four parts, the stock of which is made of the best quality of hard rubber and guaranteed in every respect. The pen is point guaranteed **SOLID GOLD** 14-k fine, and iridium pointed. The gold bands are 18-k, as illustrated.

The price of this pen at retail is \$3.50. It cannot be purchased for less.

Our Holiday Price

\$1.50

Covers Cost of Insured-Mail.
Remit by Post Office Money Order.



A Xmas Gift

The recipient of a pen of this description could not be better pleased. In other words it will satisfy the most critical and aesthetic tastes. The illustration, as herewith furnished, shows the exact size of the pen.

This is an exact reproduction of the pen. Every pen guaranteed.

CONSOLIDATED FOUNTAIN PEN CO.

400 GLENMORE AVE., BROOKLYN N. Y.

Special Christmas Offer of an Ideal Xmas Gift.

LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

AND

Red Gem Ink Pencil

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium, we offer your

choice of

\$1.00

THESE
THREE
POPULAR
STYLES
FOR ONLY

Postpaid
to any
Address

(BY INSURED MAIL \$0.25 EXTRA)

Illustrations are Exact Size.

Every pen guaranteed full 14K Solid Gold. Cut on right hand, our new Non-breakable Transparent, a pen in which you can always see the quantity of ink in the holder. We guarantee this holder and cap against breakage from any cause whatsoever, accident or otherwise. Cut on left, our Standard Opaque (black) Holder, either plain or engraved as preferred.

To show our confidence in the Laughlin Fountain Pen, you may try it a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better value than you can secure for three times this special price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it. The extra 10 cents being for your trouble in writing us. (Two customers in 3,000 have asked for return of money). Cut in center is our famous and popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in any pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch, Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished varnished rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.

17 Majestic Bldg. :: Detroit Mich.

(Continued from page 439.)

the crisp earth outside attracted his attention. The woman came to the door. "We are ready, sir," she said.

The lad was holding a small horse at the stone step.

"You have done me a great service, and I pray you will accept—" began the supposed fugitive.

Mrs. Ralston interrupted him.

"Think you, sir, that I would take one penny? 'Twould burn my fingers. It is for our country."

"Thank you, good friend, then," he said, and the tears came to his eyes despite himself.

The boy gave him a leg up into the saddle. "I wish I were old enough to fight, sir," he said. "Good-bye. Take the first road to the left and you are on the highway."

William mumbled a confused sentence of thanks and rode away.

This endeavor of his to prove his loyalty did not appear so glorious an undertaking as he had at first supposed. His thoughts ran back to his brother George in that cramped prison-cell, where he supposed him still to be.

But the latter, a free man again, was at this moment seated before the fireplace of a great wainscoted room in a large house not far from Fraunce's Tavern.

On the opposite side was the burly figure of Rivington!

When George had found that no boat was waiting for him at Striker's wharf, he had thought himself at once to two places where he might hide—Mrs. Mack's and Schoolmaster Anderson's. How stupid he had been that he had not discovered the latter's character before! Putting the incidents together, he could read all plainly enough.

Anderson was the one to see! He hurried back into the deserted, snow-filled streets.

As he was about to sound the knocker gently on the schoolmaster's door, some one spoke to him and called softly:

"Number Four, I say!"

There was a touch on his elbow (he still ear-

AIR GUN FOUNTAIN PEN





FREE

SEND NO MONEY—We give 100 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 1c a package. Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present FREE.

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 372





ried his right arm in a sling), and Rivington was standing beside him. George started.

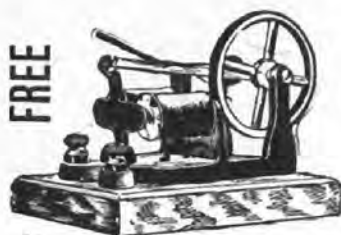
"Do not fear, my son," said the printer; "I am one of the seven." There was the sound of laughing coming from within the house. "Some of our friends from across the water are in there," he went on. "It was lucky I was in time to stop you. We must entertain them, you know. I have been following you for some time to make sure. Come with me."

He piloted George to the street, walking ahead in silence for some minutes. Then he turned suddenly and opened the door of his own house with a huge key, ushering George through the hallway into the large front room.

It was odd, George kept thinking to himself, and hard to believe, that Rivington, the hated Tory, had turned patriot.

"Now, young Frothingham," said Rivington, after a pause, during which he had drawn the blinds and stirred the fire, "this is an extraordinary occasion. You are the first one with whom I have held conversation upon any such dangerous subject. But you must know two or three things that I believe most thoroughly. I have no faith in hopeless ventures; but, mark me, though this war lasts six months or six years, America will never again belong to England. I am so fully convinced of this that I have risked my safety to help end the struggle. Peace will come sooner or later, but the sooner the better, of course. Some day when my fellow-citizens learn what I have done they will not hang me in effigy or sink my presses in the bay. But enough of that. I have forgiven them. To something of greater moment. You cannot remain another day in this city. I doubt your being able to cross the river tonight. Tomorrow morning early I go to Paulus Hook, and will take you with me as my servant. 'Tis a risk, perhaps, but it is the safest thing I can think of. I am supposed to go there on some

FREE



FREE! Electric Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

HOW TO LEARN SHORTHAND

A practical guide to Stenographic writing and Reporting also Illustrations of Keys. Any Person can gain a Practical Knowledge by using this 64 Page Book. Postpaid 10 cents.

Halley Book Co., Dept C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

A Knowledge of Shorthand Free to our Readers.

World's Chronicle Subscribers may secure a knowledge of that most valuable art—SHORTHAND; with a Complete Handbook or self-instructor, and The privilege of writing to the author for any special explanation or help which may be desired in connection with the study. We ask only 10 cents to cover expenses. You cannot afford to let this opportunity pass unimproved. Address
GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, Care Business Training School, Topeka, Kansas

SLED THAT STEERS, FREE YOU CAN HAVE ONE.



Send
No
Money

This is the greatest sled for boys and girls ever manufactured. Known all over the country as the "sled that steers." Runners are spring steel, and when you coast down hill a slight pressure of the foot curves them and steers the sled to one side. No digging in the snow with your heels or plowing the snow with your foot. Not one boy in a hundred has one of these sleds. You can have one for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you all about it.

A. M. PIPER, 810 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE
American Examination and Review
BOOK

Written and compiled by HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph.D., (Lelpzig), formerly senior examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and GEORGE C. ROWELL, Ph.B., (Union), editor of American Education.

Prepares Candidates Seeking Regents' and Teachers' Certificates, and Positions in the State and National Civil Service in

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling.

The Questions have been carefully selected from papers used during the past five years by the Education Departments of New York and other States and by the New York State and United States Civil Service Commissions.

The Answers are such as have been accepted by the examiners.

Besides the Questions and Answers there are chapters giving detailed information on the following subjects:

How to prepare for an examination
How to take an examination
How to prepare an examination
How to rate an examination
Rules for marking examination papers
Requirements for Civil Service positions and schemes of examinations
Specimen examination papers
Directions for rapid computation
Computation tests

Bound in Silk Cloth, 383 pages. Price \$1.50 Postp'd
The Book and American Education
for one year \$2.00

Published by

New York Education Co.
ALBANY, NEW YORK

**Have an Even Heat
All Winter**

It Means Health

It Saves Time and Worry

This Automatic Regulator will actually keep your house at an even heat whether the weather outside be at zero or above freezing. You, or anyone, can easily attach it to any furnace, hot water or steam boiler, gas or steam valve. It does not mar the walls in any way.

30 days When fixing the fire at night you close to try the front damper, set the clock for any **60 days** time you desire in the morning. It will to buy, then automatically open the damper so that the house will be warm at getting up time. The Thermostat will positively keep an even temperature without variation. All you have to do is to put the coal on and forget it. No getting up early in the morning to fix the fire to warm up,

Great Saving on Fuel Bill

and will more than pay for itself in a short time. Prove this for yourself. We send it to you on **30 days' Free Trial** so you can do this. If not perfectly satisfied—send it right back. If you keep it, pay us in 60 days or take advantage of discount for cash with order.

The instructions and illustrations in our free booklet are so plain that anyone can understand them. Send for it today if you keep house.

**THE "CHICAGO"
HEAT REGULATOR CO.**

Dept. C. 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

business for General Howe. I am afraid that I shall muddle it, but I may learn something. Sleep here on the couch behind this heavy screen. We start early." Without another word he left the room.

At daybreak the next morning Rivington and George, in a small sail-boat manned by two sailors, were making for the New Jersey shore.

George was dressed in a groom's livery, and carried a large despatch-box on his knees.

Almost all the dwellers in the country surrounding the Hook had found it to their best interests to hide any desire that they might have to show their leaning towards patriotism, and, to tell the truth, most of them were Tories out and out.

It was to visit one of these men, a dealer in live-stock, that Mr. Rivington was making the trip.

They had ridden but a short distance in the lurching one-horse chaise that had met them at the ferry when Rivington pulled up.

"Here I say good-bye," he said. "At the fifth house from here along this path stop and ask for the owner. He is a very aged man. His name has slipped me; but tell him frankly who you are, and that you have escaped from a British prison, and he will do his best to send you on your way. Do not fear that he will betray you. He hates me well, and would rejoice to see me hanged, but some day he may think better thoughts. Of course, do not mention my name to him. Good-bye, lad. There is one person to whom you can present my best respects—General Washington—success to him!"

George shook his benefactor's enormous hand, and took the path through a thicket of scrub-oaks.

Rivington had driven on but a short distance when he thumped the bottom of the chaise with both feet and exclaimed, "If I did not forget to tell him of his brother's being in this country. I wonder if he's heard? He made no mention. It would have been best for him to know it."

But it was too late to call George's notice now, and he cut the nag he was driving, a sharp flick with the whip.

(To be continued.)

ILLINOIS PUPILS' READING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Every School and Library should have these Books, 222 of the best juvenile books ever published, also the best five volume encyclopedia, absolutely new. Write for new prospectus.

Address F. A. KENDALL, Mgr., Naperville, Illinois

THE POSTSCRIPT

The European Hotel Men's Association has been considering the tipping evil, and, while it is thought the custom cannot be avoided, it is proposed to do what is possible to alleviate the situation. In some hotels those who desire it may have their bills increased 15 per cent and give no tips. But while American millionaires are giving gratuities running up to \$100 for service, the subject will be a difficult one to manage.

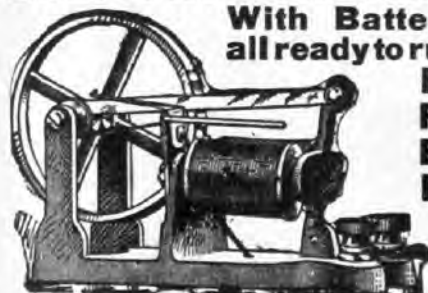
Fossils—Two curious coral fossils sent postpaid for ten cents in silver or stamps. C. E. Auld, Janesville, Wis.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

ELECTRIC ENGINE

With Battery
all ready to run

**F
R
E
E**



This is a wonderful engine. It runs either backward or forward. 3,000 revolutions a minute or as slow as you wish. Will run all sorts of mechanical toys. Every boy wants one of these electric engines and I will give you one if you will do a few minutes easy work for me. Write me today and I will send you full particulars.

A. M. Piper, C, 611 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia

Cast iron grows under heat and cold. This fact has been recently examined by Alexander E. Outenbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, and he was awarded the Cresson gold medal for his discovery. The tests show that bars of cast iron grow in size, but not in weight and strength, when alternately heated and cooled. Every one has observed how old doors to cast iron stoves and furnaces warp out of shape and reach out at the corners considerably beyond their original limits. A skillful test shows that cast iron increases in bulk from thirty to forty per cent. A bar of cast iron grew from a length of one foot to thirteen inches, and at the same time increased from being one inch square to one and one-eighth inches each way. The American Machinist describes a piston rod which had become too short for use and was about to be abandoned when the mechanic in charge thought of enlarging it with heat. He roasted it, and it became long enough for further service. But for this expedient the piece would have been put upon the scrap heap and a new one ordered.

FREE! FREE!



10 cents each. Write at once.

COLUMBIAN PRODUCT CO.,
Fall River, Mass.



BOYS! FOOTBALL.

You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls absolutely free.

They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our thanks.



HOME NEEDS CO.,
187 Greenwich St., New York City, N. Y.

HEROES AND GREAT HEARTS AND THEIR ANIMAL FRIENDS

By JOHN T. DALE

A new book of 300 pages, with 50 full-page illustrations and 140 stories and selections. Popular edition bound in red and gilt, making a beautiful gift and holiday book for old or young.

JENKINS LLOYD JONES says of the book: "An admirable piece of work. It is a book from which mothers should do much reading to their children; a book that public school teachers who are staggered with Nature study requirements, will find equally to their help."

School edition for teachers, libraries, and supplementary reading.

Note a few of the topics: Lincoln and the Birds and Kittens. General Grant and His Brave Horse. General Sheridan and His Horse. General Custer and His Horses. The Duke, the Boy and the Toad. Webster and the Woodchuck. Prince Bismarck and His Dogs. The Story of Raggles, the Indian Pony. (PRICE, \$1.00 POSTPAID.)

FAIRFAX PUB. COMPANY, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

School Supplies

OLD FAVORITE SONGS.

For classes or schools we can supply this collection of old familiar songs in lots of six to twenty-five for 8 cents each. In lots of twenty-five or more, 5 cents each, postage or express prepaid. Single copies, 10 cents each.

OUTLINE MAP BOOKS.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE outline map books contain one each of the following: World (Mercator), United States, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia. Maps are suitable for water-color. Books, 5 cents each; in lots of ten or more, 3 cents each.

OUTLINE MAPS.

In addition to maps in books The Little Chronicle Company publishes the following maps on single sheets: The United States, Europe, Asia, The World (Mercator), Africa, North America, Australasia, South America, The World (showing Spherical Arrangement of Land Masses.) United States Product Maps (4 on a sheet.) United States History Maps (4 on a sheet.) This map omits state boundaries and is useful in marking settlements, territorial growth, etc., as lessons progress.

HALF-CENT PICTURES.

In response to a wide demand we have reproduced many of our most attractive illustrations on highly finished paper (5½x8). Subjects embraced are Commerce and Industry, Art, Great Men, etc. For 10 cents in stamps we will send you a package containing 20 different samples.

BIRDS AND NATURE PICTURES.

These pictures are printed in colors on heavy supercalendered paper; size, 7¼x9¼. They reproduce with wonderful fidelity to Nature the colors of birds, animals, plants, insects, shells, minerals, etc. Pictures assorted as desired from catalog, 2 cents each; special set of ten (our selection), only 15 cents. Send for catalog.

BINDER FOR THE LITTLE CHRONICLE:

or any standard size magazine, or for compositions. Consists of two handsome, substantial cloth-covered "board" covers, complete with lacings. Intended to hold six months' copies; can be made to hold an entire year. Price, 20 cents each, postpaid.

DIAMOND ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A wonderful little book no bigger than a postal card. On its ninety-three beautiful maps in three colors you can find even the little places. Has a complete finding index telling you just where to find each place on the map. Gives population and area of every country in the world and every state in the Union. Over 4,000 cities are enumerated, with their location and population. *Special price while they last.* Single sample, 12 cents. In lots of ten or more, 8 cents each, postpaid.

STEREOSCOPES.

Stereoscope No. 1, finished in satin aluminum, hand engraved, bound in plush. Frame of natural birch, highly finished, nickel trimmings, with patent metal lens lock. Price, while present stock lasts, only 60 cents, postpaid.

Stereoscope No. 2 is thoroughly good, although not so highly finished. Plush-bound hood of bird's-eye maple, with best lenses. Postpaid, only 40 cents.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Special prices while stock lasts.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Set No. 1.—"An Evening Trip Around the World"—36 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 2.—"A Stereoscopic Tour of the World"—50 Views with Guide Book..... | 50 cents |
| Set No. 3.—"San Francisco Earthquake"—25 Views with Guide Book..... | 35 cents |
| Set No. 4.—"An Evening Trip to the World's Fair"—Full Natural Colors, Guide Book | 40 cents |
| Set No. 5.—"Japanese Set"—25 Views, Subdued Colors, without Guide Book..... | 35 cents |

Sample view sent free on application.

School Supply Department, Little Chronicle Company, Chicago.

OUTLINE MAPS

ONE CENT EACH; 100 FOR

75 cents Postpaid.

The eye and the hand should work together. This is sound psychology as well as helpful pedagogy. To this end THE LITTLE CHRONICLE publishes each week an outline map of some section of the world. On these the pupil may, by the use of colored crayons or shading, show an endless array of geographical and historical facts—oceans, currents, wind systems, heat belts, distribution of rainfall, products, minerals, races of mankind, transportation lines, routes of explorers, territorial growth, lines of forts, movements of fleets and armies. A year's use of these maps in connection with Current Events will show how thoroughly all phases of geography—physical, commercial, political—and history are developed in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Large sized maps on which water colors as well as pencil may be used are published by THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY at 1c each for 25, 100 for 75c. The following are always kept in stock: World (Mercator's projection), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, World Star Map (land arranged around North Pole), United States Product Maps, with boundaries (4 on sheet), United States History Maps, no state boundaries (4 on a sheet.)

MAP BOOKS

Books of 8 maps, containing one each of World (Mercator), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, 5c. each. 10 or more, 3c. each.

BINDER



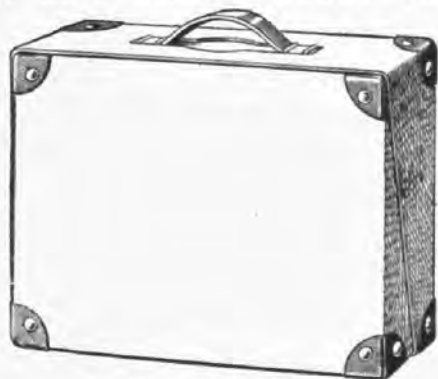
For The World's Chronicle

Suitable for compositions or any standard size magazine. Consists of two handsome and substantial cloth-covered "board" covers, like handsome book binding, complete with lacings, intended to hold six months' copies. Could be made to hold an entire year.

Price postpaid, 25 cents each; two for 45 cents.

World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago

Boys and Girls' School Cases



Made under R. Y. Prins' slot handle device.

It is the best school case made because it has no metal hinges, catches or locks to get out of order; it will outwear all others; closes and opens automatically.

Inside measurement 12x10x4 inches; made of special, extra heavy Cloth Board; covered with dark brown Vellum de Lux Cloth, lined with grey art canvas; has eight riveted metal corners, and solid leather handles.

Price to old subscribers, 85 cents cash each at our office, or FREE with 2 new subscribers for this paper at \$1.50 each, or 50 cents cash and 1 new subscriber.

Shipped by express collect. We do not pay charges.

Do not miss this opportunity to earn one of the best and handsomest School Book Cases made.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HALF-CENT PICTURES

IN response to a wide demand we are reproducing many of our most attractive illustrations on highly finished paper (5½x8) at one-half cent each on orders for 20 or more.



Little Chronicle Half-Cent Series 1-8 Size.

For 10 cents in stamps we will send you a package containing twenty different samples.

The Little Chronicle Company
Chicago

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York. Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town..... State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, **ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO,** but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be **AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.**
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books, "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son 362-399 W. 13th Street, New York

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WING & SON
362-399
W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

(Continued from page 423.)

of Scotland, for the courtesies extended President Campbell while on this tour of inspection.

The whole annual cost of membership in the London association is nine shillings per member. And they pay their dues with alacrity and delight apparently, for ninety per cent of them put in their cash during the first quarter and there are practically none who do not pay before the half year is out. There is no compulsion about joining. The members of the union do not intimidate the non-members to make them join. There is but one head master in London who does not belong to the union. On inquiry why he did not come in, Mr. Campbell was informed by one who evidently knew, that the reason the gentleman did not come into the society was because he held off at first and then got heady and wouldn't come in under any circumstances because it would be giving up something he had contended for.

Three Heads.—In any small school one may expect to find three heads. Suppose there is a school with four or five hundred pupils. There will be in one corner of the building a head mistress of infants who has charge of all the children under seven years of age. Then in another corner there may be found the head-mistress of the girls who are over seven years, while in still another corner is a poor man who is the head master of the boys who are over seven years of age. These persons seem to have nothing to do with each other, but they run their respective departments even though in some instances they do not speak with each other when they meet on the streets. In a Manchester school of 900 girls he found the head mistress and four teachers all at work in one big room. There were two hundred girls in that room all studying and reciting at once. They pay attention when the teacher speaks. There is something pathetic in the attention rendered when authority speaks, for if any pupil, boy or girl, does not give the strictest attention to every detail of what is going forward there is a severe punishment at hand and it speedily corrects the lapse of attention.

Rough Walls.—In the school room the walls are like the walls of the outside of the building, just rough bricks and mortar. There is not money enough at hand to finish the walls and do all the rest. Everything is free to the pupils, books, chalk, slates, and pencils. But many of the schools spend more money on the wall about the playground than for the building in which the pupils are housed. The playground is an important factor in English culture. The teachers accompany the children to the playground and participate in the games. They suggest games and organize them if the pupils are not quick enough in the matter to initiate for themselves. In case a boy is seen to loiter about and not join his mates in the games, his teacher gets near him and tells him to get into the game. If then

he backs up against a building and looks quietly on, the teacher canes him. He plays.

Parliamentary Money.—Any sort of a school with any creed or no creed may get parliamentary money for its work if it will comply with three simple requirements. There must be a certain amount of memory work on classical literature. Every child in England is expected to know the literature of the country and be able not only to talk about it but to repeat large sections of it on call. The inspector comes around once in so often to see whether the school is entitled to the public money, or to a reduction in the allowance, and he judges of this largely by the manner in which the pupils respond to requests for the recitations of literature from memory. The other two considerations are that

FOR SALE.

Our fine stage curtain, costing \$125, replaced a good denim curtain, which we wish to sell. It looks good and is well made—suitable for a small hall—ready to hang.

A finely built heliostat is replaced by our electric outfit for stereopticon. It will run a stereopticon on any bright day with no expense or trouble. Hall does not need to be completely darkened, as this is a very strong light gatherer.

Calcium light for stereopticon—for use where there is no current.

Will consider cash offer for a first-class foot power Gordon press, with type and accessories, doing actual business. It cost \$75.

Address Horace Mann School,
37th & Princeton Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand pianos, one at 180 Warren Ave., the other at 679 W. Adams St. If interested, address A. E., c-o WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

JEFFERSON PARK COLLEGE

Preparatory and Collegiate

Courses leading to A. B. degree. Special Courses for teachers. Languages, Music, Domestic Science, Dramatic Art.

Professional Courses in Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing.

Special rates made to teachers

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

For information call or address

The Registrar, 475 W. Monroe St., Chicago

some religious instruction of certain general tenets must be taught, and the attendance must be free to at least seventy-five per cent of all the pupils.

In music they are far ahead of us. The teachers can all sing and know musical theory intimately. Then the pupils are more musical than ours and there is a special teacher of music in every school. If the school is a small one, it shares with another small school the services of a special teacher of music. In drawing, Mr. Campbell thinks perhaps they are ahead of us. At any rate they are more accurate in what they undertake. No pupil thinks of putting out a slovenly piece of work, for he knows he will be caned if he does not try to draw exactly what he sees. He is not permitted to use his imagination very much, for that is out of the question with such a severe system. He must count

the leaves on the flower and reproduce them in number and form with a surprising degree of accuracy.

The club voted that a public meeting be held and the delegates to England be invited to address the members, especially was it understood that Mr. Campbell should speak.

When the ballots were counted it was found that 83 out of 99 had voted for Mr. Campbell for President. The others elected were: Vice president, Harriet N. Winchell; secretary, Mary E. Tobin; treasurer, Chester C. Dodge; finance committee, James E. Armstrong, Frank L. Morse, Wm. J. Bartholf, A. Esther Butts and Washington D. Smyser.

In one dictionary in use in our schools a child found that depression means sorrow. Then he tried to apply it to his lesson where there was a depression in the surface of the ground. He found himself in a hole.

The teacher asked the pupils to write of the manoeuvres of the American army near Boston during the revolution. One boy wrote that the Americans marched around to Dorchester Heights and there threw up refreshments.

Stereoscopic Views

AND LANTERN SLIDES for illustrating Geography. Underwood & Underwood's "Geography through the Stereoscope."

HARRY C. THOMPSON

1717 Carroll Av.

Chicago

TEACHERS' SCHOOL

Haymarket Theater Building,

161 W. Madison St.

Instruction especially for Chicago examinations; more than 1,000 former pupils received teachers' certificates. Instruction Saturdays for County teachers desiring Chicago certificates. Instruction given applicants desiring Cook County certificates. Call or write for circular. Phone Monroe 2182.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO TEACHERS at 6 per cent. per annum, on a plan which is equitable and fair. Business strictly confidential.

F. R. ALDERMAN, Agent

Phone ent. 6150 1002 Rector Bldg.

Hours, 9 to 5, or by appointment

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE MUSICAL KINDERGARTEN

Children may profitably start early in music if given a course adapted to their powers. By assisting the development of musical talent in the child and being careful at all times that the work does not become too stimulating or fall off in interest and become deadening, we find that true musicianship is fostered in little children without any of the harmful after effects which have so often followed early training in music.

Teachers in public schools may put their knowledge of music and their skill in teaching together by following our course and add to their income and have the satisfaction of conducting a work which will prove a blessing to their own neighborhood. More depends on knowledge of children than on your musicianship, but the more of each the better.

Those wishing to communicate with Miss Wallace may call or write her at her residence, 702 S. California avenue. The materials used in the course will be invaluable to regular teachers of music who take children. Write Miss Wallace for particulars. Color systems for teaching music reading.

MISS EVANGELINE WALLACE,
Director Kindergarten Department, Chicago Piano College, 243 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

The Musical Kindergarten work conducted by Miss Evangeline Wallace at the Chicago Piano College is a work which appeals to educators and to parents who understand it. Letters addressed to her residence will be more promptly received this fall than if sent to the college, as her work has spread over the city in several directions. She needs two or three local assistants who know something of music and are skilled in training children. The work may be done by teachers regularly engaged in public school teaching. Write for particulars.

12
Brawford 2648

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND
WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

Marked Copy



BEEF COOLING ROOM
SWIFT & COMPANY



Little Chronicle Co., December 5, 1908

some religious instruction of certain general tenets must be taught, and the attendance must be free to at least seventy-five per cent of all the pupils.

In music they are far ahead of us. The teachers can all sing and know musical theory intimately. Then the pupils are more musical than ours and there is a special teacher of music in every school. If the school is a small one, it shares with another small school the services of a special teacher of music. In drawing, Mr. Campbell thinks perhaps they are ahead of us. At any rate they are more accurate in what they undertake. No pupil thinks of putting out a slovenly piece of work, for he knows he will be caned if he does not try to draw exactly what he sees. He is not permitted to use his imagination very much, for that is out of the question with such a severe system. He must count

the leaves on the flower and reproduce them in number and form with a surprising degree of accuracy.

The club voted that a public meeting be held and the delegates to England be invited to address the members, especially was it understood that Mr. Campbell should speak.

When the ballots were counted it was found that 83 out of 99 had voted for Mr. Campbell for President. The others elected were: Vice president, Harriet N. Winchell; secretary, Mary E. Tobin; treasurer, Chester C. Dodge; finance committee, James E. Armstrong, Frank L. Morse, Wm. J. Bartholf, A. Esther Butts and Washington D. Smyser.

In one dictionary in use in our schools a child found that depression means sorrow. Then he tried to apply it to his lesson where there was a depression in the surface of the ground. He found himself in a hole.

The teacher asked the pupils to write of the manoeuvres of the American army near Boston during the revolution. One boy wrote that the Americans marched around to Dorchester Heights and there threw up refreshments.

Stereoscopic Views

AND LANTERN SLIDES for illustrating Geography. Underwood & Underwood's "Geography through the Stereoscope."

HARRY C. THOMPSON

1717 Carroll Av.

Chicago

TEACHERS' SCHOOL

Haymarket Theater Building,

161 W. Madison St.

Instruction especially for Chicago examinations; more than 1,000 former pupils received teachers' certificates. Instruction Saturdays for County teachers desiring Chicago certificates. Instruction given applicants desiring Cook County certificates. Call or write for circular. Phone Monroe 2182.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO TEACHERS at 6 per cent. per annum, on a plan which is equitable and fair. Business strictly confidential.

F. R. ALDERMAN, Agent

Phone ent. 6150

1002 Rector Bldg.

Hours, 9 to 5, or by appointment

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newswalers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE MUSICAL KINDERGARTEN

Children may profitably start early in music if given a course adapted to their powers. By assisting the development of musical talent in the child and being careful at all times that the work does not become too stimulating or fall off in interest and become deadening, we find that true musicianship is fostered in little children without any of the harmful after effects which have so often followed early training in music.

Teachers in public schools may put their knowledge of music and their skill in teaching together by following our course and add to their income and have the satisfaction of conducting a work which will prove a blessing to their own neighborhood. More depends on knowledge of children than on your musicianship, but the more of each the better.

Those wishing to communicate with Miss Wallace may call or write her at her residence, 702 S. California avenue. The materials used in the course will be invaluable to regular teachers of music who take children. Write Miss Wallace for particulars. Color systems for teaching music reading.

MISS EVANGELINE WALLACE,
Director Kindergarten Department, Chicago Piano College, 243 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

The Musical Kindergarten work conducted by Miss Evangeline Wallace at the Chicago Piano College is a work which appeals to educators and to parents who understand it. Letters addressed to her residence will be more promptly received this fall than if sent to the college, as her work has spread over the city in several directions. She needs two or three local assistants who know something of music and are skilled in training children. The work may be done by teachers regularly engaged in public school teaching. Write for particulars.

2
Brawford 2648

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND
WOMEN OF TO-MORROW

marked Copy



BEEF COOLING ROOM
SWIFT & COMPANY



Little Chronicle Co., December 5, 1908

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 19.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

WHOLE NUMBER 447

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

- Page
456—Rising Prices Will Instruct the Cook.
459—Zigzag Journey With Our Own Correspondent in Italy.
462—Civil Service.
463—Which Is Index?
464—Editorial.
464—Master Problem.
466—Is It a Treaty?
468—Don't Be a Barnacle.
468—Negro Nobility in President's Eyes.
469—What a Good Library Contains.

Agriculture and Allied Industries.—Which is increasing the more rapidly, city population or corn production? p. 463. Explain how the Nebraska farmers could afford to burn corn. Why do you think Mr. Thompson mentions female shepherds in Italy? p. 460. Can you give any reason why corn is so small in Italy? Why should we learn to cook the cheaper cuts of beef? p. 456. How can this knowledge cheapen all cuts of beef?

Transportation.—If a steamship can return 2,000 people to Italy at \$8.00 each, why cannot ordinary travelers see Europe for less money? What is the difference in accommodations for the classes on ocean liners? p. 459.

Physiography, Climate, Seasons.—Mr. Thompson found no mud in Italy. Why is it so dusty there now? p. 459. Where else is land irrigated which you have read about?

Animal Life.—What is the name of an animal which lives upon the body of another live animal? Is a barnacle such? p. 468. Why are donkeys and goats used more in Europe than in America? p. 460. What do you suppose Mr. Swift means by "unfinished" as applied to stock being marketed? p. 456.

History, Civics, Ethics.—What is a treaty? How are treaties made on the part of the United States? If the President should usurp some of the senate's power and exchange notes amounting to a treaty, why should senators care? Why do you think our constitution provides that the senate shall ratify treaties? In some other countries the monarchs make all treaties with-

out any ratification. p. 466.

If you inherit money do you consider it puts you under any obligations? Where a family has vast estates in some countries the eldest son gets nearly all the property. Why do you suppose that custom prevails? What duty does the inheritance put upon him? Have you a right to spend your own money as you choose? What do you think of the man who lights his cigar with a ten-dollar bill? Of the man who throws gold in the streets? or who gives a ten-dollar bill to the porter? p. 465.

If Mr. Sturgis had chosen the title "Money-Making: the Man-Mastering Problem," would you have considered it more apt? Evidently he thinks so himself. If so, can you give any reason why he chose "The Master Problem"?

Personal Enterprise.—How are we in danger of becoming somewhat like barnacles? p. 468. Did you resolve when you read that article to do some special thing to train yourself to be active? Why do many business men post in their offices cards saying, "Do it now?" Do not let your opportunity slip for increasing your reputation for alertness by telling some adult about the price of corn. pp. 456 and 463. Or about cheaper beef and cooking it. p. 463. Do not let the chance go by of securing for ten cents or for ten soap wrappers the art calendar offered by Swift and Company, Dept. 79, Chicago, advertised on p. 2 last week. The four masterpieces in original colors are worth many times that money, and owning the pictures and the portrait and signature of these artists will be very educative. No school or home where there is one enterprising person should fail to have these artistic reproductions. Have you declared your moral independence? p. 455. Do it today. In fact, all good things should be done promptly. Postponing is what kills most good resolutions. What per cent. of your good resolutions do you think are killed by procrastination?

IF THIS PAPER HAS A PINK WRAPPER

it means that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew AT ONCE, using the blank enclosed. If you do not wish to send the money now, fill out and return blank. Your subscription may be continued and payment may be made any time within 30 days.

Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive a pink wrapper and a blank. This does not mean that the renewal has not been received, as it may have reached us after the copy containing the blank was mailed.

RENEW PROMPTLY.



Rising Prices Will Instruct the Cook.



AUTHORITY ON DRESSED MEATS TELLS US WHAT TO EXPECT.

Commenting on the lines from Pope's Essay on Man, Mr. G. F. Swift, Jr., of Swift and Company, said yesterday that the conduct of the hog recently, especially since the rise in the value of corn, has made that animal a rather respectable member of society. Pope gave man a rather servile station in his lines,

"The hog that ploughs not, nor obeys thy call, Lives on the labors of this lord of all."

Mr. Swift acknowledged that his company has been paying a great deal of attention to the anatomy of the animal which so willingly, in the old days, took on a passenger and ran violently down a steep place into the sea. It is only the finely organized muscles of the animal that has received this attention, but with infinite care and long experimentation a brand of hams and bacon has been evolved such as our ancestors never dreamed of.

The greatest industry in the great city of Chicago is live stock. In this the steer has had the lead, but this year there is a falling off of receipts of cattle and an increase in hogs which have been rushed to market by farmers who would rather keep their corn for a rise than put it into pork, and so there is about as much value in pork in today's markets as there is in beef.

When it is fully realized that corn is to be a costly grain in this country from now on, the pig will wax in favor with man and will receive more careful consideration than ever before. On account of the high price of grain there is an immense amount of unfinished live stock coming into the yards for sale. You can almost see the red meat through the lean sides of some of the animals. The thrifty producer knows he has a problem of figures on hand and the answer is to be found by selling the live stock and holding the grain. But there is a shortage of 800,000 cattle this year, and that is making a difference in prices. The times do not affect the price of meats as much as of other articles of commerce, for people will eat and they demand good meat, even if the baby has to go without stockings.

We Are Wasteful. Unless we learn to appreciate the other 74 per cent of a steer, Mr. Swift thinks we are sure to pay still higher prices for the parts we are eating. Referring to the diagram of the company showing what the

Chicago practice is in cutting up a steer, we find but two parts of the animal in high favor, and everybody wants to get some of that kind of beef. Nothing else will satisfy.

The loin is 16½ per cent of the carcass, and the rib is nearly 10 per cent. When these are taken the American does not care for the rest. Now, is it possible that we are going to throw away 74 per cent of an animal when we know it is good meat merely because you favor but 26 per cent of it for your own use? The round and the chuck are excellent meat when cooked properly, but the American is in such a hurry that he will not take time to get a pot roast. He must have a broil in twenty minutes. Civilization complained of the Hottentot that he tied his ox to a tree and cut out the best part for his barbecue, caring little what became of the rest of the animal or what the animal felt. But we are making a drug in the market of meat which is cheap, excellent, and highly nutritive, merely because we are ignorant of the proper ways of cooking it.

The Chef Says. The chef up in the top floor of this building tells us that when we broil or bake we must slam the meat down into the very hot pan or skillet and not care if we burn it a little. This violent treatment with sudden heat seals the exterior of the piece and retains the rich juices and flavor. The cooking may be slow after that; but the first application of heat should be heroic.

Do you ever have an egg served with the white mysteriously cooked so that it separates at the slightest touch and yet there is nothing to suggest underdoneness in it? Now that

The chef has the whole top floor.



creamy egg ought to teach you a lesson, and it ought to be an object of great interest to every cook who undertakes to deal with a piece of meat. The unscientific cook puts an egg into boiling water and gives it one-minute, two-minute, or three-minute treatment, thinking the egg can lose nothing by violence and its shell will keep anything from getting away. But the truth is that while nothing material escapes from it, the albumen loses its entire value as food by being given such savage torment.

Everybody knows that the white of egg is almost clear albumen. This albumen, when subjected to heat or covered with alcohol, goes through a process known as coagulation. And the coagulation may be so completely finished as to render the albumen almost insoluble in the gastric juice or any other fluid the digestive tract may bring to bear upon it. To cook an egg so it will coagulate gently and become of feathery lightness and beautiful appearance, more time and less heat should be applied. Dropped into boiling water and resting there three minutes or even half that time may give you an egg with the white converted into a sort of finger-nail consistency. A farmer may put it into his stomach and get as much good out of it as an ostrich gets out of a piece of bottle or a silver spoon; but for the ordinary stomach, the digestive tract of the man who spends much time in an office or in artificially warmed quarters, an egg ought to be given a chance to become of service to him.

Now the effect of heat on meat in cooking is to develop flavor and lessen cohesion. It does this by attacking the three principal elements of the flesh—albumen, fibrin, and connective tissues. The albumen is coagulated, the fibrin is solidified somewhat, and the tendinous and connective tissues are gelatinized. If you convert the albumen by fierce heat into a smooth, hard, leathery substance, you will not have good food. If you turn the fibrin from its state of gentle solidification into a soggy mass, you do not improve the meat for digestive enjoyment. You had better take your meat raw and tear it as the tiger does. And then if you gelatinize the tendinous and connective tissues too extensively you make glue of them. The colored man who sung about his lady love and her appetite for glue undoubtedly admired her ability to eat what is sometimes served as meat; but glue is better for furniture than for viands. Boil your meat only at first. A large piece may have fifteen minutes of hard boiling to get it sealed, but after that let it simmer for some hours.

It is the same thing with boiling. Get the water up to its highest temperature, the boiling point. Do better than that, cover the pot, and get it above the boiling temperature if possible. Then plunge the meat into it for five minutes till you seal it. Lower the temperature then and give it plenty of time to cook slowly and in a dignified manner. It will not cook to pieces. It will not lose its worth in the broth. It will come upon your table rich, juicy, and tempting. Forget what cut it is from and what price you paid for it. Just pay attention to what is before you until you have found out how to enjoy good meat which is not expensive. Learn to appreciate what science and good sense can do for a hungry man with a

*Swift's Standard Beef Cuts
Chicago Style*

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1-Round | 24.00% |
| 2-Loin | 16.50 |
| 3-Flank | 2.53 |
| 4-Rib | 9.64 |
| 5-Navel | 8.46 |
| 6-Brisket | 6.00 |
| 7-Chuck | 22.05 |
| 8-Shank | 6.75 |
| 9-Suet | 3.98 |
| | <u>100.00</u> |



small pocketbook. Then there will be a gradual reduction of prices for the choice (so-called) cuts, and the people will find that meat is no luxury.

In Europe They Know. Cooks in the old country know the value of the cuts we are despising. When you get a piece of meat in a first-class hotel in Paris you do not always know the name of the cut. You can usually tell in America right where your piece comes from, but in the French kitchen the meat is treated differently and you are left to guess many times when you would really like to know the facts. When you get such a tempting and satisfactory piece of beef that you wonder as to its origin, you inquire in vain about the matter. It happens to be one of the occasions where the French are stupid in their own language and you can scarcely converse with them about it.

In some of the hotels they bring in the roast with much ostentation and show it off to the



Buying Good Cattle.

company while it is steaming hot and before it is cut. This lets you know for sure that you are getting a choice cut. Then they take it out and bring in the pieces to the guests. Perhaps the pieces are from the roast displayed, and perhaps that roast has served as a display ornament to several dinners, and in some instances in several different small hotels! It

doesn't take long to run across the area into the next dining room with it, and it is not expensive to pay for this exhibit. But the guests get meat which is very tempting and they are not careful to see the roast cut up, although there have been embarrassing situations when the guest insisted on cutting it or seeing it cut.



Sea water contains gold in solution, but in quantities so small that all attempts to extract it have proven unprofitable. Luther Wagoner has recently revived the hopes of the gold seekers by showing that the quantity of gold varies greatly in different parts of the ocean, and that the richer specimens of sea water may repay working for gold. Gold and silver are more abundant in sea water taken from great depths than in the shallow waters near the shore. It would be difficult and costly to bring these waters to land, but possibly floating extracting establishments could be used.

some preparation to prevent the washing away of the top dressing. It seems they have also agreed that treatment with tar is the best means of shedding water and keeping down dust.

The International Road Congress held in Paris had some interesting statistics brought before it concerning the public roads in the United States. Although much has been said about what was intended to be done, and many inventions have been perfected, they are making good roads in our country. A small percentage of our roads are being annually improved. At present we have 2,151,570 miles of public road and only 153,662 miles have been improved along modern lines. This shows that we have much yet to accomplish. Most of the speakers seem to be agreed that the ideal road of the future should have a hard, unyielding foundation with a surface of suitable broken stone ballast treated with

The postal authorities in Italy are greatly interested in a new postal transport system which will make the service independent of railways. It is proposed to construct an underground tube for small electric trains consisting of an engine and several postal cars to run between Milan and Genoa, a distance of about 100 miles. These cars will have leather tires and run on cement rails, and make an average of ninety miles an hour.

Balloonists and mountain-climbers have known for a long time that the temperature of the air falls as the altitude increases. It has just been discovered that this fall in temperature has its limits. "Sounding" balloons, freighted with automatic recording instruments, have been sent to heights beyond those which any balloonist can hope to reach. The records obtained show that at a height of about eight miles the thermometer ceases to fall, and may even rise. A distinguished French meteorologist claims also to have discovered that at a certain level the air above the poles is warmer than that above the equator.

Zig-Zag Journey With Our Own Correspondent in Italy.



MR. THOMPSON WRITES FROM ITALY.

We arrived in Naples in the morning, October 10, and as I was standing on the left side of the ship watching the shore line grow more distinct and noting the small craft which dotted the sea, the ship's barber touched me on the shoulder and said, "Come to the other side."

I followed and was much disappointed to see Vesuvius looking like a mere hill outlined duskiy against the sky and coming apparently down to the edge of the harbor. I expected to see a mountain at least 6,000 or 8,000 feet high, and all the ideas I had formed of its grandeur were dashed to earth by this low hill, apparently quite near to Naples. So early in the morning it looked dark and gloomy and the smoke issuing from its crest settled on our side and made it look more forbidding still.

I could not make this seem to me to be the great volcano whose ashes flew as far as to Constantinople in the year 472, and which in the year 79 buried the city of Pompeii; but as the day advanced the mountain seemed to retreat from Naples until it showed its true majesty, being really ten miles distant and over 4,000 feet in height.

A large steamer from America came in and docked right after us, and as we remained aboard for breakfast I had a good view of her and the life of the harbor. Her entire list was emigrants returning from America, and there were between 2,000 and 3,000 of them. Eight dollars apiece, someone said, is what it cost them to get back. When work is slack in America they are better off here where living is cheap.

The craft of the harbor consisted of three

men-of-war, several large ships, a number of police boats, and the great swarm of small boats which the police boats have the trouble of regulating.

Brick, pies, fruit, vegetables, beads, wines, etc., made up their cargoes. Other boats were very busy picking up the refuse thrown overboard from our ship. I saw one boat skimming grease from the surface of the water. Others were using scoop nets to dredge for coal, spoons, and all articles which settle to the bottom,—great industry!

When we landed we were beset by no more beggars than surround the tourist at home. After buying matches from a girl who got away with the money without pausing to make change, and seeing a friend get a counterfeit piece of silver put upon him, I concluded that the "explosion on the lake front" and the selling of the Masonic temple in Chicago are not surprising transactions.

The Country in Italy. To find out how the people live we have made some tours into the country. I suppose my readers will be more interested in these trips than in any descriptions of cities and famous places which the school text and reference works are filled with.

Leaving Naples on the three o'clock train gives us the cool of the day for our five-hours' run to Rome. We ride through a very rich but very dusty country for about fifty miles, where vineyards and orchards in grateful numbers are loaded with fruit in abundance. Vegetable gardens and cornfields alternate and the corn is about the size of our pop corn. The visitor at Venice who buys from the street vendor a package of corn to feed the pigeons of St. Mark's exclaims at the odd little kernel of grain which dignifies itself by the name of corn. But corn

Column of St. Mark's.



it really is, for the birds throng about you and even perch on your arm, your shoulder, or your head in hope of getting your favor and a larger share of your bounty. The doves are beautiful beggars, far different from the generality of beggars in southern Europe.

The fields are not so large as we are accustomed to seeing, but they are carefully tilled. The farm work is mostly done by oxen of about 1,200 pounds weight. The water supply seems to be largely irrigation.

Mount Vesuvius on our right is soon left far behind, but a chain of lower mountains on our right extend most of the way to Rome, broken only by valleys in which cluster a village or a larger town. These, together with the ancient monasteries on the sides or at the tops of the high peaks, make the scene picturesque.

Female Shepherds. The herding of the goats, sheep, donkeys and cows seems to be done principally by girls or women. We see few women working at farm labor, but at least one woman is discovered working on the railroad.

As to the character of the train there is great confusion, all sorts and sizes of coaches, and everyone seems obliged to look out for himself. Our party chanced to get into a coach with Americans, the second car back of the diner, and found the accommodations good but crowded and very dusty. The passengers, not the railroad people, try to help one another in a friendly American manner and thank you kindly for any favors. The train makes fast



Floor of Roman Forum.

time, the roadbed is very smooth and we arrive at Rome on time at 8:15.

We have a pleasant evening ride by carriage to the hotel, about a mile and a half distant. We pass through a high tunnel about 200 feet wide, arched with white enameled brick, the finest work of the kind I ever saw.

Walking about the streets in the evening the people all seem pleasant and happy. They gather in small squares, of which the city is full, to visit and partake of wines and ices,

Vesuvius from Naples.



spending their evenings in the open air.

Play houses are everywhere. Sometimes a good part of the square is taken up with tables and chairs belonging to them. It looks strange to me but very social. There is no occasion for dance halls or saloons with screened windows or doors. The streets and courts are very clean, being paved with granite blocks four inches square. Many streets are so narrow that they have no sidewalks, but are kept neat to walk on. The carriages are mostly one-seated and drawn by one small horse. Two people ride comfortably in them—cost, 20 cents an hour.

We attended 10 o'clock mass on Sunday at St. Peter's. Imagine a church so vast that several services are going on all at the same time on the same floor and in the same room. The great nave has a row of small churches along each side, separated but partially by beautiful columns. The church is so vast that one of its main pillars has more cubic feet of masonry in it than the entire volume of space

in an ordinary church. No organ is large enough for the whole space, and so several massive pipe organs are built squarely and set on wheels to remove from one chapel to another as needed.

We attended the larger service, where sixty priests officiated. The singing was by men and the best I ever heard. The church seems to me to be the most expensive and finest in the world. On its marble floor, measuring back from the high altar, are set brass markings showing how far the other great cathedrals would reach if set inside St. Peter's.

The toe of the iron statue which represents the saintly fisherman is completely worn away by the kisses it is constantly receiving. On the other side of the church babies are being baptized. A feeling of reverence and awe fills the visitor, but the Romans who are accustomed to it flock in there, worship, and pass out with all the cheerful calmness of little children who bring summer flowers to lay on the lap of a loving mother.



St. Peter's and the Vatican.

New Jewelry. Paris, Nov. 28.—The newest jewelry fad is due to an astronomic invention of Camille Flammarion. The specimens already seen in Paris consist of blue enamel brooches, with constellations set in diamonds, rubies and other stones. The constellation chosen is that under which the wearer was born, and the precious stones are those assigned by occultists as lucky, according to the dates of birth. The extravagant prices charged for them rather add to their popularity than otherwise.

The Greatness of New York. For the last fifteen years New York has been undergoing a marvelous transformation. Hundreds of old squatty buildings have been torn down to make place for immense fireproof sky-scrapers, which have every convenience which the architect's skill could devise to make them desirable for office purposes. In consequence of this the value of property in the city has been increased to astonishing figures.

Who would think that the value of the real estate in New York city is more than that of all the land west of the Mississippi river! But the assessors' books show that such is the case.

Of course, there must be an increase in population to fill these buildings. Most of this is due to the large number of immigrants which remain in the city and the influx of business men, who come in to transact the new and constantly enlarging business which is continually going on. Besides these the natural accretion is about 65,000 a year. To give some idea of the requirements of business the telephone service may be used as an indication. There are twice as many telephones in New York as in London and six times as many as in Paris.

To indicate the growth of the city the water supply may be used as an illustration. The city is completing at an immense cost a new water system, which will draw upon a watershed of 900 square miles.



CIVIL SERVICE



It often happens that words acquire a meaning quite different from what their structure indicates. Civil means pertaining to the city or state, and service means work. And so civil service really means work for the state. But some rules were adopted some time ago to prevent party politics from discharging good men to put in political workers, and these rules became spoken of as civil service rules, and now it happens that an office is said to be put under "civil service" when it has been a civil service office all the while but has just been put under the rules known as civil service rules.

When Andrew Jackson came into the presidency he boldly stated that "to the victor belong the spoils of victory," or that when the democrats win the offices should be filled by democrats. So he threw out of office many men who had been long in the service of the country in work which they knew well how to perform, and put into their places men who had it all to learn. His idea was that it is a benefit to a man to get a political place and the detriment to the nation when an ignorant man undertakes to do work he does not understand is of no account. Other presidents after "Old Hickory" did not fail to reward those who had worked for their election, and often the reward was greatly to the detriment of the service but of benefit to the party. Then the people began to see that offices are not created for politicians but for the purpose of serving the state, and civil service rules began to be adopted by law permitting the good man who has worked satisfactorily in any position to retain his place after a change in administration.

It has been hard to overcome the hold of the spoilsman; but much progress has been made. The weak spot in the movement is the fact that the rules generally require a competitive examination. There are men and women who can pass a good examination and yet are almost worthless in office. The enemies of this reform have made the most of this objection, but headway has been gained and more offices are coming under the rules of civil service reform every year.

In the county where Chicago is situated there are 1,696 employes on the regular forces of the various county offices. Of these, 840 are now under the classified service, while the remaining 856 are not on the merit list.

A new law is proposed for Illinois which will extend the merit system in Cook county so that very little money shall go to reward those who have worked for any party, but the bulk of the taxes shall be paid for real service to the

county and state. There are now over 800 men holding positions for part time as extra men in the various departments, 235 under the board of assessors, 100 under the board of review, eighty under the recorder, 300 under the county clerk, and the rest in the treasurer's office. It is believed that a force of 300 "rotary" employes serving in any department where needed could do the work of the larger number of extra men.

The federation of women's clubs in Idaho is pressing the legislature there to follow in the footsteps of Illinois and put the state and county offices under merit rules. The women of Illinois now believe their work will be successful in getting Cook county, the penitentiaries, the reform school, the inspection of grain, factories, insurance and charities all on the merit list. The park and boulevard employes of Chicago are asking to be put on the same footing. New Jersey is the latest state to adopt laws for merit in civil service, and there are already over 6,500 city and state employes there protected from losing their places by party interference.

Civil Service Tests. The recent tests given in Chicago for patrol sergeant were said to be very easy. They covered arithmetic, penmanship, city information, and duties of the office. Here are the arithmetic questions: 1. Add 75,689, 9,376, 89,764, 6,489, 876, 6,468. 2. What is the simple interest on \$42,750 for one year and six months at 5 per cent? 3. A man drawing a salary of \$240 a month spends two-thirds of it each month. If he lays aside the remainder how much will he have laid aside in three years and six months? 4. At \$9.75 apiece, how many revolvers can be bought for \$4,563? 5. From 6,203,543 take 5,719,528.

The tests for building inspectors are much harder, covering details of duties, penmanship, experience, arithmetic and spelling. Any false statement is cause for removal from the eligible list, or for discharge after appointment. Here are the arithmetic questions: 1. A lot line court is 3 feet 6 inches wide from the inner wall to the lot line; the ends are beveled and the length along the inner wall is 15 feet 3 inches, and 22 feet 3 inches at the lot line. What is the area of the court in square feet? 2. At \$7.02 per cubic yard, what will it cost to build a concrete wall 84 feet long, 9 inches high, and 19 inches thick? 3. What will it cost to build a brick wall 60 feet long, 11 feet 6 inches high, and 17 inches thick, figuring the brick laid in the wall at \$12.50 per thousand, Chicago masons' standard of measurement? 4. A room is 18 feet 4 inches long and 12 feet 6 inches wide by

10 feet 6 inches high. There are four openings, 7x3 feet, to be deducted. What will it cost to plaster this room at 30 cents a square yard? 5. What are the contents (in cubic feet) of an attic with a one-half pitch roof 24 feet wide and 50 feet long, 6 feet to the eaves?

Spelling: architect, security, renewal, advertise, specifications, practice, regulate, fixtures, contractor, performance, collapse, design, suspension, temporary installment, occupancy, enumerate, incidental, material and abandon.

The carpenters' test includes a demonstration of ability to do certain work with tools in a given time, and the following questions: 1. How many square feet are there in a plane surface commonly termed a "square?" 2. How many square feet of clear $\frac{7}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch face maple flooring would you order for covering the floor of a room 30 feet long by 15 feet wide at one end and 12 feet wide at the other end? 3. How many pounds of nails would it require to nail down this maple flooring, and what kind and size of nails would you order? 4. How many hours should it take to lay this maple flooring when each piece is nailed every 12 inches and the joints and butt ends made tight but not planed or scraped? 5. How would you proceed to level up the first floor joists on a brick wall? 6. How would you proceed to make a straight edge and then prove it was straight? 7. State what figures on the steel square will make a correct cut for a hip rafter on a roof pitched at an angle of 45 degrees. 9. What is a jack rafter? 10. How would you proceed to make a perfect mitre box. 12. When laying out a stud partition in which a number of doors are to be placed, which would you space off first—the studs or door openings? Why?

Which is Index?

In the old days of finance in America corn was king. This meant that the price of corn governed the times, and when the farmer got large money for his corn the times were always good. In the south cotton was king, and in a measure this is so today. But now there is a question in the minds of financiers as to whether steel or copper is "index." Some claim that when the price of copper goes up the general run of trade is always increasing. This is nearly true; but it will be recollected that in May, 1899, copper went up like a rocket when the "Wall street boom" was at its height, it fell off with the price of stocks in the autumn, recovered in the following fall as stocks did, and rose to abnormal figures the following year when much stock speculation was going on generally. But it broke that fall and went down while general trade staid up.

The price of copper, therefore, is not index

of trade generally, but it is a fair index of stocks. The price of copper tells us what the heavy gentlemen are doing in copper and in other stocks; but we must look to iron for a better indication of what one material can show regarding all. We must consult the output figures for iron for November to find out what the real expansion of the after-election trade has amounted to. These figures will be in hand next week.

The Price of Grain. If you own a piece of land that produces grain at a profit, take care of it; it will be worth more in the future. The price of grain has seen its last low stage in the United States. We formerly looked for the shortage in Europe to determine our prices, for we always had a surplus and Europe always had to buy to some extent at least. The great revival of trade in this country in 1880 and 1881 was due to the fact that Europe was short of grain and hog products, while our farmers had an abundance. The same happened in 1897. Then our farmers began paying off mortgages and the independence of the west became a notable feature of American finance.

In the year ending June 30, 1898, we exported 208,745,000 bushels of corn. Our greatest corn export. In 1902 we sent out 234,772,000 bushels of wheat, our record for that cereal. But we can never reach those figures again, for we are more and more coming to be a city people, and our own consumption of grain has increased while our areas for raising it cannot be increased greatly. We now sell more grain to ourselves and depend less on Europe. On this account we shall see no more low-priced grains or hog products. We have our own market, and that market demands much, consequently prices will remain up.

Ten years ago dollar wheat samed high, but a price of 90 cents is now quite low, and dollar wheat is reasonable. Twelve years ago 35 cents a bushel was considered a high figure for corn, and 50 cents was extravagant. Now the farmers west of the Missouri will get 50 to 60 cents for corn or they will hold it, and the Illinois farmers are selling very little corn under 57 cents, most of them, in fact, holding for 60 cents, remembering that some who held the last crop until summer got 65 to 75 for it.

Twenty years ago corn was burned for heating purposes in Nebraska, being less valuable than coal or wood. In fact, much that was sold went at 15 or 20 cents. When twenty years multiplies the price of corn by four we must take another look at corn before calling it a cheap grain. The farmer must figure again on the cost of producing corn and wheat, for where it once was a failure financially it is now a splendid investment. It will be still more so in the future.

EDITORIAL

A company has been formed to bore another tunnel connecting Switzerland and Italy. This tunnel will run through Mt. Blanc and will be 28 miles long. It will be finished in three years.

The great cotton strike at Lancaster, England, has ended happily, though 160,000 workers have been idle seven weeks. Five hundred cotton mills, representing capital amounting to a quarter of a billion dollars, have been enabled to resume work.

Rear Admiral Sperry steamed his fleet of sixteen out of Manila Tuesday, bound for Colombo, Ceylon. He will come home from the most remarkable trip recorded in naval annals by way of the Mediterranean, and will have covered 42,227 miles in a little over fourteen months from Hampton Roads to Hampton Roads.

Postmaster General Meyer, in his annual report, calls for rural parcels post and postal savings. He argues that postal savings will bring \$500,000,000 into circulation, as it is now in hiding, and that rural parcels post which will permit sending large packages by the rural route carriers will make farm life more pleasant and enable rural merchants to compete with the big mail-order houses to a considerable extent.

It has been estimated that electric locomotives cost considerably less than steam ones. The tires of an electric locomotive wear down one-thirty-second of an inch running 30,000 miles, while a steam locomotive could run only about 8,000 or 9,000 miles with the same amount of wear. No daily roundhouse inspection is needed for electric locomotives. They are inspected at the end of every thousand-mile run, and the work can be done in about three hours and a half.

The Shah has changed his mind about not allowing his people to have a constitution. The sudden change is attributed to a great representation of the British and Russian embassy, who notified the Shah that he would be held responsible if his refusal to give his people a constitution resulted in a rebellion.

It is reported that the Erie Railroad will soon begin to electrify its main line between Jersey City and Suffern. The plans are now being made, and it is expected that electric trains will be run over this 32-mile section within a year. Nearly all lines entering Chicago are figuring on the cost, hoping to do as the Illinois Central has promised the women of Chicago it will do.

MONEY-MAKING: THE MASTER PROBLEM.

How to Retain What You Have, and How to Make It Produce More.

By S. Copeland Sturgis.

Perhaps, at the first glance, you will think calling money-making the master problem is putting the thing too high. You know that building a fine character is a greater achievement than building a fortune, and everybody knows that acquiring a list of true friends is worth more than strong boxes of stocks and bonds. But what do men spend most of their time at? Did you ever see any great number of them struggling day after day in an intense and strenuous effort to build a fine character? Did you ever hear them ask each other in a hurried way when they met, How can I increase my reverence? or, What can I do to make my integrity more impregnable? But it is common to see them asking, Where can I get hold of something good with a few thousands, or a few hundreds, which I will pry loose about the fifteenth? or, Where can I sell that off horse?

Without discussing the propriety of the putting first of such a mercenary thing for mankind to struggle over, I will gracefully get out of the question by saying that I have called it the master problem because it masters more men than any other. Men spend all their waking hours struggling with this problem. They lie awake nights figuring and turning things over while on their beds. They rob nature and shorten their lives in order to acquire money. Looking at it in this way, perhaps you will let the title alone and follow the article, or articles, for there must be a series in order to carry out my plan of assisting you in certain forms of knowledge which are often considered very complicated, and yet which, if taken up reasonably and without haste or emotion before you really need the knowledge, may be plain and comparatively easy.

Warning.—There are certain things which every serious person ought to know in regard to the handling of funds, and they may be stated without any large words or theories. I shall not try to tell you why all these things are so, but merely make the statement that they are so and leave it to you to follow up the reasoning if you choose. You may thus be warned, at least against many common mistakes and so avoid much common misery and repining.

I must take you over quite a list of subjects, for money is a complex subject, and you will wish to be told about all of them. To be plain with all our readers, I shall have to tell you some things which you already know; but I think you will enjoy reading them quite as fully as the parts of the articles which give you information you have not heard of before. I suspect, too, that I shall do you more good when

I tell you what you already know and urge you to act upon that knowledge than by anything else I can do for you in the line of advice about money. I propose handing out the sections of this subject to you much as I give them to those who apply to me for them in the regular course of business. We shall touch upon the Forms of Investment, the simple buying of a home or other real estate, and the complexities which arise when mortgages are considered and payments are made with interest. Insurance must be looked into, not only life insurance and fire insurance, but the newer forms of protection which make you less uncomfortable when accidents occur, or the kind of insurance which protects you against old age, the kind you do not have to die to get. Insurance which assures you that you will have some of the money you now possess at some future time with increase, is a necessary subject for your consideration; it is a sort of insurance that enables you to travel through life for a term of years without losing what you have. You know there are mighty few of the money-makers of the world who have one dollar to rub against another when they get down to old age. In their productive years they are keen; but the fight for gain is fierce and it takes but one mistake to bankrupt you. Nobody is more easily bankrupted than the man who has made his pile by his own cleverness and industry.

Paper Forms of Wealth.—You will enjoy going over the subjects of Stocks and Bonds, Banks and Banking, How Banks Make Money, Commercial Loans, Real Estate Loans, Credit, Substitutes for Money, Savings Banks, Mortgage Banking, National, State, and Private Banks, Postal Savings, the British Post Office, a great savings institution, Brokerage, Commission, the Stock Exchange, the Loan Sharks, and the Get-Rich-Quicks.

You will read with considerable avidity about the different forms of investments: Safe, Conservative Investments for Orphans or other Trust Funds, Securities which pay a higher rate than the savings banks, and the Purely Speculative Investments which come so near in principle to betting that some consider them mere Gambling.

Perhaps not all our readers will wish to know about Curb Brokers, Preferred and Common Stocks, How Corporations Do Business, Full

Paid and Non-Assessable Stock and what fully paid means when the innocent purchaser gets cleaned out by holding it, Assets and Dividends, Capable Management, Promotion, Washing Stock, Guaranteed Dividends, and some of the plain things about Capital and Wealth, yet I shall write about them and you may read them if you wish. But I am sure you will all be interested in the topics, How Dollars Multiply, How the Great Fortunes Have Been Made, and How Rich Men Invest Their Surplus.

If you have money and invest it wisely, you will reap a reward for your wisdom and prudence. If you have something to invest and let your emotions or desires influence you so as to interfere with your judgment, the trap set for that sort of person will spring and you will be as desperate, perhaps, as the muskrat who gnaws his leg off in order to get away alive. The bait gets the game. Learn to subdue your emotions and see the bait.

Without being at all egotistical, I will frankly say to you that I can tell you how to get rich, or at least comfortably well off, in a sure and satisfactory manner. I can show you how to make money and how to save it till you have enough to invest. I can then show you how to invest it so you will not lose it. I can tell you just how to proceed so as to be positively sure of finishing this life in better circumstances than you are now in, provided you are reasonably industrious and will do exactly as I say. But knowing that you will not follow my advice or the advice of anyone else, I shall give you up as a pupil and not expect more from you than the better classes of mankind render in the way of following advice which they know to be sound, and proceed to unfold some of the more useful layers of knowledge of the things pertaining to private wealth.

Hidden Money. All the money that has burned with old buildings and has been given away with old clothes, and all the money taken by robbers have not made people wise in the care of it. There are still many who use the old stocking and the coffee pot to keep large sums of money, not knowing that a bank is truly a beneficent institution. The banks prevent murder by removing the temptation for which most murders are committed.





IS IT A TREATY?



WHO ASKED US TO STOP THE WAR?

“Mr. Secretary, that will be a treaty!”

“Oh, no; not a treaty; it is merely a note of agreement given by us to Japan and a similar one given by Japan to us, stating that we are friendly to each other and to China; that we will permit nothing to occur which will stir things up in Asia, and that we will consult each other before allowing Chinese interests to be disturbed by outsiders.”

“But the power to make treaties lies with the President, by and with the consent of the senate, two-thirds being required to ratify a treaty. How can you expect to make such a compact without senate action?”

“Senator, I have just said it is no treaty, merely an exchange of notes of friendship.”

“But your saying it is not a treaty, Mr. Secretary, does not make it different from what it really is. The senators believe such a note will amount to a treaty. We do not wish the President to abrogate our powers under the constitution.”

“But, Senator, there is no need of making a formal treaty. Japan wishes to pass such notes with us. She has declared herself as having no intention of attacking us in the Philippines, and we have declared ourselves as having no intention of touching Corea; both nations wish China to keep as she is as to territory, and we do not want other nations, noticing China's weakness, to come in and upset the present condition of that empire and our relations there. We merely wish to say as much.”

“Mr. Secretary, you must remember when John Hay made his famous San Domingo treaty this same trouble arose. He also called it an exchange of notes. There was an uproar, and then the Secretary of State sent the document to the senate. We refused to ratify it. There was much bitter language in committee and on the floor. We became so estranged that when his later document got back from us with what he desired in it, but more than we desired, he tossed it into the waste basket.”

This is some of the plain talk, in other words, which is going on at Washington this week. Secretary Root wishes to pass the notes without delay. The nation wishes them exchanged, if that is all there is to it, for everybody wants peace in the Pacific. But the senators say they have rights under the constitution and they will not permit the President and the Secretary of State to step before them in a duty which they ought to perform in person. They claim such an exchange of notes would be a treaty, and a treaty must be ratified by the senate.

Furthermore, if it should appear that it is not really a treaty, it would be binding only upon Secretary Root, and he is to go out of office March 4. Do we wish to go through a formal exchange of notes with Japan after several years of thinking it over and then have the thing fall through in ninety days? This has been under weigh much longer than most of us imagine.

Japan Asked for Help First.—Only this week has it leaked out that Russia did not ask Uncle Sam to interpose when the war was on in Asia. It was Japan. She was almost at the end of her resources. She could not continue the war, for she was out of money and had borrowed all she could possibly raise. Although she had Russia on the run she could not follow up her advantage. But she could not confess it to the war party in Japan. The proposal was made to Mr. Taft, who was then our Secretary of War and on his way to the Philippines. He stopped at Japan. The Emperor of Japan made overtures to him as a friend of the President and ultimately asked that England and the United States join in asking the belligerent nations to cease fighting and settle difficulties.

He was anxious that through a strong naval combination the nations of Europe could be prevented from striking at China in her weak condition. He wanted Corea left independent and the trade conditions so valuable to him, to England, and to us kept in statu quo.

We must not think of the Emperor of Japan as an independent monarch. He is subject to the law of gravitation and just as surely to the laws of finance. He wanted these things as sincerely as we ourselves did, and more than that, he wanted to stop whipping Russia. He was more than willing to discontinue making such gloriously victorious attacks on the Russians.

He got what he wanted. Not at once, for Mr. Taft could do nothing of the sort on his own motion. He told the Emperor that the President alone could give him his answer. But he cabled through the State Department and soon had the matter settled. We have been closer friends with Japan than most of us supposed. Perhaps the cruise of our fleet around the world was after all pretty largely an accommodation to the Emperor of Japan, who needed to have our boats seen over there to help convince his own people that he was doing the right thing.

So the war was stopped.

So the open door in China remains.

So we are going to have an exchange of notes, or a treaty, or something different from war. Watch this matter!



Humane Society at New Orleans



The American Humane Association is a national organization representing about 350 local Humane Societies throughout the United States. The annual convention was held at New Orleans, Nov. 17-20. Among the subjects discussed were "Juvenile Courts," the best methods of slaughtering animals for food, abandoned wives and children, and humane education in the public schools.

New Orleans is a quaint and interesting city with a remarkable history. It has distinct traces of its Spanish and French founders, for even now 90,000 of its people use the French language in their common speech.

Built upon low level ground, it is lower than the surface of the Mississippi river from one to fourteen feet, according to the stage of the water, and the city is protected from overflow by great banks of earth along the river. They are called levees, and are being raised to the height of twenty-five feet. The river front is lined with docks and wharves, accommodating steamers from Mexico, Spain, South America, Scotland, and other countries.

Owing to lowness the cemeteries present a peculiar appearance, the graves being above the ground in vaults and mausoleums. It is a surprise in November to see green lawns, roses, and other flowers in full bloom, in well-kept gardens, decorated by beautiful palm trees.

There were about 150 delegates to the convention and they were entertained in the most charming manner by the two Louisiana socie-

ties, one for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the other to children. The latter society maintains a home for about thirty boys, who entertained their visitors with songs and recitations. One of these was a stray waif who had run away from a cruel home in the North, and was found under a barrel in New Orleans. He had a phenomenally fine voice and sang a solo to piano accompaniment to the delight of his auditors.

After the convention the delegates were conveyed by their delightful hosts to the sights of the old city, among which were quaint French restaurants which have a great reputation for certain choice dishes, old churches, antique stores of relics of former times, old buildings with large court yards behind, blocks of residences with the slave quarters built in the rear, many small stores in narrow streets with sidewalks where two could scarcely walk abreast, and an old public building erected while the city was under Spanish dominion, in whose spacious back yard six men were shot by the Spanish Governor O'Reilly because they had dared to hope that some time the country would become independent.

One of our editors, Mr. John T. Dale, was a delegate to this gathering. He is vice president of the Illinois society and the author of that noble book, "Heroes and Greathearts." He also wrote "The Way to Win," a large volume of true stories of worthy deeds and right conduct.

Company to Dinner.



DON'T BE A BARNACLE

Boys and girls are you going to become barnacles? Satisfied with very little education and would rather like to find an easy occupation? Or are you going to make every moment of school life count? Rest is easy, but too much rest is fatal.

Barnacles are animals possessing shells which grow fast to some object in the water. Generally a ship's bottom. When they are young they swim about freely, but later they settle down and grow fast to some object. Then only their arms are free; by moving them they produce a current in the water which brings food to their mouths.

Thirty thousand tons of barnacles were on the hull of the battleship "Oregon," in a layer fourteen inches thick encrusting the ship from bow to stern. These all accumulated during a cruise of fourteen months. This means a lessening in the speed of the vessel. After a two month's cruise a ship loses in speed from a mile to a mile and a half an hour.

The United States government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for cleaning the ships of the navy. This is merely a drop in the bucket compared to the immense sums which are spent annually by the commercial shipping companies.

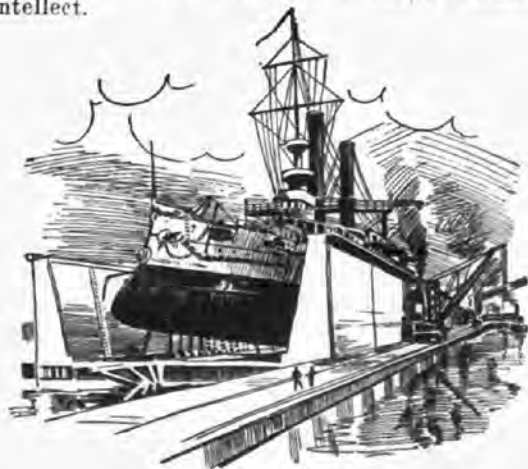
A Chicago man, G. E. Von Hoffman, has an invention which he claims can reduce this enormous cost to a minimum and save millions of dollars to the shipping industry.

At the present time the only way to clean a ship is to dry dock it and hire a little army of men to cut off the barnacles with picks. This is a tedious and expensive process and means a great loss of time while the ship is out of commission in addition to the danger of strain-

ing its plates while resting its great weight on its keel.

This machine will clean a ship while in the water and thus do away with the necessity of dry docking. It is operated by steam and only requires one man to run it. The principle of the invention is a series of circular and horizontal saws which are forced against the sides of the ship by means of a propeller, and it can clean a battleship in a day and a half. It may be carried on board and the ship cleaned every month if necessary.

Do you think barnacles hinder the progress of a ship any more than the barnacles in society hinder the progress of our great nation? Do not be satisfied with merely reciting the lessons in school. Learn to excel by using your mind originally. Think out the reasons of things for yourself, and so cultivate your mind as to make it very different from the ordinary barnacle intellect.



Ready to be scraped.



NEGRO NOBILITY IN PRESIDENT'S EYES.

"It pays far better to support the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in a community than to pay the salary of a policeman."

"There is possibly nothing needed worse in all our cities and towns than well-organized Young Men's Christian associations, which shall stand for character-building in the threefold way in which the Y. M. C. A. endeavors to do its work."

These are the words used by President Roosevelt in addressing the crowd at Washington last Sunday at the laying of the cornerstone of the colored Young Men's Christian Association building.

"I want to call your attention, and the attention of all who care to listen to me, to the noteworthy record of the town of Mound Bayou, in Mississippi. I stopped at Mound Bayou a year

ago while going through Mississippi. Twenty years ago the place was all wilderness. Now a thriving and prosperous town has been built, with a thriving and prosperous country round about, and every man in the town, every man in the country round about, is a colored man.

"The town has been founded, populated and managed purely by men of the negro race. It is a thriving, growing town of 2,000 people. There is not a saloon nor a vicious resort of any kind in the town. There are some 6,000 people on the tract of land of which the town is the center. This tract includes about forty square miles, all of it owned by the colored people themselves.

"Mound Bayou has taken the lead in establishing the Mississippi Negro Business League. Its members are not content with taking care of the business interests of the community. They have recently sent out a circular addressed

to the negro farmer, the circular being signed by Charles Banks, the president of the business league. This circular concludes with the following admirable advice: 'See to it that your potatoes are well housed for the winter. Kill enough meat to not be forced to call on the merchant so early as in former years, and instead of spending all the money you have cleared from your crops during circus, festival and Christmas times, or visiting places from which you moved the year before, instead of spending your money for things that profit you nothing,

if you have no land, begin to buy; if you have land and are not out of debt deposit your money in some good bank and prepare to meet your obligations when due; if you have land and are out of debt, buy more or invest your money in some good securities, or beautify your farms by building good houses, barns and fences; discard the old common stock of hogs, cows, horses and mules and buy better grades. Purchase up-to-date farming implements whenever practicable and learn to make your crops as good and as easy as the ideal western farmer.' "



Make good men of them.

WHAT A GOOD LIBRARY CONTAINS.

From the Report by the Hon. Thomas A. Miller,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
In West Virginia.

"I would further recommend that no school library is complete without some periodicals suited to the comprehension and needs of the pupils. While there are numerous publications that may be obtained for this purpose, there are some that can be relied upon at all times, such as *The Youth's Companion*, *The World's Chronicle*, *St. Nicholas*, *Current Events*, *The Outlook* and *The World's Work*.

"I am of the opinion that a few good books, carefully selected, purchased through the efforts of the teacher and pupils will be more appreciated and will do more good in a community than a fine library placed in a school room by

the Board of Education without any effort on part of pupils or teacher. We are always most interested in that on which we have expended time and effort. Of course, we would not refuse the aid of the board, but a desire for books is better than the mere having without using them.

"To be acquainted with no books but text books would be an unfortunate experience for any child; but to be influenced by the class of books that are read by many of our boys and girls now-a-days is infinitely worse. At no point is the responsibility of the teacher greater than here. The average boy and girl will read something, and if wholesome literature is not placed in their way, that which is unwholesome and vicious is almost certain to come to their hands. The teacher should exercise as much

care in protecting her pupils from vicious literature as in protecting them from a contagious disease.

The periodicals chosen for the reading table should include some that furnish in a suitable way a review of the current thought and events of the world, some that provide wholesome entertainment in the way of stories, sketches of travel, etc., and others that have a special and helpful bearing upon the life and interests of the community. The list may include such periodicals as are named on another page of this annual, or others of similar character.

"Is it advisable to spend much money on periodicals in a small library? Yes, if the periodicals are carefully selected, preserved for binding and supplied with a general periodical index.

"1. There is no other way in which you can buy so much good, fresh literature for so little money. Single series of articles taken from periodicals and made into a book often sell for several times the cost of the whole periodical for a year.

"2. There is no other way in which a library can build up a collection of material for popular reference work so quickly and so cheaply."

Free to Teachers.

Our series of Illustrative Pamphlets on the Use of Current Events in Teaching.

The following list briefly describes our series of pamphlets as published to date. They illustrate the use of THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE in the schoolroom and suggest methods of introducing it and making it useful. These and others, as soon as published, will be sent free upon request.

No. 1. GEOGRAPHY. "The World with the Lid Off." Considers generally the relation of training in the reading of news to success in business and in citizenship, and illustrates the assignment by teacher of news items calculated to stimulate interest in Geography lesson, in regular program. (Not a Geography lesson based on Current Events, but a regular lesson taught with the aid of Current Events.)

No. 3. HISTORY. Illustrative Lesson. Subject: The Discovery of America. The items given are not selected by the teacher, but are taken just as the pupils give them, and, through discussion in the class, used as a means of broadening the pupil's conception of the period under consideration, and bringing out great principles of civic life and human relationship. Remarkable capacity for generalization shown by pupils. Suggestions as to this line of work illustrated by the application of the same set of items to all other periods of American History—Colonization, Revolution, Growth, Sectional Dispute and Civil War.

No. 5. GEOGRAPHY. Illustrative Lesson. Subject: Review of Europe and Asia. Result of asking seven A and B pupils in same room to find news from countries about which they were studying and tell about it in class. Also shows excellent results in oral expression.

No. 6. ENGLISH. (Grammar and Composition.) Assignments and recitations outlined for lessons in use of direct and indirect quotation, punctuation, paragraphing, etc. A device is also suggested which reduces the necessity of marking papers.—Adaptability of the magazine for use in connection with any work in Grammar.—How pupil is led to feel need of a science of language and to get training in the application, to meet these needs, of different parts of speech, voice, tense, etc.—Use of synopses of news and stories in teaching Composition.—For training in debates and drill in parliamentary practice.—Letter Writing.

No. 7. GEOGRAPHY. Illustrating how any item pupil may give from THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE can be used to teach any Geography lesson.—Why this is true.—How this method keeps world before pupil as a unit. (Also see "Target Practice in Geography" in No. 4.)

Illustrative Lesson. "How the Gorilla Found the Pagans." Illustrates application of arithmetical principle of elimination to Geography teaching.

No. 11. HISTORY. Subject of Lesson: The War of 1812. An example of how a well-known law of biology applies to the fructification of the mind.

No. 12. HISTORY. Subject of Lesson: The Settlement of New England. A detailed account of the application of a series of news items to the subject matter of the lesson so as to bring the pupil to realize (a) the natural difficulties confronting the settler, (b) the mental characteristics of the settlers, (c) the human motives underlying religious persecution.

Teachers should order by number. We will send one or more copies free of charge.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CHRISTMAS

Are you in doubt as to the right kind of a present to give the children?

Let us send them a Christmas present and tell them it is your gift.

A year's subscription to The World's Chronicle will be exactly what you want. What else can you get for \$1.50 of so great value?

We send a beautiful gift card, printed in colors, giving the name of the donor, free with each subscription ordered as a present. The card is printed in red and green with holly border and worded as follows:

"A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE
WITH A
'MERRY CHRISTMAS'
and a
'HAPPY NEW YEAR.'"

The World's Chronicle Company, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FRAMING—I will make four seal brown Flemish solid oak frames and put your Swift calendar paintings into them for \$2.25 and deliver them complete anywhere in Chicago. I can give you a more expensive set of gilt frames complete for \$3.60. The pictures are worth giving good frames. You must supply the pictures. Send 10 cents to Swift & Co., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill., and get the four. Excellent Christmas gifts. George Heffelfinger, Graham School, Chicago.



WATCH AND RING FREE.

This elegant watch has a genuine American movement and is warranted as a perfect timekeeper. We also give you as an extra present for selling twenty-four of our Perfume Stick Pins at 10c each an elegant gold-filled signet ring. Write today for the Perfume Pins. When sold send us the \$2.40 and we send you by return mail this elegant watch and ring. If you order today we also send you a beautiful heart-shaped stick pin free. M. Mack & Co., 41 Shakespeare Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dept. C.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution by James Barnes

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.—Fifteen years before the story opens David and Nathaniel Frothingham came from England to take charge of Stanham Mills, a large tract of land. George and William are twins and, with their sister Grace, have been raised by their Aunt Clarissa since the death of their parents. The Frothinghams are ardent Tories. Next their estate lives a Mr. Hewes who is loud in his denunciation of the King. His son Carter, and George and William are playmates.

Three years before the war breaks out William goes to England with his uncle. When the war breaks out he enters the King's army and writes to George, begging him to remain loyal to the King. But George has seen the justice of the Colonists' cause and enlists in the American army. Vallant service soon wins him a lieutenantship and he is chosen by Mr. Hewes, now a colonel, to act as a spy. George is to go to New York as a Richard Blount, a British dispatch carrier, whom the Americans have captured. In New York George is to spy on the British and get in to touch with a band of American sympathizers who watch the British movements.

He arrives safely in his disguise and takes a room at the hotel. The uncle of Richard Blount, he learns, is away in Connecticut on a visit. George is pleased and surprised to find that his old friends, Anderson, his schoolmaster among them, do not recognize him in his disguise. He gets into communication with the New York patriots by putting cipher messages in a certain hollow tree.

He learns that Schoolmaster Anderson, Rivington, who is the King's printer, and Abel Norton are not Tories, but men working in the King's cause.

The unexpected return of the uncle of Richard Blount makes it impossible for George to remain in the city longer. The conspirators arrange to get him out of the city. Just before he is to start George learns of a meeting of British officers, and goes to the building in the hope of getting information.

He is discovered, arrested and put in prison. His friends plan for his escape and smuggle a book to him in which are hidden two files and a piece of paper with instructions on it.

In the meantime William has landed in New York with a company of his Majesty's soldiers, and is immediately mistaken for his brother. He is told of the striking resemblance he bears to one of the prisoners. He disguises himself, goes to the prison, and, without revealing his identity, sees George, who has fled the bars, and is waiting for an opportunity to escape.

William hurries away, feeling that his duty to the king will not allow him to assist his brother; he meets Abel Norton, who mistaking him for George, tells him a boat will be waiting for him that night to take him across the river. William, who has been detailed to obtain information of the movements of the American forces, goes to the wharf at eleven that night, and, being mistaken for George, crosses the river. In the meantime George gives the jailer money to buy food and wine, and, while they are feasting and carousing, makes his escape.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Misgivings.

It was two days later; a small brown horse crunched his way through the deep fall of snow that lay upon the hills to the westward of the Passaic River.

His rider drew up at the foot of a hill, and slapped his thigh to start the circulation in his half-frozen fingers. "I know the country hereabouts," he said to himself. "Seven miles farther on lies the Hewes estate, and beyond that Stanham Manor. From the crest of yonder slope I can look down upon the dear old place. And what if they should recognize me? What foolishness it was to undertake a trip like this! All the information I have obtained so far I could put into a thimble." He was sickening of the adventure. If it were not for the Frothingham stamina he would have backed out and tried his best to retrace his steps. "I will be surely able to pick up something worth hearing near the Hewes place," he went on, half aloud. "If I could only find out the number of the American forces at Princeton or Morristown it would pay me well for my trouble."

The horse, with its flanks steaming, had halted knee-deep in the snow during this soliloquy. William drew his cloak about him and dug his heels into the poor beast's ribs. After plunging for half an hour through the heavy, unbroken road he reached the top of the hill. Below him stretched the land that had belonged to the old rival company. His eye first sought the country farther on. Above the rising ground he could see the tall chimney that his own father had built in the old colony days. The smoke was pouring

upward, and floated out in the higher air in a thin cloud much in the shape of an open mushroom; not a breeze was stirring; and farther to the south another column of smoke marked the position of the Hewes foundries in the hollow. But he turned to the old Stanham place again.

Yes, and there it was, the old Manor-house! He could see the dark patches of the pines about it, and almost imagine he could hear the roar of the waterfall. His eyes traversed the woods and the hillside nearer. To the right should be the large mansion of Colonel Hewes; a tree interfered with the view, and he rode ahead. The panting horse was again reined in suddenly. There was nothing there where the Hewes house had stood but blackened walls and some stark timbers, whose outlines were softened by the new-fallen snow!

William felt a sense of sorrow besides one of fear and astonishment. He had intended to make his first venture of obtaining news in the neighborhood of Colonel Hewes's house. Now there was nothing to do but to press on and make a bold stroke. He would have to go to

WORLD'S CHRONICLE SUBSCRIBERS, CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

In making up your list of presents don't overlook our Special Clubbing Offers. "Bargains in Magazines" will save you money. A year's subscription to The World's Chronicle in combination with another magazine would make a splendid present.

Address:

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Stanham Mills. It would be impossible, weary as he was, to turn back. It would soon be dusk, and he was weak for lack of food.

Once more he struck the colt with his heels, and descended the hillside. At the bottom a small stream had to be forded. The tired horse plunged in, and had gone but a little way through the shallow when he stumbled and pitched forward. William flew over his head among the rocks and ice. Angry and stunned, he rose to his feet. There was a numb feeling at the elbow-joint of his right arm, and his head spun from a bruise on his temple.

"Fortune is not smiling on me," he said, grimly, feeling the joint with his fingers. "Here is a nice mess if I have broken anything."

It was merely a serious dislocation; but by placing his hand between his knees he pulled the joint back into place. It caused him great agony, and if he had not been above the average in strength it would have been impossible for him to straighten it. His head began to hurt him, also, and he felt sore and miserable as he managed to clamber back into the saddle. He had ridden but a little way when the increasing pain in his arm necessitated another stop. With his handkerchief he made a sling, and booked it about his neck.

"I would give a great deal for some of Aunt Clarissa's liniment," he murmured, faintly.

Just as he came across the well-traveled road that led to the Hewes foundries a man on horseback came towards him from out of the hollow. The snow flew from his horse's heels, and as soon as he caught sight of William he waved his hand.

"Hullo!" he shouted. "Welcome back!" It was Colonel Hewes's cousin, the renowned rifle shot. When he was quite near he pulled his horse down to a walk. "George, dear boy," he cried, "Lord knows I am glad to see you safe."

There was nothing else for him to do, although William's face flushed hotly at the idea of the deception he would have to practice.

"Are they all well?" he asked, his voice sounding far away.

"Yes, marvelously so," was the rejoinder; "and there is much to tell about."

William could hardly control his nervous lips. "Tell me all," he said at last.

"Well, did you notice that our house was burned?" Mr. Hewes went on. "It caught fire at night—we narrowly escaped with our lives. Now we are guests at Stanham Manor, and are having very pleasant times. What a royal welcome you will have! But tell me, how did you escape? What news do you bring? What is Howe going to do with his army, and do our good friends in the city prosper?"

William smiled. "You are asking more questions than I can answer all at once. Now, one

at a time. I escaped with little difficulty—"

"But you are wounded! Dear boy, you look like death."

"It is nothing. I will be all right in a few days, and there is little news, for I was placed in a position to gather little worth relating, as you may know. What Howe is going to do with his army is more than I can conjecture. In fact, I do not think he has made up his mind. There are comfortable quarters in New York."

"They are living on the fat of the land, I hear," said Mr. Hewes.

"Yes, and our friends are prospering," William faltered.

"Well, it is good to have you home again," said the tall man. "My cousin, the colonel, is away at Morristown, but we will have as a guest tonight—your guest, I might better say—a young officer, who is on his way from the army of the North to General Washington. He is carrying dispatches of great moment, I take it."

William's heart leaped. Luck might be changing. Here at last would be an opportunity to gain reliable information that might help the royal forces—if he could get away without discovery.

"You are looking tired and worn, my boy, and I will promise to ask no more until you have



25 PHOTOGRAPHS 25c

Send any Photograph, Tin Type or Proof, with 25c and 2c stamp for return postage, and get

25 ELEGANTLY FINISHED PHOTOS copied from it. Or put on

4 POST CARDS FOR 25c

Your Photo returned unharmed
ACME PHOTO CO., Dept. A., Wheaton, Ill.

Earn Xmas Money

During spare time selling "Progressive Chautauqua." Agents wanted to introduce these Entertaining, Educational, Social Games for old and young. Excellent Holiday proposition. Write today for sample and terms.

CHAUTAUQUA PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
M 1068 Jackson Boul., Chicago.



A Glowing Success

The Bilhorn Folding School Organs are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

had a rest and something cheering," said Mr. Hewes. "That nag of yours is about done for, I should say."

"The roads are very bad," returned William, who, to tell the truth, was feeling the effects of his fall so seriously that he could hardly keep the saddle. "You are hard at work, I see," he added, turning the subject, and nodding in the direction of the smoking furnaces.

"Yes, yes, indeed," was the rejoinder. "Making good Yankee cannon-balls, and even your own foundry has been turning them out every day. We have pleased the commander-in-chief mightily, I can tell you."

They had entered the familiar lane. The water was roaring under the ice at the edge of the dam. A group of workmen caught sight of the two riders from the doorway of the mill, and set up a cheer. They had been sighted from the house also, and a cluster of figures was waiting at the foot of the big white wooden pillars. Aunt Clarissa was there, leaning on Grace's arm, and a broad-shouldered young man in a uniform of blue and buff was talking to them. The servants ran out from the big wing and gathered about the roadway. Old Cato, hatless, came running down the road. When he approached within a few feet he stopped and faltered. William had held out his left hand.

"Wy, Mas'r William! you, you——"

"Cato," said Mr. Hewes, "what's the matter?"

"Wy, it's Mas'r George, ob course; dis ol' nigger's goin' plumb crazy." Cato laughed.

Still, something had happened to dampen the old colored man's effusion, and he grasped the extended hand with an assumption of being too much overcome for words.

As William slid from the saddle his dizziness had increased. His knees shook under his weight. The sight of his little sister Grace, grown to this tall, beautiful young creature, unnerved him, and when she turned her face to his and put her arms around his neck, tears came into his eyes and he sobbed weakly.

"Poor boy!" said Aunt Clarissa, coming up, as he rested his head on Grace's shoulder and walked towards the door. "He has suffered much—oh, those prisons! The stories I have heard! Dear George, forgive me. I have been both hard and wrong."

It was evident that Aunt Clarissa had suffered also; her face had softened in a wonderful degree. William was almost tempted to make a clean breast of everything there and then, when the horror of his real position struck him forcibly. Words would not come; he felt a strange sinking at his heart; everything went dark, he stumbled, and would have fallen but for Mr. Hewes's extended arm. For the first time in his life he fainted.

He awoke, he knew not how long afterwards, feeling warm and comfortable, in a great high bed in what had been his Uncle Nathan's room.

At first he could not gather his thoughts, but last it all came to him. Here was home! A candle was burning dimly at his side, and faithful Aunt Polly was sitting fast asleep in a great rocking-chair—well he knew how soundly Aunt Polly slept. Again he almost sickened at his false position. He could not stand it. What meant Aunt Clarissa's welcome? How things had changed! One chance was left to him, and but one—flight! Anything rather than to sail under wrong colors and to deceive those who loved and trusted his brother and might yet have kindly thought for him.

He arose, and, taking his clothes from the chair, stepped softly into the hallway and dressed quickly. Then he staggered down the stairs. The moonlight from the outside flooded the wide hall. With a frightening start he saw hanging over the back of a great chair a pair of heavy saddle-bags. They belonged to the transient guest—the young American officer, most probably. He lifted the flap. Heavy papers tied and sealed with great blotches of red wax were there.

Was it dishonest? His hands fairly trembled. "'Tis for the king," he said, beneath his breath; but he stopped suddenly, and slipped the papers back into the pouch. "I could not touch them if they contained secrets worth all kingdoms," he muttered. "I will go back empty-handed. I had rather fail!"

There was a stir over in the direction of the fireplace, and to his surprise he saw old Cato shuffling noiselessly towards him. The old man picked up the saddle-bags without a word.

"Where are you going with those, Cato?" asked William, astonished that the latter had not spoken.

"Jes' goin' to take care ob dem, sah," was the reply.

"Leave them here. They are safe enough." William felt half ashamed of himself as he spoke the words.

"No, sah; 'seuse me," the old man whispered. "If Mas'r William Frothingham asks dis ol' nigger fur his head he ken have it, but old Cato ain't goin' to give dese 'spatches to no British officer."

William leaned back against the mantelpiece. Had the others found out also?

(To be continued.)

ILLINOIS PUPILS' READING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Every School and Library should have these Books, 222 of the best juvenile books ever published, also the best five volume encyclopedia, absolutely new. Write for new prospectus.

Address F. A. KENDALL, Mgr., Naperville, Illinois

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

The Commonest Stamp.—The next time you see the commonest stamp (Do you know what one it is? It is the current 2-cent stamp of our country) observe it closely. Do you see any peculiarities? Of course, you would naturally think that the design on this stamp is symmetrical; but just look closely at the wreaths surrounding two figure 2s. Do you see any oddity there?

Interesting Facts. It is interesting to note that the stamps of Holland show pictures of Queen Wilhelmina beginning with portraits of her at the kindergarten age, and ending with the present issue which shows her as she is today, a full-grown woman. The stamps of Spain show portraits of the King, ranging from babyhood up. The same is true of the Austrian and Swedish stamps also.

About Post Card Collectors' Societies. There are quite a few post card collector's societies in our country. Their objects are to encourage the collecting and exchanging of high-grade souvenir post cards, and to give their members

the privilege of exchanging cards with people in this country and in foreign countries.

New Stamps on Sale. The new issue of United States stamps will be on sale next week, and it is to be expected that there will be a great rush for them. There will be dozens of people who will go to the postoffice and say to the clerk: "Give me one stamp of each denomination of the new issue, please." Of course, there will be thousands of others buying, besides the collectors.

"Millions for Defense," etc.—There were a series of copper pieces which circulated as money during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. The inscription on the reverse side, "Millions for Defense, Not One Cent for Tribute," is one well known in United States history, and is said to have originated with C. C. Pinckney, who was once the United States Minister to France. There are many varieties in this series. I think it would be well for you to read about this "Millions for Defense," etc., in your United States History, if you have not already done so. You will find it very interesting.

 **STAMP ALBUM WITH 538** genuine stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w/ falls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents.
R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.

LOVELY POSTALS—Your name and Greeting in Gold, Velvet or Tinsel on 10 beautifully Embossed Floral Postals 25 cts. Christmas, New Years, etc., Classes supplied. EASTERN TRADING CO., New Haven, Ct.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 6 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

STAMPS 153 Var. Mayotte, Dahomey and D. Saurez and 40 page list, 7c. J. T. STARR STAMP CO., Coldwater, Mich.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

 **STAMPS** 108 all diff., Transvaal, Servia, Natal, Java, etc., and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per ct. List Free. 1 buy stamps. C. Stegman, 5939 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

 **STAMP COLLECTORS.** Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

POST CARDS Your name in "Idaho Post Card Exchange" and fine Alaska card Address for 10c. Box 906, Boise, Idaho.

'All for
10c
and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors.

{ 100 varieties used stamps,
1 package stamp hinges,
1 pocket stamp album,
1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties,
1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties,
10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mich

200 All Different Stamps 10c

from Peru, Honduras, Venezuela, etc., used and unused. Below sets 5c each. 4 diff. Bermuda; 10 diff. Brazil; 17 diff. Mexico; 15 diff. Turkey; 6 diff. Reunion; 30 diff. United States; 8 diff. Animal stamps. Postage 2c extra on all orders. An approval sheet Catalog, over \$1.00, 12c. Set of unused free with every order.

JOHN B. ROYCE, Box 913, Springfield, Mass.

300 Different Foreign Stamps

and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 150 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Artistic Italian Coins. The new Italian coins are exceedingly beautiful. The Italian engravers have rejected the modern coin designs and have gone back to the ancients for their ideas. The new two-lire piece shows the quadriga, or four-horse chariot, on the obverse side, which device dates back to something like 500 B. C. The second coin, value twenty centesimi, also shows ancient designs. The obverse side shows a classic head, and the reverse, a flying female figure, thinly robed, and holding a torch in her left hand.

About Post Card Collecting. Post card collecting can be made very interesting in many ways. One way is to select a certain subject and then collect all cards bearing on that subject. Some subjects are here suggested: Scenic (many divisions of the subject, land, water, mountains, etc.). Historic (famous men, places and objects). Artistic (paintings, sculpturings). Foreign (cards of many countries). There are many more subjects. Perhaps you can think up some of the others.

OUR WANT DEPARTMENT AND CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced prices of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid Nonpareil type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. Space may be used as desired.

25 BEAUTIFUL COLORED CHRISTMAS post-cards, gold embossed, etc., only 15 cents. R. Berg Co., 2217 E. 32d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

10 Xmas Post Cards Free for name and address of ten ladies. 2c postage. F. J. Leeman, Box 115, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Souvenir Post Cards.—Collectors—For 25c we send 25 souvenir post cards and 6 months oldest and largest monthly (100 pages) on stamps, coins, post cards, curios, minerals, relics. Old books, etc. West & Collectors World, Superior, Neb.

Chemical Ink Eraser.—Writing disappears as if by magic. No traces left. 20 cents. P. A. Miller, Freelandville, Ind.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Xmas Gifts.—Other Christmas presents get lost or broken. Books are life-time treasures. How about these: Child's Life of Christ, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Adventures of a Brownie, Andersen's and Grimm's Fairy Tales, Henty, Alger, Oliver Optic titles also. Send 25c for one of these illustrated, cloth-bound books, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). Very low rates to teachers and Sunday Schools. The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Stamps as Imported.—Unsorted and unpicked, 1,000, 15c; 5,000, 65c; postpaid. Stamps on approval, 60% discount. Reference. William H. Hush, 2218 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.

XMAS PRESENT FOR THE BOY.

Packet of 500 mixed stamps, set of animal stamps, 100 all different stamps, album, and hinges, all for 50 cents. Larger lot for \$1, \$3 and \$5.

J. U. Perkins, 514 E Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

FREE 10 Diff. Stamps from Russia to all sending 2c for our big Price List.

GEORGE W. LINN CO., Columbus, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Nothing will please the boys and girls more than a **Postage Stamp Album**. THE MODERN 2200 illustrations, holds 1000 stamps \$1.25 The Imperial 35c. Other styles 5c. to \$25.00 also **Postage Stamp Sets and Packets** 25 to 4000 varieties, Prices 5c to \$85.00. Buy one and let the young folk have a **MERRY CHRISTMAS** looking them over. Large price list and 2 unused pictorial stamps **FREE**

NEW ENGLAND STAMP., 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON.

Suggestion for CHRISTMAS PRESENT

A Year's Subscription to *World's Chronicle*.

If there is anything you want, read this department. You may find what you are looking for. If you have a proposition that you want to make known to others, advertise it. This is your chance at a low rate. Send a trial order, and find out its worth. THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

Books for Christmas Presents: Dickens' Christmas Carol, Emerson's Poems, Ruskin's Queen of the Air, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Christian Living, Prue and I, Cranford, John Halifax, Lorna Doone. Send 25c for one of these, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Bargain.—Send Six Cents for samples of our Post Cards, Novelty Catalogue, and Free Present. Clarke & Co., Desk B, Le Roy, N. Y.

W. STEIN'S STAMPS.—They are clean, about 125 different articles in the auction that you will be able to get at very low prices. Send postal for auction list. We give premiums for every purchase of this auction. This auction will contain countries from Africa, U. S. Colonies, Asia and Australia. All bids must be in by Dec. 20. Send for our app. sheets. **FREE**—Everyone who sends for auction list and app. will get 50 fine stamps. We sell wholesale to small retailers. Send for bargains.

W. Stein Stamp Co.,
1306 W. Wash. St.,
South Bend, Ind.



Don't Drink

Huyler's

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

unless
you appreciate

Purity-Quality & Flavor.

If you are interested in these

DRINK *Huyler's*

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

For Breakfast
Lunch & Supper

BEST IN THE WORLD
SOLD EVERYWHERE



KEEP A-TRYING.

Say, "I will!" and then stick to it—
That's the only way to do it.
Don't build up a while, and then
Tear the whole thing down again.
Fix the goal you wish to gain,
Then go at it heart and brain,
And, though clouds shut out the blue,
Do not dim your purpose true
With your sighing;
Stand erect, and, like a man,
Know "They can who think they can!"
Keep a-trying.

Had Columbus, half-seas o'er,
Turned back to his native shore,
Men would not today proclaim
Round the world his deathless name.
So must we sail on with him
Past horizons far and dim,
Till at last we own the prize
That belongs to him who tries
With faith undying;
Own the prize that all may win
Who, with hope, through thick and thin
Keep a-trying.

—Nixon Waterman in American Israelite.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on
any magazine wanted in combination with your
subscription to *The World's Chronicle*. *World's
Chronicle*, Chicago.

FREE



A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS

Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school without cost to you, one of our large 5x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Washington
and Lincoln
Pictures . . .

FREE



Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome National colors. Let the children discipline and make the pupils proud of their teacher, their school and their country.

Every teacher should send us their name and address and secure a beautiful flag free. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid and you are not out one penny.

ARE THE PICTURES OF THE PATRIOTS "WASHINGTON" AND "LINCOLN" ON YOUR SCHOOL WALL?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 2 1/2 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black 1 1/2-inch frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.50 when sold by the children, and we will send either Washington's or Lincoln's picture securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons you desire us to send you.

MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Meridian St., ANDERSON, INDIANA

Moral Independence Buttons.

Bright Scarlet 5-8 inch. One Cent Each postpaid
THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., Chicago.

Cute Sayings

No Need to Ask.

By Herbert Hoke, 1226 N. Jefferson St., Litchfield, Ill.

A lady who was invited out to dinner cautioned her little son, who was to accompany her, not to ask for pie the first thing. After being seated at the table, he made a careful survey of the food on the table, and said: "Mamma, they haven't any pie."

Already Prepared.

By Elizabeth C. Thaxter, 1310 32nd Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

A little girl, having been out to dinner, was telling her mother how nice everything was. She said: "They had corn not on the rod but ready to eat."

The Moon's Chariot.

By Collette Kutschied, Box 173, Houghton, Mich.

One evening two little girls were sitting on the veranda watching the moon and the clouds sailing across the sky. Little Helen said: "Oh, sister, see the clouds giving the moon a ride."

EVERYONE THEIR OWN ARTIST

Electric Transferene

A harmless preparation for reproducing pictures from plain and colored illustrated newspapers, on silk, linen, muslin, wood, leather, paper, etc. Highly educational and amusing for children. Every child can make its own scrapbook of celebrated persons, buildings, landscape, drawings, designs, etc., and for making post cards. Anyone, without any experience, can reproduce a picture in one minute, and it will be perfect, dry and clean. One bottle will reproduce from one hundred to five hundred pictures, according to size.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AGENTS WANTED

G. A. TARR & CO. BOX 645
ROCKLAND, MAINE

BE A RAILROAD MAN



We will fit you by mail for position of Fireman or Brakeman and guarantee position to graduates mentally and physically competent. Only school whose instructors are practical railroad men endorsed by railway managers. Write today, state age and ask for free catalog.

The Wenthe Ry. Cor. School, Dept. S-R-100 Freeport, Ill.

HOW TO LEARN SHORTHAND

A practical guide to Stenographic writing and Reporting also Illustrations of Keys. Any Person can gain a Practical Knowledge by using this 64 Page Book. Postpaid 10 cents.

Halley Book Co., Dept C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS! FOOTBALL.



You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls absolutely free. They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.

W. H. LEIGH,
Crothersville, Ind.

FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

Wins every Race

THE SURELY WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFT

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill. Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built of best of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer. Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced. Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices. S. L. ALLEN & Co., Box 11027, Philadelphia, Pa. Patentes and Sole Manufacturers

FREE!
Electric Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell. A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to BOGUE SCHOOL, 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind



AIR GUN FOUNTAIN PEN

FREE SEND NO MONEY—We give 120 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 5c a package. Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen Thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present FREE.

Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 402

TELESCOPE BRACKET CAMERA OUTFIT



Are you prepared for this short Span of Life ?



20 to 60

YOUNG MAN! Are you content with your present position? Is it secure against the fellow who plans and studies after office hours? Have you a good firm hold on a big, life-long job? Are you fortified against the "age limit?"

Sit down and think these questions over seriously. Don't try to fool yourself. Your inner consciousness will find you out and tell you what you really are.

How much can you save out of \$15.00 or \$20.00 a week? Are you ever "broke?" Do you borrow to tide over till next pay day? Are you going to allow this to go on without becoming trained along special lines so you can command a large and satisfactory salary?

At 20 plan for 60 or you will find yourself in the "rainy days" of life without a cent laid by. Make the most of your youth—become an expert so that age will not affect your earning capacity, so your salary will be more at 40 than at 20 and as much at 60 as at 40.

The training you receive from our Home Study Courses will so increase your value to the firm that you will be proof against age limitations—the years beyond 60 will be provided for before you reach the "three score" period.

Write for our valuable 200-page bulletin describing our complete Engineering Courses—sent free for the coupon. There is no obligation attached to this. We employ no agents.

We help men help themselves.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Fill in and Mail Today.

American School of Correspondence:

Please send me free your valuable 200-page bulletin, and advise me how I can qualify for position marked "X."

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Draftsman | Telephone Engineer |
| Electrical Engineer | Telegrapher |
| Mechanical Engineer | Sheet Metal Pattern Draftsman |
| Civil Engineer | Heat, Vent. Engineer |
| Stationary Engineer | Plumber |
| Structural Engineer | Locomotive Engineer |
| Architect | Textile Boss |
| Structural Draftsman | College Prep. Course |
| Hydraulic Engineer | |

Name

Address

Occupation

World's Chronicle

A RUMMAGE SALE.

By Pauline Frances Camp.

We're going to have a rummage sale at our house, today;

And all the things we do not want we'll sell to those who pay.

We've made a great collection of the things we want to go,

And we've prepared to sell them all, at figures very low.

There's Tommy's howl, when he is mad; could be used as a gong.

It can be heard a long way off; we'll sell it for a song.

And there's a little whine, that's rather tiresome to us;

Just name your own price for it, and we will not make a fuss.

There's a little teasing spirit, that we'll sell you very cheap,

And a naughty little nightmare that disturbs us in our sleep.

There are fretful words and grumbles, and one cross little pout,

That we have all decided we can do quite well without.

Then there are Teddy's measles, and Betty's whooping cough;

I really think they'd give them if you'd only take them off.

And there are scores of frowns and scowls; a few of nurse's "don'ts,"

Some tears that we'd exchange for smiles, and all of Billy's "won'ts."

The money that we make by sales I think we'll all agree

To send to little heathen far away across the sea.

How glad they'll be to see the nickels, dimes, and pennies too!

Now don't forget; the nursery, this afternoon, at two.

Home Study Courses

John F. Genung, Ph. D.,
Professor of English

Our school offers an opportunity to study at home under the personal instruction of leading professors in our great colleges.

We teach over one hundred courses in Academic and Preparatory, Agricultural, Commercial, Normal and Common School branches.

Our tuition rates are so low that no one need be kept from enrolling with us on the ground of expense.

Write today for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 85 Bosse Place, Springfield, Mass.

A Beautiful Holiday Present \$1.50



The Celtric Model 4 Fountain Pen, which is manufactured by us, is constructed strictly on merit, and is richly prized by its users, not only for its intrinsic value, but for its **everyday usefulness.**

It does not leak or blot and it is guaranteed to write fluently.

A Description of the Pen.

The Celtric Model 4 is richly chased, made in four parts, the stock of which is made of the best quality of hard rubber and guaranteed in every respect. The pen is point guaranteed **SOLID GOLD** 14-k fine, and iridium pointed. The gold bands are 18-k, as illustrated.

The price of this pen at retail is \$3.50. It cannot be purchased for less.

Our Holiday Price

\$1.50

Covers Cost of Insured-Mail. Remit by Post Office Money Order.

A Xmas Gift

The recipient of a pen of this description could not be better pleased. In other words it will satisfy the most critical and aesthetic tastes. The illustration, as herewith furnished, shows the exact size of the pen.

This is an exact reproduction of the pen. Every pen guaranteed.

CONSOLIDATED FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
400 GLENMORE AVE., BROOKLYN N. Y.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

New or renewal subscriptions accepted except where noted. Each Magazine may be sent to a different address if desired.

BARGAINS

The World's Work

The John D. Rockefeller series in the World's Work can't be equalled for a drawing card among magazine features.

Everybody's Magazine

has as good articles and fiction as brains can make and money buy.

The Delineator

is the ideal home and fashion authority for American women.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| The World's Work..... | \$3.00 | } Our Price |
| Everybody's Magazine..... | 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$3.65 |
| The World's Work..... | 3.00 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$3.40 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Everybody's Magazine..... | \$1.50 | } Our Price |
| The Delineator..... | 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1.50 | } \$2.75 |

Estimates furnished. If you desire to subscribe for any magazine not included on this list, write us for prices.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| American Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| American Boy..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Cosmopolitan..... | | } Our Price |
| or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| American Boy..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Cosmopolitan..... | | } Our Price |
| or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Dressmaking at Home..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| Boston Cooking School..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.55 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| McClure's Mag. or Success..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.65 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Electrician and Mechanic..... | | } Our Price |
| or Harper's Bazar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$1.75 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Etude (or Musician)..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$2.15 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1 yr. \$1.80 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Scribner's Magazine..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| Review of Reviews..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| Harper's Bazaar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$3.10 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Review of Reviews..... | 1 yr. 3.00 | } Our Price |
| Harper's Bazaar..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$3.10 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Primary Education..... | | } Our Price |
| or Popular Educator..... | 1 yr. 1.25 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.10 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World Today..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.75 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Home Needlework..... | 1 yr. 1.75 | } Our Price |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | } \$2.80 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Amer. Education or Pri. Plans..... | 1 yr. 1.00 | } Our Price |
| World's Chronicle..... | 1 yr. 1.50 | |
| | | } \$1.90 |

Class 13

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| American Boy..... | \$1.00 |
| American Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| American Primary Teacher..... | 1.00 |
| Book News..... | 1.00 |
| Boston Cooking Sch. Mag..... | 1.00 |
| Children's Magazine..... | 1.00 |
| Cosmopolitan..... | 1.00 |
| Educational Gazette..... | 1.00 |
| Good Health..... | 1.00 |
| Good Housekeeping..... | 1.00 |
| Kindergarten Review..... | 1.00 |
| Metropolitan Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Pictorial Review..... | 1.00 |
| Success..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's Home Companion..... | 1.00 |
| Woman's National Daily..... | 1.00 |

World's Chronicle \$1.50

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| with one Class 13..... | \$1.75 |
| with one Class 20..... | 2.10 |
| with two Class 13..... | 2.40 |
| with two Class 20..... | 3.10 |
| with two Class 27..... | 3.80 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 20 | } 2.75 |
| with one Class 13 and one Class 27 | } 3.10 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 27 | } 3.75 |
| with two Class 13 and one Class 20 | } 3.40 |
| with three Class 13..... | 3.05 |

Class 20

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's Magazine..... | \$1.50 |
| Broadway Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Etude..... | 1.50 |
| Musician..... | 1.50 |
| National Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| Outer's Book..... | 1.50 |
| Pearson's Magazine..... | 1.50 |
| School & Home Education.. | 1.25 |
| Technical World..... | 1.50 |
| World To-Day..... | 1.50 |

Class 27

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ainslie's Magazine..... | 1.80 |
| Independent..... | 2.00 |
| Outing Magazine..... | 3.00 |
| Review of Reviews..... | 3.00 |
| Smart Set..... | 2.50 |

Address all orders to **World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

THE POSTSCRIPT

The Body.—The boy wrote of the body said that the head is the upper part and sometimes contains the brains. Under this is the chest, which contains the heart and the borax. The abominable regions are further down and contain the bowels which are a, e, i, o, and u. and sometimes w and y.

The ancient Greeks recommended the use of sterilized water. In the first century Rufus of Ephesus wrote: "The water of all ponds and rivers is bad, except that of the Nile. Stagnant water and the waters of streams which travel through unhealthy lands or pass near public baths are unwholesome. The best water is that which has been boiled in vessels of earthenware, allowed to cool, and heated again before drinking." For armies in the field "a series of pits extending from the highest to the lowest point of the camp should be dug and lined with the soft, greasy clay of which pottery is made. The water is caused to flow successively through these pits, which retain all the impurities." It is remarkable that neither of these methods was believed to be necessary in the case of the

water in the Nile, which, although the microscope shows it to be safe, is apparently the worst of all, and looks like very muddy vinegar.

Bookseller as "Teddy's" Critic.

President Roosevelt likes to tell a story of the criticism which was passed on him as a literary man by a small bookseller out in Idaho.

It was shortly after Mr. Roosevelt had published his book, "The Winning of the West." He was chatting with the bookseller, who was unaware of his identity, when he noticed a copy of his book lying on the counter.

"Who is this chap, Roosevelt?" he asked.

"Oh, he's a ranch driver up in the cattle country."

"What do you think of his book?"

"Well," said the bookseller thoughtfully, "I have always thought that I would like to meet that author and tell him that if he stuck to running his ranch and cut out the book writing he'd be a heap sight better off."

There are a few other merchants in the country who wish that Mr. Roosevelt had stuck to ranching, but the desire is not widespread.

A Magic Bill Book.



Bills placed in this book change from one side to the other in a mysterious way. No one can explain. Keeps them all guessing. Creates endless amusement and wonderment in a crowd. Everyone thinks you do it by sleight-of-hand. We will send one Magic Bill Book with \$23 in skidoo stage money for only 10c. Order today.
Kraven Supply Co., 3308 Wallace Street,
Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.



Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number),
Silver Plate, \$1.00 doz., sample, 10c.
Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., sample, 25c.
Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.
BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.



FREE! FREE!

We give one pair of ice or roller skates for boys or girls, for selling 24 packages of Sachet Powders at 10 cents each. Write at once.

COLUMBIAN PRODUCT CO.
Fall River, Mass



THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.
For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.

PINS FOR MORAL INDEPENDENCE CLUBS

ONE CENT EACH

Bright Scarlet $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Will be sent postpaid at only one cent each.

LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.
358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

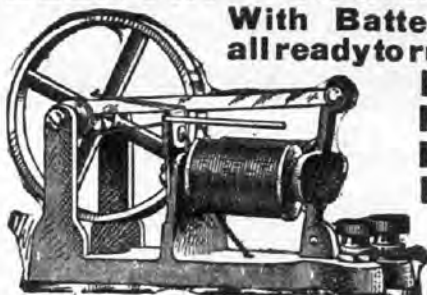
BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

W. EDWARDS & SON 157 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.
All druggists or E. FOGGERA & CO. 90 Brekman St., N.Y.

ELECTRIC ENGINE

With Battery all ready to run

FREE



This is a wonderful engine. It runs either backward or forward. 3,000 revolutions a minute or as slow as you wish. Will run all sorts of mechanical toys. Every boy wants one of these electric engines and I will give you one if you will do a few minutes easy work for me. Write me today and I will send you full particulars.

A. M. Piper, C, 611 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle. will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for 30 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING.

A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.

BANNERMAN Army Auction Bargains

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tents - \$1.99 up | Old Pistols - - - \$.50 up |
| Shoes - 1.25 " | Officers' Swords, new 1.75 " |
| ARMY SADDLES 3.60 " | Cavalry Sabres " 1.50 " |
| " Bridles - 1.00 " | Uniforms - " 1.25 " |
| " Leggins, pr. 15 " | 7 Shot Carbine " 3.50 " |

1907 MILITARY CATALOGUE, 260 large pages, containing thousands of beautiful illustrations—with 1908 supplement, wholesale and retail prices. Mailed for 15 cents (stamp). 15 ACRES GOVT. AUCTION GOODS. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York

BOYS IF You Do Your Own Printing

Send for Free Catalogue
TYPE FOUNDRY, 238 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Order the **WORLD'S CHRONICLE** sent for the full year of 1909, with beautiful gift card, printed in colors giving the name of the donor.

PRICE \$1.50

WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St. Chicago

Vaudeville Jokes Jolly Joker

and side-splitting stories, rib-tickling and button-bursting jokes and witticisms from the best comedians on the stage. We guarantee to drive away the worst case of the blues. Pictures to make a horse laugh. To introduce catalogs of tricks and entertaining book, all for 10c postpaid

Halley Book Co., Dent C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SLED THAT STEERS, FREE YOU CAN HAVE ONE.




Send No Money

This is the greatest sled for boys and girls ever manufactured. Known all over the country as the "sled that steers." Runners are spring steel, and when you coast down hill a slight pressure of the foot curves them and steers the sled to one side. No digging in the snow with your heels or plowing the snow with your foot. Not one boy in a hundred has one of these sleds. You can have one for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you all about it.

A. M. PIPER, 810 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Free to Everybody

 This watch is guaranteed to keep correct time, is nicked and cannot be told from a solid silver watch. We will give this watch to anyone who sells twelve pieces of our fast-selling jewelry at 10c each. We trust you. Write at once to
 Rayspis Mfg. Co., Dept. 58, 313 W. 20th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Boys and Girls

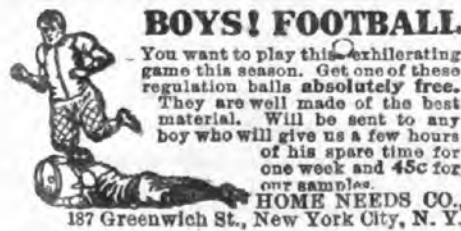
Send for twenty-four pieces handsome, attractive Jewelry to sell at 10c each; includes Rings, Brooches, Scarfs and Beautiful Hat Pins, and earn a first-class baseball outfit or doll. Long list to pick from. Send no money. Mention this paper. Address—Box 26, McLean, Ills.



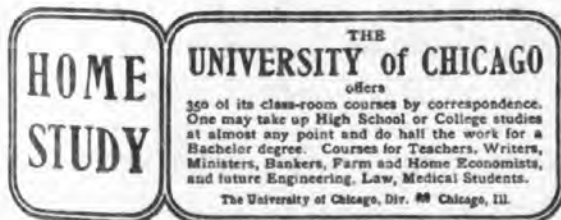
FREE SEND NO MONEY!
 We trust you with 24 Packages of New Style, Easy-to-Thread, Best Quality Gold-Eye NEEDLES. Sell them at 5c. each. We give a Silver Aluminum Thumbtack FREE with every 2 pkgs. When sold, send us \$1.20. We'll send Premium entitled to, selected from Big Premium List. Extra Freight Free if ordered today.
 Keystone Novelty Co., Box 200 Greenville, Pa.



WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?
 Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists **EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK** and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.
SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
 N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.



BOYS! FOOTBALL.
 You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls absolutely free. They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.
HOME NEEDS CO.,
 187 Greenwich St., New York City, N. Y.



HOME STUDY
THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO
 offers 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.
 The University of Chicago, Div. #8 Chicago, Ill.

Special Christmas Offer of an Ideal Xmas Gift.



LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

AND

Red Gem Ink Pencil

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium, we offer your choice of

\$1.00

THESE THREE POPULAR STYLES FOR ONLY **\$1.00** Postpaid to any Address

(BY INSURED MAIL 50c EXTRA)

Illustrations are Exact Size.

Every pen guaranteed full 14K Solid Gold. Cut on right hand, our new Non-breakable Transparent, a pen in which you can always see the quantity of ink in the holder. We guarantee this holder and cap against breakage from any cause whatsoever, accident or otherwise. Cut on left, our Standard Opaque (black) Holder, either plain or engraved as preferred.

To show our confidence in the Laughlin Fountain Pen, you may try it a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better value than you can secure for three times this special price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it. The extra 10 cents being for your trouble in writing us. (Two customers in 3,000 have asked for return of money). Cut in center is our famous and popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position, in any pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) lead, Iridium point, polished varnished rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you, forget." Address

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.
 17 Majestic Bldg. :: Detroit Mich.



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

For 1909

The Best Christmas Present for \$ 1.75

There never was a household to which a Christmas Present of a year's subscription for The Youth's Companion did not bring unfeigned pleasure. If it is given to one of the younger members of the family, the older ones will have a large share in it. What other present costing so little is so certain to be appreciated and welcomed?

The fifty-two issues for 1909 will contain as much reading as twenty 400-page books of fiction, history, etc., ordinarily costing \$1.50 each.

Send for Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement of the New Volume.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT COUPON.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive JM 151

- GIFT 1.** All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers.
- GIFT 2.** The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8 x 24 inches.

Then The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for all the family.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Grandford 2648

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND
WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



"Lost." From the painting by Schenck.

Little Chronicle Co., December 12, 1908

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Vol. XVIII. NUMBER 20.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

WHOLE NUMBER 448

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

Page. Leading Articles in This Issue.

- 488 Black Republic in Revolution.
- 489 Lords to Reform Themselves.
- 490 Stars in December.
- 492 Offends All Powers.
- 493 Sir Christopher Was Right.
Harvest Calendar for December.
- 494 Zig-Zag Journey.
- 496 Editorial.
- 497 Money Making.
- 499 Boys at Work in Athens.
- 500 Beautiful Nature Work.
- 502 Christmas Play.
- 508 For King or Country.

Finance: Is the man who hides his money as wise as he imagines? p. 497. Why can a bank take better care of money than an individual? Why can a painter give us a better job than a jack of all trades? Which is worth more to you, the ability to reckon interest on money or the ability to use the money so as to get an income from it?

History, Civics, Ethics: Why is an absolute monarchy better for certain people than a republic? If Haiti were an absolute monarchy and the people had nothing to say as to who should rule, do you think the head of the nation would have had to flee? p. 488. When kings are supposed to rule by divine right and their sons are to succeed, what inducement is there to put down one king and let his son reign? When a change in the popular favor will drive a president from an ignorant and corrupt state is there not always intrigue and machination? What right would the United States, the French and the German cruisers have to put men ashore and control Port-Au-Prince? If any group of men see others fighting, what is their moral duty?

Why should anyone in England wish to abolish the House of Lords? p. 489. Have you ever heard such a thing suggested here? If so, what reasons were offered in support of the idea of abolishing our Senate?

What effect on correspondence do you suppose 2-cent postage will have? p. 489. Look up Rowland Hill and the effect of his postal reform

Geography: What two spellings of the name of the "Black Republic" are authorized? Which is now preferred? p. 488.

Between what parallels of latitude is wheat ripe in December? Cotton? Rice? Sugar cane?

What vegetables keep well through the winter? How are we in the northern hemisphere now limited in the use of vegetables? What vegetables need canning to serve us in cold weather? What hot-house produce are we now getting? p. 493.

Arithmetic: Prize Problem: A man invests \$6,000 in 5 per cent stock at 95 and \$6,000 in 10 per cent stock at 45. Dividends are paid regularly for five years, and he sells the 5 per cent stock at 110 and finds the promoters of the other have been caught paying dividends out of their stock sales and are closed up as fraudulent. How much more does he receive from the former investment than from the latter? How much would the difference have been if the fraud had been detected after the first dividend?

Mr. Sturgis will give one dollar to the grammar school boy who sends him the neatest correct solution of this double question. The contest is not open to girls, for Mr. Sturgis says girls know better than to buy 10 per cent stocks. He will offer them something different later. Address Mr. S. Copeland Sturgis, care The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago. Each contestant must get his teacher's statement that the work is his own in her judgment. Two answers. Show the work.

How can decreasing postal rates increase the government's receipts for postage?

Transportation: Where do oysters travel in December for the Chicago markets? for the Boston markets? for St. Louis? for Salt Lake City?

Trace a case of pepper on its travels from Siam to Pittsburg. A shipment of tea from Zanzibar to Minneapolis. p. 493.

Crossing from New York to Liverpool last summer, the Cunard line served us with some beautiful yellow apples which we could not name. They were from Tasmania. How do you suppose they reached us?

Enterprise and Coöperation: Your teacher is offered a fine mission style globe if she will tell other teachers what good times you are having with The World's Chronicle and how much you learn so pleasantly,—provided the other teachers form clubs to the number of seventy in all for five weeks or thirty-five for ten weeks. You can get her the globe by letting the pupils in another school or room know the advantages of the use of the magazine, and they will ask their teachers to take up the good work.

BLACK REPUBLIC IN REVOLUTION

REIGN OF TERROR IN HAITI.

Breaking into stores and bringing out their contents, scattering them about the streets and appropriating the most valuable small articles and the money, breaking down doors with axes and opening locks by firing rifle bullets into the keyholes, a mob of infuriated Haitians created a reign of terror in Port-Au-Prince. The police refused to act, and the people who were enraged because they could not get the person of the aged fugitive who was recently president of Haiti, vented their rage in pillage of the residences and business places of the supporters of the old government.

General Poldevin restored order. On the refusal of the police to follow him, he armed a number of reliable citizens and found a detachment of regular soldiers. Quickly marching to the scene of devastation he struck before speaking. He fired immediately upon the looters. Eight fell dead at the first volley. The spirit of the rioters was broken. Seeing the troops preparing to fire again, they broke and fled, and quiet was in a measure restored.

The resemblance between the state of affairs in Haiti now and in France in the time of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette shows the truth of the saying that history repeats itself. The aged president, Nord Alexis, was deposed and took refuge aboard the French war ship lying in the harbor. General Antoine Simon, who managed the insurrection, has an army of 5,000. A salute of twenty guns announced to the inhabitants of the city that the old man had deserted the palace, and the execrations of the populace were accompanied by acts of violence in which women joined with much vigor.

Party hatred. There are four political parties in Haiti, and that is almost a guarantee of anarchy; for no one is strong enough to hold the confidence of all, and there is such jealousy and vindictiveness in the populace that the leading industries of the island are said to be insurrection at home and war with Santo Domingo, the other end of the island. The army consists largely of generals. One correspondent says that when the army of General Simon is drawn up for review, every twenty feet along the line has its man in green coat and red trousers doing the act of general on a diminutive horse and with rooster feathers tossing above his head. Between the "generals" scraggle the ragged army carrying or dragging its guns. "If some sulky private leaves the column because his pay of about fifty cents a month is over-

due, and wanders away, nobody takes the trouble to go after him."

They tell strange tales of extortion practiced by the "concessionaires" in the Black Republic. The concessionaire operates everything in his district pertaining to steam and electricity. He makes tourists his special side line, as he can get much from them with little trouble. He sells the service, ice and whatever they need, and charges enough so he can afford to make them presents and spend his time among them. Suppose your yacht needs coal. There is none to be had in the country. But if you positively cannot get away without it, he can see the governor and induce him to sell you some from the government bunkers at about \$25 a ton. You have to put your own men at the task of getting it aboard, and there is no one about to see how much you take for the money. But the concessionaire gets enough out of it to make it worth his time.

General Simon is the hero of the hour and General Legitime is the temporary president. At least that was the case when we went to press. If General Simon can maintain his hold against such other insurrections as may arise, he will probably keep President Legitime in office until a regular election can be held. He receives much credit for putting Jacmel, the one town which remained loyal to the old government, under subjection, and it is possible he will make such a show of power as to become elected president himself after he has proved his strength under the temporary presidency of his friend.

The politics of the island have always been corrupt, and Nord Alexis has been intriguing for the presidency until he has passed the age of ninety, no one knows how many years past, and he may consider himself fortunate in getting out of the office alive. His scheming for the presidency was successful on the expiration of the administration of his friend, General Sam, who left the country with a debt of \$5,000,000 as a memento. Not better than his predecessors, Alexis seems to have taken bribes freely and rewarded tricksters in politics. The worst thing said against him is that he consented to the shooting of a number of men last spring; but he was led to believe they were actually attacking the palace, and his adherents never let him know the truth till after his downfall. He supposed until last week that the people were favorable to him, and the curses of the women and the mob generally surprised him greatly.

Moral Independence Buttons. Bright Scarlet 5-8 inch. **One Cent Each** postpaid
THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., Chicago.

Language in Headlines: Cultivate your powers of expression by writing headings for all the news paragraphs in this issue. This seems easy, but if you make a headline of five words or less and let the reader know just enough of what is in the paragraph to make him wish to read it, you have done a clever thing which is not at all easy. A class may spend a profitable half-hour on this work and enjoy it. One thoughtful student, having in him such a desire for mental culture as young Benjamin Franklin had, will have a good time doing it alone. See that you make a lively, accurate, attractive and useful heading for each paragraph. Compare your work with that of others. Try the same exercise with the Zig-Zag article.

Two-cent postage to Germany will be in effect Jan. 1, 1909. The United States and Germany have agreed that two cents shall be the regular postal rates on letters instead of the usual five cents. According to the official announcement of the postoffice department at Washington, this agreement will hold good only on letters sent by way of steamers sailing from New York for German ports. Letters sent via Great Britain or France must be paid for at the usual rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for every additional ounce.

Denver, Dec. 5—Thousands of cattle on the ranges in this state have perished in the heavy snow and thousands more are said to be starving. Feed is very slim on the ranges and hay is at the prohibitive price of \$25 to \$30 a ton. In the park range district snow fell early in October and is on the ground still. The storm of last week has made conditions still more cruel. Dr. Charles Lamb, the state veterinarian, says many herds look as if they would be depleted by over half before Christmas. Range cattle cannot be marketed because of their impoverished state.

LORDS TO REFORM THEMSELVES.

To abolish the House of Lords has been a favored aim among the politicians of England who are in warm sympathy with the masses. Now the lords are considering reforming their own body in a way to give great satisfaction to all who have felt the oppression of so much power with so little responsibility to the people most interested. A select committee has been sitting on the subject and their report was made on the third of this month. It finds it undesirable that the possession of a peerage should of itself give the right to sit and vote in the house of lords, and it recommends that qualifications should be the main test for admission to the reformed house.

It then sets forth that all hereditary peers

should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose of electing 200 of their number to sit and vote as the "lords of parliament," not for life, but for a single parliament; that the spiritual lords of parliament be reduced to ten, to be elected by the bishops; two archbishops sitting during the tenure of their sees, and the other eight for the duration of each parliament; that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have official representatives in the house of lords; that a number of hereditary peers, estimated at 130, possessing certain qualifications, should sit without the necessity of election; these to include men who have held the post



House of Parliament.

of cabinet minister, viceroy, governor general of Canada, and governor of the larger colonies, and naval and military officers of high rank, and that twenty years' service in the house of commons shall entitle one to a seat among the peers. This plan will give the reformed house of lords about 350 members—namely, three peers of the royal blood, 200 peers to be elected, about 130 qualified hereditary peers, ten spiritual lords and five judges.

The report adds that the committee feels that the party in power in the house of commons should be able to count on a substantial following in the house of lords, but as opinions as to the best means of arranging this object are so diverse it is unable to make any recommendations.

THE STARS IN DECEMBER



W **OULD** you notice how very full and round the moon was on the evening of the 7th of this month? Perhaps not on the 7th, but near that date? It was on that date that we had what the astronomer calls a lunar appulse. Lunar means pertaining to luna, the moon; appulse you can readily figure out from its root, pulse, which comes from pello, I drive. When you drive your golf ball close to the hole, but not into it, the act may be called an appulse,

and it is pronounced very much the same as apples, with the hissing sound of the final s.

I do not mean that the moon made a drive at the earth and came near hitting it; but the moon passed in the heavens very close to the shadow of the earth and almost crossed it. If she had hit our shadow we should have had an eclipse of the moon. If she had cut it fairly, or near the middle, it would have been a complete eclipse, but if she had merely gone through the edge of our shadow we should have had a partial eclipse.

An odd thing about shadows in astronomy is that you cannot see them, but can detect their presence only when some planet which shines by borrowed light runs into one and thus gets put out partly or entirely for the time. It would be of great interest to us at night, or by day, if we could see the streaks of darkness in the sky behind the planets where the sunlight is entirely cut off. You know that in a room where there is a streak of sunshine coming through an aperture, the particles floating in the atmosphere become radiant and we think we see a sunbeam. Of course, no one ever saw a sunbeam, but the effects of many sunbeams falling upon substances great or small. It is fine and poetic to desire to be a sunbeam in this world and make things bright for others; but do not imagine a sunbeam ever gets looked at directly. It is neither seen nor heard, even though there is a beautiful little physical instrument which records the sounds which sunbeams are said to make when they strike against certain substances; but we believe that the sound is made by the thing struck rather than by the sunbeam.

If you could see tonight the long streak of blackness which runs away from the dark side of the moon, that is the side which you cannot locate this evening because the moon has her illuminated side towards the earth,—if you could see that line of darkness and could also see

the larger line of blackness which runs straight away from the earth in the same manner from its dark side, the side we are on when we look at the stars, we should be thrilled with the sight of the two streaks going off together side by side, the earth's big black streak and its little brother, the moon's shadow, shooting off into space in a perfectly true line and seeming to come to a very fine point millions of miles away among the distant stars. In fact, they come to a point long before any star is reached, for you know that the sun is so much larger than the earth that you could stand, if possible, several millions of miles away from the earth on its dark side and see the sun all around the earth, the planet on which we live being so small compared with the sun that it would appear only as a speck on its face. You know what a small spot Venus is on the disc of the sun when we have a transit of Venus.

Speaking of shadows and eclipses generally, there is an eclipse of the sun this month; but it is of little interest to us, for the line of totality runs mainly at sea and across South America about thirty degrees south of the equator, somewhat north of Buenos Ayres. In South Africa there will be a partial eclipse, but the central line runs south of the Cape of Good Hope about 1,000 miles. This occurs December 23.

Now observe our map. Tilt it slightly upward at the right side so the milky way runs a little more to the northeast than when held upright, if you are observing late in the evening. The later the observation the more you need to tilt it to keep true to the exact locations in the heavens.

Our comet, which was in view in the fork of the milkyway last month, can no longer be seen, for it is so low in the west at sunset that the sun's light puts it out.

To read a star map. Perhaps you will be inclined to quarrel with our map because the east is at your left hand and towards your right hand is the west. Many students have trouble getting used to this and impatient with the astronomers for making the maps in that way when they might have made them like the maps in the geographies. If you can imagine the heavens as a sphere and the stars fixed on its crystalline surface, you will get the idea of the ancients who spoke of the firmament as a solid thing hammered out into spherical shape. They thought the stars were fixed in such a solid globous interior, and they made their maps accordingly. If you were inside a big transparent globe representing the earth, say part way to the center, you would have to look up instead

between the figures on the dial of a clock are thirty degrees each. Call such a space two hours on your sky clock and you will be able to figure pretty closely as to the time after observing where the handle of the Dipper was when you first noticed it and took the time.

Overhead is bright at nine o'clock this month. The exact spot over our heads is occupied by Andromeda with the "great square of Pegasus" swinging off to the west as if a huge chandelier hanging from a dark peg stuck in the zenith. Altair is disappearing in the west, Lyra in the northwest, and Fomalhaut in the southwest. But in the east the glories of the winter sky are coming on apace, and we shall find our old friends of last winter surprising in their beauty and shall be glad to renew their acquaintance.

The Pleiades are almost up to the zenith at nine. Under them is Taurus, the Bull, with the bright red star, Aldebaran, just half way up the sky a little south of due east. Under the Bull is rising the most glorious constellation of all, Orion. Betelgeuse marks his shoulder in the edge of the Milky Way, and Rigel, directly to the south of Betelgeuse, his heel. About midway between these bright stars are the three brilliants which mark his belt from which hangs his sword, not as directly downward as a sword ought to hang, but he will correct that later in the evening or some time in January early in the evening.

Offends All Powers.

Austria-Hungary has offended all the powers of Europe; even her greatest friends are angry. The Austrian foreign minister has brought his country into trouble by allowing Austria to have her cherished wish, the annexation of the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Great Britain is angry because of the willful disregard of the Berlin treaty, which Austria signed. She also thinks that Austria had no real desire to see the Ottoman Empire reform under her, but wanted to seize the territory to keep it from the Turks. For this latter reason the French are also annoyed.

Even Germany, Austria's most trusted friend, is aroused by this act. The kaiser is forced to choose between the Turks and the Austrians; so he is planning on helping his old friend Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, at the same time running a great risk of offending the sultan.

Russia is greatly incensed, although she does not say much. The czar feels it as a blow to all his future Slav aspirations.

Italy is silent, but those who know that she has always been jealous of Austria are wondering how she is being paid for her silence.

Turkey has also been silent because she is helpless under the "reform régime" and has neither government, money nor army.

Servia is perhaps the greatest loser. For many years the Servians have thought of a "greater"

Servia which should include what Austria has taken.

In spite of all the bitter reproaches, Austria claims there was no other way to do, as the people of Bosnia were getting excited about the Servians' coveting their land. The new Turkish parliament raised the question as to whether representatives should be sent from Bosnia.

If it had been known that Austria intended this there is no doubt the Servians would have risen up to protect their cherished land.

It is not the annexation of this new territory, but the moral effect, that is bad. If treaties can be overlooked by those who sign them, what is the good of having such things drawn up?

TO RAISE MONEY.

To have an addition to your library or school apparatus, you should give the play, "The Gung Family." It was given in one thousand schools the first year of its publication, and is one of the best selling school plays ever written. The reason it sells so well everywhere is that it saves time and gets a large audience. It may be given with but two or three general rehearsals. The single parts and the dialogue may be rehearsed privately, so your school is not broken up with rehearsing several weeks before the entertainment. You may bring on from twelve to a hundred participants. Several teachers may divide the work of preparation, and where a school has several departments, each teacher may take a small part of the preparation into her hands, and the whole may be put together afterwards with very little trouble.

The play does good for the school by rebuking the worst family in the district. It is drawn largely from life and the jokes and blunders which make the piece go so well are taken from Chicago experiences.

Send twenty-five cents to this office for a copy of the play and see for yourself; or send one dollar for six copies. You can give the play with six copies by cutting some of them apart for the players. If you choose, you may order from us twelve copies of the play and two copies of the sheet music, for \$2.25, and pay for them out of the receipts of the entertainment.

Order at the same time copies enough of *The World's Chronicle* to equip the school and pay for them after the entertainment. Write today. **The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.**

It is said the people of England are agitated over penny-a-word cable facilities. This movement is headed by John H. Heaton, the founder of the ocean penny-postage system. He declares the present cable monopoly ought to be brought to an immediate end, no matter what it costs, and that the cable companies should be bought out by the civilized governments of the world.

Sir Christopher Was Right—and Stubborn.

It has been decided by the Windsor council to have the paint cleaned off the ancient London Guildhall and restore the stone to its original state.

The Guildhall was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, the greatest English architect, who was born in Wiltshire, England, October 20, 1631.

He made plans for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral when it was destroyed by the great London fire in 1666. Other buildings planned by Wren are the Exchange, Temple Bar and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

After Wren had built the Guildhall there was some doubt as to the safety of the upper floor, and the corporation asked Sir Christopher to erect some pillars underneath the floor. He was so confident of the strength of his work that he put the beams in, but did not allow them to touch the beams above. Nothing was said about the trick and it has now been discovered after

nearly three centuries. The space between the pillars and the floor can be seen distinctly since the renovation.

He died February 25, 1723, and was buried at St. Paul's. His tomb has the inscription, "Si monumentum requiris circumspice" ("If you seek a monument look around"). That magnificent pile is the fitting monument to the great architect.

Prizes are due for Leadership. Teachers whose pupils have organized the schools for Moral Independence may report to us at any time when the work has been successful during any eight consecutive weeks, the pupils taking care of all conduct.

Prizes will be awarded in Contest No. 10 next week. The committee will finish judging all papers received before December 10. Others may be sent in on "How I Earned the Money" at any time this month, to be judged later. See our next issue.

✻ HARVEST CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER ✻

WHEAT.—Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chili, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Natal, Cape Colony. **DATS, RYE, BARLEY.**—A little later than wheat in same regions.

RICE.—Southern China, Siam, Burma, Assam, Bengal Province, Madras Presidency, India.

FORAGE.—ALFALFA and CLOVER, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chili, Australia, Natal, Cape Colony, TIMOTHY, Tasmania, GRASSES, India.

COTTON.—West Indies, United States from Kentucky to the Gulf, Mexico, Central America, Hawaii, Japan, Formosa, southern China, Indo-China; Chit-long, Central and Berar Provinces, India.

FLAX.—Australia.

SUGAR CANE.—Gulf States, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Hawaii, Formosa, Bengal and Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, India, Egypt. The sugar crop at this season is confined to the belt along the Tropic of Cancer, from 15 to 30 degrees North Latitude. Equatorial countries have finished their sugar making.

VEGETABLES.—Until next May the Northern Hemisphere will be limited to the vegetables grown last summer. **IRISH and SWEET POTATOES, CABBAGES, SQUASHES, TURNIPS, PARSNIPS, SALSIFY and BEETS** keep well all winter. **PEAS, GREEN BEANS, CORN and TOMATOES** are to be had in cans. For salads, **CELERY** is the winter standby, for it is better after frost, and becomes sweeter and more tender the longer it remains in the bleaching trough. The South—especially Florida—has already begun to send us hot-house **CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, RADISHES and ENDIVE.** In the Southern Hemisphere December is June of the year, and the gardens there are producing all the **SALAD VEGETABLES, POTATOES, BEETS and PEAS.** The Holy Land, Egypt and northern Africa also raise salad vegetables in the winter; and the under-glass gardens of Italy, the Mediterranean Islands and southern France supply the Berlin, Paris and London markets with greens in the winter.

FRUITS.—With the exception of **APPLES and CRANBERRIES** nearly all the fruits in our markets come from foreign lands. We have Arizona and California **FIGS and RAISINS,** the season for gathering which is past. **CHERRIES** and small **BERRIES** are in season in Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chili, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Natal and Cape Colony. In these regions certain early varieties of **GRAPES** are ripe. **DATES** are being dried in North African countries. **ORANGES** are ripe in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Arizona, Southern California, Formosa, India and around the Mediterranean, as are also **LEMONS, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS.**

COFFEE.—This is the height of the coffee season in the

West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Java, Ceylon and Arabia. Abyssinia, Zanzibar, German and British East Africa are also gathering coffee, and hope in a few years to rival the older countries in the quantity of berries sent to market.

TEA.—Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Tropical India, Zanzibar.

PEPPER.—Java, Malay Peninsula, Siam, India.

ALL YEAR AROUND CROPS.—**ARGENTINA:** Imbrachio for tanning leather. **PARAGUAY:** Sugar cane and tomatoes. **VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, COSTA RICA, YUCATAN:** Alfalfa (every ten weeks), tropical fruits, coconuts, sarsaparilla, rubber, cereals and roots, especially potatoes in the Cartagos district of Costa Rica. **SAMOAN ISLANDS:** Oranges, lemons, limes, yams (much like sweet potatoes), coconuts (converted by drying into copra for expressing oil), tobacco. The natives of the **SOUTH SEA ISLANDS** cut few coconuts during the rainy season, which begins in December and ends in April, because the kernels cannot then be converted into copra for shipping. **FORMOSA:** Camphor. **JAVA:** Rice, cotton, garden vegetables, berries and tropical fruits, peanuts, coconuts, cinchona (from which quinine is made), castor beans, sarsaparilla, pepper and other spices, tea, vanilla, cochineal, cocoa, rubber, gums and sago. **SIAM:** Sugar cane, gums and nineteen varieties of bananas. **SYRIA:** Silk reeled every month. **CANARY ISLANDS:** Sugar cane and citrus fruits.

OYSTERS.—Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf Coast, Pacific Coast, the coasts of The Netherlands, and France.

FISH.—**COD and HERRING:** Newfoundland, New England coast, Baltic Sea, Lofoden Islands, North Sea, Scotch and Irish coast and islands. **WHITE FISH, TROUT, LAKE HERRING, PERCH, LAKE BASS, STURGEON:** Great Lakes of St. Lawrence System. **HERRING:** Potomac River. **PERCH, RED SNAPPER, PICKEREL:** Mississippi River. **SALMON:** East Canada, Maine, rivers of Washington and British Columbia. **SARDINES:** Coasts of Italy, France and England. **MACKEREL and HADDOCK:** Scottish and Irish coasts and islands. **STURGEON:** The Baltic Sea. **WHALES:** Atlantic Ocean from Barbadoes north, Indian Ocean.

SKINS.—Almost all northern countries contribute some skins to the fur market, but Canada—with Alaska and Siberia—is the source of the market's supplies of **BEAVER, OTTER, MARTEN, FOX, SABLE, ASTRACHAN.** Dawson City is now a fur market as well as a mining town, a new region having been opened to the fur trappers with the discovery of gold on the Yukon. **MONKEY** skins and wild animal rug skins come from India and Africa. **LAMB** skins come from Persia. **FUR SEAL:** Hudson Bay, Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Japan.

Zig-Zag Journey Through the Land of Cotton

Arriving in St. Louis in time for dinner, we are delighted with the appearance of the finest depot building in America, and the menu of the famous Harvey eating house is all we could desire. We board the Havana Limited for the Sunny South, passing through a spur of the Ozark mountains on to Cairo, where we cross the Ohio on the great steel bridge, which cost many millions of dollars and is the strongest and finest of its kind in the world.

Entering the famous Bluegrass region of Kentucky, we soon come to the edge of a small town named Columbus. Situated on the left bank of the Father of Waters, it is as quiet and unassuming a village as one can well imagine; but it has a history which is quite startling.



A West Indian Sport.

It once came within three votes of becoming the capital of the United States, at the time when the fate of Washington was in the balance and western legislators felt that the geographical or popular center of the country should count in locating the capital.

In the Civil war Columbus was again important, for the South had a strong line of works running from the Mississippi to the eastern mountains, and at Columbus were underground works, telegraph headquarters, and much war-like equipment. It was across from Columbus, at Belmont, that General Grant made the famous embarkation by causing his horse to slide on his haunches down the steep em-

bankment after the troops and guns had been loaded upon the transports. After the line of works had been abandoned such stores as could not easily be removed were destroyed, and picturesque ridges were made in the bluffs where cannon balls rolled down the hill into the river.

Into Tennessee we go to Corinth, the nearest point to the Shiloh National Park, the scene of one of the most desperate battles of the war. A national cemetery is here located, where thousands of the blue and the gray lie side by side in peaceful slumber, a stern reminder that all animosities are buried.

Rushing into Mississippi, we soon find ourselves in the midst of the famous "black belt" of that state, so called because of its black alluvial soil. Here we get glimpses of mansions of cotton planters surrounded by the many smaller dwellings of cotton pickers, whose merry song has made this Southland the Mecca for writers of song and story, and where you will see the happy colored folk dressed in their best at every railway station in great numbers, studying philosophy and the chief end of man generally. This section of the Mobile and Ohio Railway was the bone of contention between the two struggling armies for several long and weary years.

Former Capital. Diverging from the main line of the Mobile and Ohio, we reach Montgomery, made famous as the seat of government for the Confederacy for a time, and now the capital of the state of Alabama, where one finds that hearty welcome from the most warm-hearted people in the world. Montgomery is a city of homes and refinement, business bustle and good-natured rivalry for trade. We turn back to the main line and pass through a very interesting country to Meridian, one of the most wide-awake and progressive cities in the South.

From there we enter Alabama and speed upon the great yellow pine belt with its semi-tropical climate where the magnolia, the azalea, the orange and many beautiful flowers are in bloom and where nature has prepared a natural sanitarium for tired and nerve-racked city people. The balmy air of this paradise contrasts strongly with the chill which pervaded the December air of St. Louis, and we can hardly believe ourselves awake, the air is so soft and mild, the scent of the flowers so soothing and the voices of the people, black and white, so gentle and winning.

Resting at Citronelle, we begin to appreciate what the old garden of Eden must have been like. Here gush springs of healing waters, pure as the dew, and soothing to the inner man to such an extent that invalids with liver and kid-

ney troubles come here in great numbers to rest and drink the waters. It is said, too, that the beating of the atmosphere, laden with the Gulf influences, against the needles of the pine trees impregnates it with iodine in solution, making a natural healing balm for throat and lung affections and efficacious for catarrh and rheumatism. Northern capitalists have here laid out grounds and erected buildings so that those who wish to retreat from the rigors of winter and take a course in natural healing where "the winds are tempered to the shorn lamb" may find what they desire without great expense or effort. Lots are laid out with enough superfluous trees to make a bungalow and a chance for life for those who are in despair under adverse conditions.

Charles Dudley Warner, in writing of Cit-

every breeze is like silken velvet and whose every wave brings rest and vigor to those who are suffering from nervous strain. Passing down the bay and past the old forts, we are again reminded of war. The Gulf breeze cannot blow away our interest in historic scenes. We see the great bulwark of piles driven in the water to keep Admiral Farragut out some years ago. We learn also that there were mines sunk there which had to be removed lately when the government undertook to restore the main channel, which has been unused until recently. In taking up these mines which have lain under water forty years some of them exploded, showing that those fierce struggles were not mere perfunctory operations but deadly contests.

Soon we behold the fairyland of the distant shore, the myriad lights glimmering, the vari-



Black and White.

ronelle, declared that if he were looking for an Elysium in which to end his days in pure physical delight and untroubled tranquility, he should choose, above all others, a location at this charming spot where nature has done more for worn and weary humanity than at any other spot on earth.

Mobile is ahead of us. With only a few minutes' run we pass from the most charming rural retreat to the metropolis of Alabama, the place where the Mardi Gras carnival affords an abundance of sport for pleasure-seeking crowds. Old Mobile! She was for years under the domination of the Spanish, the French, the English, and then again the French; but she is now one of the rarest gems of the Southland, where peace and plenty reign, and where but a short time ago neither millionaire nor pauper could be found in a day's march.

Here we embark on a capacious steamer for a sail across the glorious Gulf of Mexico, whose

colored houses with not a cloud of smoke, but a city like a diamond set in pearls, beautiful Havana! In passing old Morro Castle one must exclaim, This is paradise! See the sun just emerging from his night's slumber in the tropical sea, and you will say, This is the most entrancing sight we have ever witnessed. Then we realize why Cuba has been called the "Gem of the Antilles." Do you wonder that the heart of the Cuban gentleman at your right swells with pride when, gazing once more on his native land will all its beauties and evidences of peace, he sees a new world as free as our own where every citizen is alike respected and protected?

100 ENVELOPES, PRINTED, Noteheads, Bill-heads or Cards, 40 cents. Samples free. C. Jeffrey, 2125 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$5.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 QUARTERS. Keep all money coined before 1875 and send 10 cents at once for a set of two Coin and Stamp Value Books, 4x7. It may mean your fortune. C. E. Clarke & Co., Dept. 14, LeRoy, N. Y.

EDITORIAL

The Dutch are frightening Venezuela by steaming along the coast with three war vessels quite close to the land.

Congress has no power under the constitution to regulate mines. This fact was brought out at the Mining Congress at Pittsburg Tuesday. Senator Dick announced that the government can assist miners by making public whatever may be discovered in the interest of miners in the way of safety devices, and by making tests and experiments with their welfare in view, but the constitution does not provide for the regulation of mining, as it is not an interstate industry. The sovereign states have control of local affairs. Scientific investigation of explosives and the conditions under which they may safely be used in the presence of coal dust or gas is a proper function of the general government.

The library of Edwin N. Lapham, of Chicago, was sold in New York December 3. It contained some very rare and old books, for which the bidding was most animated. The amount realized at the sale was \$3,100.

The highest price, \$820, was bid for a very rare first edition of "Adonis" by Shelley, which was issued in Pisa in 1821. Several other original issues of Shelley's poems were sold. One of them, "The Cenci," had this inscription on the fly leaf, "T. Jeff'n Hogg, from the Author." For this \$225 was paid. The "Revolt of Islam" brought \$135; \$85 was paid for "Rosalind and Helen;" \$330 for "St. Troyne," and \$190 for "Alastor."

Feverish activity in developing the air ship is manifest among European nations. Sir Hiram Maxim has warned the British nation that England is in great peril from the quick-flying machines which may land on her coast at any time, and once landed, their operations can scarcely be affected by any present methods of fighting. They will be able to drop explosives where they choose and dictate terms to suit themselves. Maj. G. O. Squier, of the signal corps, speaking before the American society of mechanical engineers at New York on Wednesday, said that two classes of aerial craft should be developed, one a dirigible, for scouting and dropping explosives, and another for burden purposes. A freighter and a fighter are needed at once.

National Legislature in Session.

Congress opened Tuesday at noon. Most of the work will be on appropriations, but as we ran behind about a hundred millions last year an effort will be made to avoid large expendi-

tures where smaller will answer. Nothing will be done with the tariff, probably, until after March 4, but some are planning to increase the revenue by raising duties instead of reducing them when the time comes, and there will be a great deal of tariff talk in the lobby.

But in spite of all economy this will be another billion-dollar session.

The Senate will probably resound with the indignation of members who feel that the Japanese-American agreement has curtailed their constitutional rights. The House has to elect a speaker and will struggle with new rules intended to take power which the speaker has held and let the members wield it. Ten millions will be appropriated for the 1910 census and over twenty-five millions for river and harbor improvements.

Senator Beveridge will plead for a child labor bill and Senator Carter a postal savings bank bill. A permanent waterways commission may be established, and bills will be introduced for a national inheritance tax, for investigating industrial disputes, and for the improvement of farm conditions. Early in January the president will send in a special message on conserving our country's natural resources. Forest reserves in the Appalachians and the White mountains will be discussed.

Labor and Capital.

The Labor Copartnership Association held its annual meeting in London December 1, and discussed the subject of labor and capital with a view to uniting them more closely. Mr. Belfour, the president of the association, declared that their object was to welcome every arrangement which will bring the employer and the employed closer together, and in which both shall share the profits and responsibilities of the union.

Several experiments are being tried in the gas companies of the metropolitan district of London, with great success. In some cases the workmen had a suspicion of being "tricked," but they could not tell by whom, and confidence is increasing as suspicion is allayed. The people are beginning to see that the only way to have good work is to bring the employer and the employed together. When this is done there will be a large class of very capable and intelligent workmen in every industrial center trained not only to perform skillful labor but to shape policies as well.

A Christmas present lasting through the whole year and reminding of the giver every week: a subscription to The World's Chronicle. We have some beautiful gift certificates which we send to you to inclose in your Christmas letter, or we mail them to the ones you wish to favor. Nothing will be found quite equal as a gift to a friend.

Money Making: The Master Problem



How to Retain What You Have, and How to Make It Produce More.
By S. Copeland Sturgis.

II.

One of the greatest frights in life is that which comes when you lose. See this watch? It cost \$50. That is more than I'd pay for a watch now for myself. But I got it thirty years ago. It was stolen from me one evening while among friends. A fellow took it when he was hard up and pawned it to pay his board. He was no regular thief, but it was easy to get. He got it from my waistcoat and left the chain in place, so it was not missed till I went to wind it on retiring. As I pulled the empty chain from my pocket and felt for the watch I was simply shocked. It was not the value of the watch that affected me, but it was the fact that I was a loser, beaten, robbed, overreached. I couldn't imagine who had taken it, and I cared little. But I confess I felt a great depression over that small loss.

Now suppose a certain sum of money is in your possession and in danger of being lost. How are you going to feel about it? Not very pleasant, I assure you. If you have the money and are ignorant as to what to do with it, do you think you will take any comfort in its possession? Not in the least. That is where the misery of money comes in. That is where the miser makes himself so ridiculous. He clutches after the money to get it, and then fears he will lose it, and the pain of his fear is worse than an offset to the pleasure of gaining. That fear of losing gnaws on the vitals and the doctors say it leads to cancer in many cases. Fear is a poison and when it gets into the system, if you can't throw it off, you are gone. Make your will at once. In fact, your will will not be such a necessary thing, for when you get to fearing that your money is likely to get away from you you may be pretty sure the money will go.

So I am persuaded that young persons at school ought to get hold of some practical ideas about money and get accustomed to thinking sensibly about it before they have much responsibility in the handling of it.

Since Oklahoma has guaranteed bank deposits, much of this buried and hidden money has come into the state banks. Some of it smells foul with the soil it has lain under, and some of it is worn sadly by the friction it has endured

while concealed upon some man's person. Money has poured in from Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas because the owners have thought it safer in the state guaranteed bank than in its former hiding places. One farmer drove into town with \$14,000 in a ragged, soggy, sweat-scented bundle which he had evidently carried for months while it was accumulating in his possession. Think of the peril that man has escaped! Had it been known that he had that money with him, he could not have escaped with his life.

Another farmer bought a piece of land. When the deed was brought to him he went out to the hog lot, lifted a tin can from a hole in the corner, and took out \$1,500 to make the payment.

Learn before it is too late. When one is agitated and full of fears the mind works imperfectly and the judgment is not good. If you learn to care for funds before you actually have them to look after, you will find it much easier to do the right thing in the time of trial. Shun the savage method of burying money or hiding it about the house or on your person. A Chicago teacher went to bed with her roll of money. Thinking intently about it on retiring, she failed to think of it at all when she arose, and went off to school leaving the cash in the bed. On entering the classroom the money flashed into her consciousness. Neglecting her school duties, she rushed back to her boarding place to find the bed made up, and the chambermaid and landlady both entirely ignorant of any money that might have been in it. As both were in the room after the teacher left it, no one but the thief could tell where it went. The teacher did not like to accuse either, and she never recovered the money. Perhaps one of the women took it, perhaps it got away in some other manner; it is a mystery. The great mystery about the whole matter is, however, how a woman who teaches young persons should ever have the recklessness to use her funds in this way.

If you are afraid of banks, learn to know a good one, and then trust it implicitly. There is no dead certainty in the matter of money. You will be beaten sometimes, no matter what your plan is. But, if you do as I advise, you will not have to accuse yourself in after years for being

foolish. You will have used your money wisely, and any disaster that may occur will not be through your fault. I have lost money in several bank failures; but it has been, in every case, my own fault, for I was taking a chance which I knew was a chance, and if I could not have afforded to lose what I hazarded, I should never have trusted money there. You may sometimes have business to transact where the bank is not first class, and it is to your advantage to keep a checking account in one that is not up to standard. Persons doing business in large areas of territory, where the banking facilities are meager, had better take some risk with such banks as are at hand rather than lose much more by not having the account and trying to guard their money in an amateurish way.

So get acquainted at a bank, before you really have much need of a banker. Keep an account somewhere, if not more than a savings account with \$1 to start it. That is the foundation of success, to have a base of supplies for money and learn to use it. I will explain later. But first I wish to tell you a story, and then I want to tell you what to do about life and fire insurance, for these are imperative subjects for your consideration and there is much foolishness about them in all social circles. Here is the story, and the insurance matter may lie over till next week.

She Wanted to Know.—A girl of twenty tripped to my desk the other day, extended her hand cordially, and told me she had come for advice. I could not help feeling complimented, and told her so. We had known each other for years, but she had never done any business up to that day, and I was sure it was business counsel she desired. I was also sure that she would not follow the advice I gave her, even before I heard what it was to be about. But I did not tell her so. She will come nearer to following it now that she thinks I am expecting her to do so.

Her aunt, with whom she had been living, recently died, leaving her with but one near relative, a child of nine. She has a fair education and friends who can assist her to employment which will sustain her well. She has, by the provisions of her aunt's will, \$2,500 coming to her on her next birthday, which is not far ahead. She was afraid, at first, that when the money came to her it would be in currency, and she had quite a little trouble about how she should hide it till she had it in a safe place. Then someone told her she would get no money, but a draft or check which no one could steal from her, for stealing it would benefit no thief, as he would have to steal the young lady at the same time in order to get her signature to the paper before he could get currency for it.

Now you can readily see that a young woman as ignorant as that, but still well educated otherwise and quite clever in many ways, is

liable to become the prey of the first sharper who gets her confidence, and I was apprehensive that some young man who looks good to her personally might have given her advice already which would make my own counsel of no avail. But I found that no one had yet made any favorable impression on her mind regarding the money, and she had reserved her judgment, hoping I would make her pathway plain.

One friend had told her to get the draft cashed and then take the money to five or six banks and put a little into each, keeping out what she needed for present use, and then she would be pretty certain to save some of the money if one or more of the banks should break. The lady where she had begun banking had informed her that a relative of hers, a very fine man, could use the money for her and would pay her a higher rate of interest than she could get at the bank. A friend had told her that she would have money enough to get rich with if she used it in buying some stocks that are sure to go up. All that was necessary was to find the people who know where the stocks are that are going to go up! And there was other advice. She wished to know from me what I thought the best thing to do with that money. It was already a great deal of trouble to her and she was clearly worried over it. She never wished a birthday to stay away as she now wished for the permanent postponement of that twenty-first of hers.

I Told Her.—She has not received the money yet, and I am wondering whether she will follow my advice. She thanked me cordially for it and then went away, I think, to get advice elsewhere. I think she got counsel from at least ten men who have been fairly successful with their money, besides what she is getting from others. I shall be interested in learning what she actually does with that money. But here is what I told her to do:

Put that money at once into some non-speculative stock or some bonds which do not pay more than five per cent. Buy a little more than \$2,500 worth of the paper. Give your note for the small margin. Time the note, or notes, to fall due right after interest days. Use the income from the bond to pay the note. Live on what you can earn. Learn to live on a little less than you get for your work, for you are going to work for your living for awhile, at least. Do not depend on that money to keep you going. Forget that you have it. Don't talk with your friends about it. When it clears itself and your note is paid, let some money accumulate from it in the savings bank. Add a little to it from what you actually save out of your earnings. Buy another small bond and go into debt for a small part of that. Forget about that, except to pay the notes and collect the income, until you are in a position to make another bond purchase. If you remain well and

earn as I expect you to do, you will some day be independent and will be able to stop work.

Two dangers stand before you. One is matrimony—here she blushed and emphatically denied the existence of the danger—you ask for my advice, and I hope you will pardon me if I speak plainly. Your father and I were good friends. I wish his daughter to do well. You are attractive, and you have money. Some fellow who is worthless but handsome will desire you for these reasons rather than for the better one. You are in danger. But I cannot advise you there. I should be willing to do so, but I do not expect you to do such a sensible thing as to come in here when he proposes, or before that time, and ask me to find out what he really is. The other danger is that you may not live long and your little sister will be left to the world pretty much alone with a fragment

of this money, or all of it, or none of it, according to how you use it. Your family is not a hardy one. You are delicate in organization. It is your plain duty to care for that money as religiously as if it were a life preserver thrown to you or your sister when washed from a vessel in a storm. As a protection for your old age or for her coming womanhood, make a safe, conservative investment. Do just as I have advised. Take no advice elsewhere. This is right, prudent, and your duty.

If she comes back I will tell her some other things which I propose to write for our readers. If she does not return I will know she has taken other counsel. But I am sure of this: if she comes back she will try to get me to modify the advice I have given and she will try to convince me I am too fearful for the future. Would you do the same?



BOYS AT WORK IN ATHENS.

Harry F. Ward.

In Athens, the capital city of Greece, which is where it is only because of the ruins that perpetuate the ancient glory of the country, boys go to work young. Before they are fifteen they may be seen doing such heavy work as cutting stone and helping in building and street repairing.

A juvenile merchant, in charge of a barrow of fruit, lean and well laid out, is no uncommon sight, and he is well able to hold his own in a bargain, even "when Greek meets Greek." Sometimes he brings in his stock of grapes from the country in the panniers of his donkey, himself perched up between them, to add to the load which the little animal does not seem to mind at all.

One of his favorite occupations is cleaning shoes, and in front of the cafés in the early evening when all Athens is taking its coffee or ices and cake the little fellows with their portable stands are everywhere present, hustling trade and begging for the chance to shine your shoes for two cents.

Some of them evidently have an occupation that they enjoy, as they help to drive a flock of turkeys through the street using long bamboo canes to guide them. This is the way turkeys, a favorite dish around the Mediterranean, are sold. They are driven around the streets in droves, and sold alive, right from the flock.

When a boy gets big enough, he may become

a goatherd. Every morning and evening the goats are driven around the streets to the houses of the customers of the milk route. At each house the driver milks the required quantity and the housekeeper is quite sure that her milk has not been watered. The goats know the route as well as the driver, so his only task is to get the milk and enter the amount in his books.

On market day, which is Sunday, when all Athens goes to the Central Market early in the morning and lays in a stock of meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and fruit, many boys find employment as carriers. With a long basket strapped to their back and filled with good things to eat they follow the housekeeper home and then return to the market for another job.

In front of every meat market in the poorer quarters of Athens and in the villages of Greece, is the small, oblong, open oven in which, over a charcoal fire, the sheep or goat is roasted to be sold hot, in slices, for the workmen's dinners. And sitting in a chair at the end is the boy who slowly turns the spit and gets all the good odors of the cooking meat. This is a fine job, but like so many others, it is doomed by the inventor's skill, for already for small cooking they have upright spits that turn by the heat of the same fire that cooks the meat as it warms a current of air that moves a cap attached to the top of the spit. So the butcher-boys will soon all be emigrating to the United States to work in fruit stores.



BEAUTIFUL NATURE WORK



LEAVES of trees are being printed on soft creamy paper by the little children of St. Andrew's school, in Richmond, Virginia, under the skilful direction of Mr. W. W. Gillette, special instructor in nature study. We give here a few of the many impressions taken by these little workers. It is suggested that some of our readers

may desire a set of these and would be willing to pay the child a small sum for doing the work. Some of the children are very poor, and those who would be blessed by receiving money for their hand work so they may help their parents feed and clothe the flock are among the most successful workers in this fascinating art. The impression is taken directly from the leaf.

(Reproductions two-third size.)



Ginkgo (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*).



Nightshade (*Solanum*).

The Virginia laws, which educators are trying to revise, permit children to work at the age of twelve. "Sickness, death, loss of work, drunkenness, and cupidity often force a child to leave school for work at that tender age. Sometimes the need for help is temporary, but once at work they generally remain." If this science work, or some other educative employment, could be given some of these children while in school, they might remain and get the culture and training which are necessary for their best good.

If any of our readers wish to use some of these beautiful leaf prints for study, for place



Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia Papyrifera*).



Japanese Maple (*Acer Japonicum*).

cards, presents, or decorations, orders may be sent at once to the teacher. We do not know what prices will be asked, but are sure they will be reasonable. We hasten to say this so you may get in your order before the weather gets colder at Richmond. How would you like to make a class study of a dozen trees by use of their leaves, and write the results in a small book illustrated with these prints? How fine it would be for a class of well-to-do children to employ some city children in Richmond to supply them with illustrations for their lessons!



Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).



Wahoo Elm (*Ulmus Alata*).

ALASKA'S MINERALS—THE DEMAND FOR RAILROADS.

Alaska has more gold than ever had California, Australia, or South Africa; it has more copper than twenty Buttes; it has more hard coal than Pennsylvania, and it has more tin than Wales. The hay that rots on its tundras and plains would fatten all the cattle that roam upon the prairies of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. And there the wild, fertile, untouched plains and valleys await the axe, the spade, the plow and the reaper of half a million American farmers and gardeners.

And yet this virgin empire remains virtually land-locked for nearly 1,000 miles along its Pacific coast. For a distance of nearly 100 miles from the coast inland the country is so rugged that it is almost as cheap to build a railroad as a wagon road. The great river system of this empire flows northward into seas ice-locked for seven months of the year. The heart of this wonderland is closed to all the great possible channels of commerce, except railroads, which must be built in the immediate future, yea, which are now being actually constructed from its ice-free Pacific harbors. In the mountain walls along this coast there have been found at least three, and perhaps four sufficient depressions or passes for railroad construction to the fertile, grassy plains of the Yukon, the Tanana, and the Susitna. It has been said that a railroad constructed from, say, Valdez to the heart of the great Yukon Valley would in time be worth its weight in gold in every ton of its rails and rolling stock. Be this an artistic exaggeration, it is certain, however, no projected railroad on the map of the world at this moment possesses more alluring possibilities.—From "Alaska's Railroad Development," by Frederick H. Chase, in the American Review of Reviews for December.

CHRISTMAS

Are you in doubt as to the right kind of a present to give the children?

Let us send them a Christmas present and tell them it is your gift.

A year's subscription to The World's Chronicle will be exactly what you want. What else can you get for \$1.50 of so great value?

We send a beautiful gift card, printed in colors, giving the name of the donor, free with each subscription ordered as a present. The card is printed in red and green with holly border and worded as follows:

**"A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE
WITH A
'MERRY CHRISTMAS'
and a
'HAPPY NEW YEAR.'"**

CENTERVILLE YULE-TIDE BAZAAR



By Joan Baxter Rollins.

Copyright 1908 by
Little Chronicle Co.

CHARACTERS:

Lew Barrister, who has charge of affairs.

BEAUTY CONTESTANTS.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Tessie Le Mar. | Lura Day. |
| Amanda Smart. | Jessie Smith. |
| Maple Sugar. | May Lamb. |

BOY SINGERS.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Ned Palmer. | George Harper. |
| Roy Marvin. | William Stephens. |
| Dick Loraine. | James Pomeroy. |

Girl attending Japanese booth.

Girl attending pop-corn booth.

Two girls attending tea booth.

Fortune teller.

Santa Claus.

Two women, small boy and two little girls who come to see the Bazaar.

Dave and Martha Peelem, farmers.

Tatters, bootblack.

Danny, brother of Tatters.

Sophrona Squires, old maid.

COUNTRY SWAINS.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Hank Prouty. | John Hewitt. |
| Bill Saunders. | Frank Davis. |

NOTE: While this little play requires thirty-three characters, a few have no speaking part and some have very little to say, making it altogether quite easy to learn and simple of execution. Its success depends much upon sufficient rehearsing and the ability of the critic to maintain a semblance of interest and activity on the part of all the actors at all times.

SCENE: INTERIOR OF BAZAAR.

The rear and sides of the stage are laid out in booths. To the left is the candy booth, attended by six pretty girls, dressed in white and wearing a wreath of holly on their heads. Tessie Le Mar represents a wealthy girl and is bedecked with jewels; Amanda Smart is a poor, but pretty girl, dressed very simply. A large slate is placed on the counter in front of each girl. At the top of the slate is written the girl's name in letters large enough to be seen by the audience. Here the votes

for popularity are recorded from time to time by Lew Barrister, attendant. Lew may be dressed fancifully or simply wear his "dress-up suit."

The candy booth is decorated in white-and-gold and fashioned in large semi-circle. The counter is piled with candy boxes tied with bright colored ribbon, or cord, and decorated with a bow of crepe-paper strips. A call to the children of the school will bring all the boxes needed.

At the right of stage is a Japanese booth with counter-cover and other decorations of crepe paper in chrysanthemum design. A large umbrella, covered with the same, is suspended overhead. A little maid in Japanese costume presides at this booth, and has an assortment of Jap dolls, fans, parasols and baskets. These can be made cheaply and with little trouble from crepe paper.

Next to this is the fortune-teller's booth. This is covered in rich red, decorated with various pictures of hands showing the prominent lines of the palms; also a limited quantity of playing cards artistically placed in groups. The girl in attendance is dressed as a gypsy.

Another booth is covered with pale blue and elaborately trimmed with strings of pop-corn in pink and white. Pop-corn balls wrapped in colored tissue paper are on sale. Several, used only for decoration, may be made of white cotton. There are also Teddy bears, made of pop-corn, stuck together with molasses candy.

A little tea-room is covered in sea-green and trimmed in white. Two dainty misses in white mull caps and small round serving aprons pour tea. A small wafer with each cup.

In center of rear of stage is the house of Santa Claus. His booth should contain small Christmas tree and the whole be decorated as elaborately as space and means will permit. Boy in Santa Claus costume presides.

Enter six large boys dressed alike. All in black with knee breeches would do, but suits of light blue cambric, with white lace or mull ruffle falling over hands would be more artistic. Knee breeches, double-breasted claw-hammer coats with white or

gold buttons, standing collar and white tie are easily made.

Advancing gracefully in short waltz step and keeping time with tambourines or hoops covered with fringed green tissue paper and strung with bells, they sing the following to the tune of *Ching-a-Ling*:

Glad Christmas time's here.

Santa Claus doth appear,
Far from his home, where the North wind blows cold,

And each little head,

As it nestles in bed,

Dreams of stockings of toys and candles of gold.

With the last half of stanza the six girls advance from end of candy booth and dance lightly to position in rear of boys, who are now in center of stage and parallel with front. Taking wreaths from head with left hand they join in chorus, advancing in front of the boys by stepping between in alternate position, thus: Boy, girl, boy, girl, etc., across front of stage, then to rear; to the right, to left, to rear again and all go through some pretty hoop drill with wreaths and tambourines while singing.

CHORUS:

Ting-a-ling-a-ling, Ting-a-ling-a-ling,

Comes soft and clear.

Those are the bells which we joyously hear.

Ting-a-ling-a-ling, Ting-a-ling-a-ling,

Who is it, pray?

Old Santa is here with reindeer and sleigh.

All stand still as they sing second stanza:

The historic old tree,

As it stands proud and free,

Is loaded with toys for good girls and boys.

It has come from afar,

Like a bright northern star,

To shine in the realm of Christmas joys.

All go through same drill as they sing chorus: *Ting-a-ling-a-ling, etc.* With the closing of chorus the girls dance lightly back to places behind the candy counter; the boys hang tambourines upon left arm and dance to position in front of same counter.

LEW: Have some candy, boys. All strictly pure at twenty-five cents a box, twenty-five votes going to your favorite with every twenty-five-cent purchase! That's right, Ned, twenty-five to Tessie Le Mar. (Chalks it down. Each girl smilingly sells candy and takes change in her turn.)

LEW: Good boy, George! Twenty-five for Maple Sugar, sweeter'n any lasses candy ever manufactured! Ha! ha! twenty-five more for Tess Le Mar an' twenty-five for—

Enter two women leading small boy and two little girls. They pass on before the different booths, making remarks to each other, now and then pointing a finger at some object and laughing or exclaiming, "O, see!" "My! ain't that nice!" etc.

LEW: Mary Lamb (as each boy in turn pays for and receives a box.)

SANTA: Right this way, children. Come and whisper to old Santa what you want him to bring you for Christmas.

Little boy goes up and whispers in Santa's ear. Santa writes it down and nods in assent as he repeats each request in stage whisper.

SANTA: Big red sled, steam-cars, automobile, air-gun, Ferris wheel, horn, soldier's cap, sword and drum and a bushel of candy. Is that all, sonny? Just hang your little stocking up back of the kitchen stove and be sure there is no hole either in the heel or toe of it.

Several of the boys buy more candy and Lew erases and posts the votes. The boys must have enough understanding of the situation to keep up the interest by now and then raising the votes of their favorites. Amanda remains at the foot of the list and Tessie leads by large majority. Boys must stand in position to allow audience to see results.

SANTA: Come here, girls. What do you want for Christmas?

The two women with children advance. The women appear interested as each child whispers long list to Santa, who writes and nods as before. When they have finished with Santa they pass on to pop-corn booth and buy pop-corn balls. Tearing off paper and throwing it upon floor, they eat the pop-corn.

In turn each of the six boys takes a girl to tea booth and treats her to a wafer and tea. They run laughing back and forth to places, hand-in-hand.

The two women and children pass on to Japanese booth and each woman buys a doll for her little girl and one buys a kite for the boy.

As Santa is writing what the little girls wish, enter old farmer and wife, Dave and Martha Peelem, staring wonderingly about.

MARTHA: Naow, Dave Peelem, I want ye to play liberal tonight. This is the fust show ye've tuck me to for fifteen year or more! I raised them pigs that brought in the money we come on an' I want to spend some on it. See thet pop-corn? Git me some o' that. My teeth's putty pore, but it looks kinder enticin'.

They go up to pop-corn booth.

DAVE: Gi' me one o' them Teddy-bars, sis. (Takes one, pays for it and hands it to wife.) Here, Marthy, little gal, naow eat yer fill o' bar meat.

MARTHA (pulling off one foot and beginning to eat it): Naow, naow! Dave, what sort o' ax ye got to grind now, hey?

DAVE: Nary a wee one, Marthy. Nary a one. They saunter along leisurely eating pop-corn and stop before the tea-booth.

MARTHA: Naow look at thet, Dave! tea's common enough to hum, but they ain't much else to buy. Give us some tea, gal, mebbe it'll soak up this here corn a bit. (Girl places two cups of tea. Dave pays.)

MARTHA: Ten cents a cup an' a bite o' cracker! Ye don't want nuthin' for it, do ye? Wish I could git that much to hum fer it. I'd brew tea from sun-up till the caows come hum. (They eat their wafer and drink their tea, then saunter over to the Japanese booth.)

DAVE: Look! ma. Thet's one of them slant-eyed damsels they calls Heathen Chinees, ain't she? (Pointing thumb at attendant.)

MARTHA: I spect she be, Dave.

DAVE: Kinder putty, though, ain't she?

MARTHA: Well, Dave Peelem! I don't know where you're eyes be.

DAVE: Everybody thought they wuz sot right

when I went sparkin' you, Marthy. (*They go to candy booth and watch proceedings.*)

Enter four country swains.

By this time the boys at the candy counter have about all the boxes they can carry and go about distributing them to the children and attendants at the other booths. Each bows and thanks the donor.

Ned Palmer and Ray Marvin loiter about tea-booth talking in undertone to attendants; George Harper converses with Japanese; Dick Loraine, Will Stephens, and James Pomeroy go to the fortune-teller. Two stand at one side while one enters booth, sits in front of her as she takes his hand in hers and pretends to read his palm. Each one of these three takes his turn and each must in turn be greatly pleased, then troubled or horrified at what she tells him.

Directly after the four country swains enter Tatters, the boot-black, with kit slung over his shoulders and leading his little brother by the hand. They walk leisurely along making wondering comments at each booth, Tatters pointing out every interesting feature to his little brother.

The four country swains, after short round of inspection, halt before candy booth.

BILL MARVIN (*very clownishly dressed*): Hello, Mandy! (*Shakes hands with Amanda.*) Ye're in on the beauty show, eh? Fifty votes ain't much alongside o' Tessie's four hundred, is it? You know Hank Prouty?

HANK: Sure thing! Howdy, Mandy! (*Shakes her hand vigorously.*) Here's a little lift fer your side. Never mind about givin' me ther candy. Jes' keep it yerself to chaw on when you're hungry. (*Lew raises her votes to seventy-five.*)

BILL: An' here's John Hewitt an' Frank Davis. (*Both shake hands.*)

JOHN: Proud to know you. Hope you'll git the prize. You ought ter, anyway.

FRANK: That's right!

AMANDA: Thanks! it's very kind of you to say so.

JOHN: O, that's all right (*with grand flourish of the hand*). Guess we can come in on that game some, can't we, Frank?

FRANK: Well, I hope! (*Each buys two boxes and Lew registers the votes.*)

Dave and Martha pause in front of candy booth and watch a while with interest.

MARTHA: Well, I do declare! that's one way tew make yerself hev a repootation fer beauty. When I wuz a gal I didn't need no sich coaxin' to git the young men ter say I wuz handsome! nor I wouldn't yit, nuther! Come on, Dave; they don't git none o' my hard-earned pig money fer sich Tomfoolery as that. (*Walks away with haughty toss of the head.*)

DAVE (*looking back over his shoulder*): Now, ma, that Le Mar gal be a pooty fine figger, I say! an' her eyes—

MARTHA: Come along. Air you gittin' daffy? (*Pulls him along by the sleeve.*)

TATTERS: See, Danny! There's Santa Claus! Go and tell all you wants fer Christmas. (*Leads Danny up to Santa. Danny whispers in his ear and he writes and nods.*)

DAVE (*still looking backward*): Them's mighty smart lookin' gals, Marthy. Fine style they have

about their hair. Now if you'd fix yours that way—

MARTHA (*whose hair is parted in middle and twisted into knot at back*): Great Scott! Dave Peelem, what's come over ye? Me stick my hair out all around my head like a porkypine! I'll have you to know I've worn my hair this ere way since long before I knowed you. It wuz good enough w'en you ware courtin' of me an' I guess it's good enough now.

DANNY (*moving along beside Tatters*): Don't I git nuffin' tonight, Tatters? No candy nor nuffin' else? I'm hungry.

MARTHA: Poor little man! Here, have this pop-corn. You're welcome to it. My teeth's too pore to eat it an' we jest killed all the pigs to hum.

Dave steps quickly to candy-booth as Martha has her back turned to him and purchases six boxes of candy.

DAVE (*in stage whisper to Lew*): Divide the votes up atween 'em, boy—they be all handsome. Lew raises all twenty-five votes.

DANNY: Thank you, lady. (*Takes pop-corn half reluctantly.*)

DAVE (*coming forward with arm full of candy*): That case calls for any man's sympathy, don't it, Marthy? Here, my boy, here's candy enough to fill your little jacket once, I reckon.

MARTHA: Dave Peelem, I just knew you would squander my pig money on them brazen minxes!

Enter Sophrona Squires, dressed in gown of large plaid, a shawl and poke bonnet.

SOPHRONA: Hello! everybody. (*Goes about shaking hands with every one, while talking. As each young man shakes her hand he gives her a twist that sends her spinning around.*) Gracious me! I thought I never in this life would be able to git here! Fust thing after supper work wuz over, in walks S'manthy Evergreen, with her baby all done up in woolen shawls an' a horse-blanket. It wuz all stuffed up as if it had the phthisic (*tiz'ik*), and there I had to bile catnip tea and dope it up, while my feet wuz just achin' to set out by this bazaar. But says I to myself, says I, "Sophrony Squires, keep your hand in practice. You may marry a man some day,"—te! he!—"a man," says I, "as has a motherless little baby to nuss through wuss things than phthisic," says I. So I possessed my soul with patience an' fed that infant catnip tea, an' let it spit all over me an' blink at me all it wanted to.

Then when S'manthy went away Dad had to have his rheumatiz treated, an' I he't vinegar an' salt together an' doused it on the sly with red pepper. Red pepper's great on the rheumatiz! Well! after I rubbed his back an' got him off to bed an' put the cat out an' fixed the fire an' set the pan-cakes for mornin', I 'lowed I wuz privileged to come. What kind of a show hev you got, anyhow? Hello! there's what I want—a fortune-teller. (*Goes over to fortune-teller and holds out her hand.*) What do you see in that hand in the way of a husband for me?

FORTUNE-TELLER: O, there's great happiness in store for you yet, lady. There's a great tall man,—appears to be a neighbor of yours. He has a wife living at present and she nearly nags the life out of him. But she's going to pass away one of these fine days and you'll be the reigning queen

of his heart.

SOPHRONA: My! but them's fine promises!
(Looks slyly at Dave.)

MARTHA: Well! if it's Dave Peelem you're thinkin' abaout, you'll be much older than you be now before you git a chance to be queen o' his heart. I'm apt to last some time yit, an' I notice that one queen is abaout all Dave kin manage to wunst.

LEW: Ladies and gentlemen! we are about to close the beauty contest. As you see by the figures, the leaders are now Tessie Le Mar and Amanda Smart. Are there any more sales?

All stand about Lew in groups.

BILL: You kin bet your suspenders there be! I've got a V down in my jeans an' I guess that'll boost our Mandy to first place. Here! (gives Amanda the five-dollar bill)—Mister, put up five hundred votes on the winner, Mandy Smart, an' give the candy to Centerville orphans. (Lew raises Amanda's votes.)

NED: Here's a fiver for Tessie. (Gives the money to Tessie.) The candy I buy you may sell over again. All goes for sweet charity. (Lew raises Tessie's votes.)

BILL (aside to his chums): No use, boys. Don't waste your money puttin' votes against them smart guys. They think they own the earth 'cause they have a little money. But jest watch me git even on the home stretch.

LEW: Any more sales? If not, this closes the contest and Tessie Le Mar is counted Centerville's greatest beauty. (All applaud.) A little dance will now follow and the gentlemen present will draw cuts to determine the order in which they may compete for the honor of having the first dance with the belle of the evening. Standing on a chair, she will raise aloft a lighted candle, and the first gentlemen to blow it out is the lady's first partner. (Takes hat from under candy-counter and shakes it.) Now, gentlemen, determine your fate.

All the boys draw a card. Some look pleased, others disappointed.

WILL STEPHENS: Hurray! I'm first.

JAMES: I'm second!

GEORGE: I'm third!—Where do you come in, Ned?

BILL (looking over Ned's shoulder at his ticket): He's number nine, and I'm eight, by gum! Do you remember the fatal nine-hole, Ned? No one gits any luck out of it. I'll hev your gal, sure as pop!

NED: Stand off! what do you mean? Do you think Tessie Le Mar would dance with the likes of you?

BILL: With the likes of me! If she'd dance with you she would dance with anyone!

LEW: That will do, boys. This is a friendly free-for-all match. Here, Tessie (lighting a candle and placing it in Tessie's hand), hold it high and don't give any of them the chance if they're going to quarrel over it.

HANK: She's a good one if she outreaches Bill.

NED: She'll do it, all right.

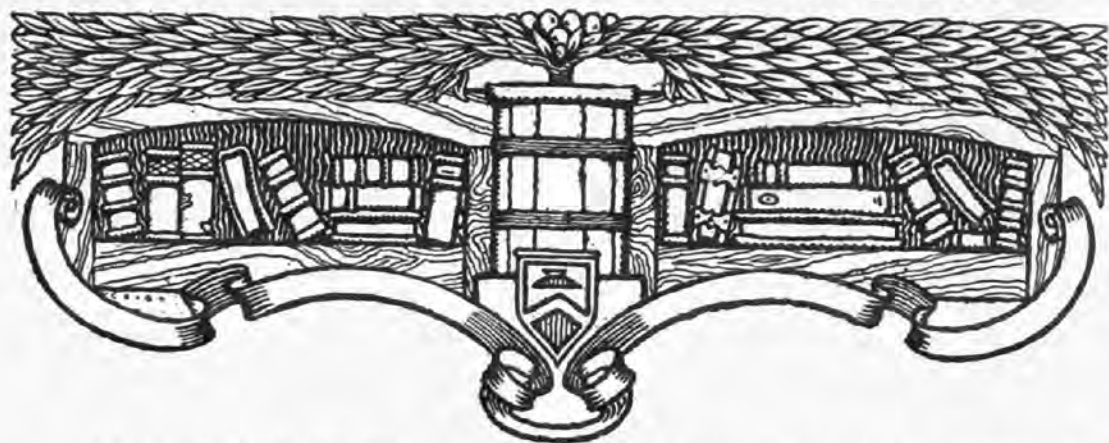
Tessie stands upon chair and holds the candle high and draws it backward a little so that no boy is able to spring high enough to blow it out. As each one fails there is a buzz of comment, one to another. At length it is Bill's turn. Crouching as if to make a great leap, he makes a feint at it; Tessie draws the candle downward and far behind her; Bill springs back of her and easily blows it out, and a great clapping of hands follows.

LEW: Now, ladies (addressing the other contestants), to partly make up for the loss you have sustained in the beauty contest, you may each choose your own partner for the first dance, and the other ladies present are accorded the same privilege.

Each lady chooses a partner, Sophrona seizing upon Dave Peelem and Martha choosing Santa. Music of some kind is furnished for a waltz or two-step and the curtain is drawn upon the merry dancers.



NEW BOOKS IN SEASON



NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

THE CHILDREN'S TREASURE TROVE OF PEARLS, edited by Mary W. Tleston, fully illustrated, 12 mo., decorated cloth, \$1.50. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. A collection of choice stories from books from thirty to a hundred years old and now out of print. Adults will specially enjoy reading this to little ones of from five to nine years, for they will renew their youth by coming into contact with classic favorites of their own childish days. The present volume is to be followed by a second book for older children, "The Children's Treasure Trove of Diamonds." Better choice may be made from the past than from the brief period called now.

THE ELM-TREE FAIRY BOOK, by Clifton Johnson, with numerous illustrations by LeJaren Hiller, 12 mo., decorated cloth, \$1.50. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. This third collection of Mr. Johnson's popular versions of fairy tales and folk lore follows the same plan as his two previous volumes, "The Oak-Tree Fairy Book" and "The Birch-Tree Fairy Book." That is to say, the unpleasant things, such as lies, cruelties, bloodshed, suffering, etc., have all been eliminated, and the distressing features that hitherto made many of these tales unsuitable for childish minds are no longer an obstacle to their complete enjoyment of them. The children are thus enabled to become familiar with many of the old classics, whose interest, charm and sweetness have been retained. The stories cover a wide field, and the illustrations by LeJaren Hiller are delightfully original, spirited and humorous.

DOROTHY DAINTY'S GAY TIMES, by Amy Brooks, illustrated by the author, 12 mo., cloth, \$1.00. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. The seventh volume of "Dorothy Dainty Series." The name of "Dorothy Dainty" has grown to be a household word wherever there are little girls, and each new book of this series seems better than the last. Dorothy is at her beautiful home in the "great stone house," and with her mates is enjoying more than ever the little home school so carefully conducted by "Aunt Charlotte," as they all gain in knowledge. Some new pupils, among them a little boy, and a real boy, too, if he does go to school with girls, give variety. The favorite "Nancy" is prominent in this story as well as in the others, and has a very interesting experience.

KING TIME, by P. K. Fitzhugh, illustrated by L. J. Bridgman, highly decorated cloth. H. M. Caldwell Co., New York and Boston. "King Time, or the Mystical Land of the Hours," is an absolutely original theme. It is well worked out and as fittingly supplied with illustrations as are those in "Alice in Wonderland." "Where the lost hours go" is the theme of the book. The little hero visits the mystical kingdom of Father Time. He meets King Time, innumerable imps who represent the various hours of history, the old Duke of "Procrastination," who is waging war against King Time, and becomes involved in the military preparations, which are never completed. Different imps, each representing some great event in the world's history, tell the stories of what they saw during their life in the world, to the amusement, instruction and astonishment of the hero. Imps representing the hours, minutes, jiffies,

etc., are grotesquely significant of the general theme of "Time," bearing resemblance to clockwork, clock faces, etc. The houses in which the imps live are in the shape of clocks—alarm clocks, Swiss clocks, Cuckoo clocks, etc. The story is told partly in prose and partly in verse—the rhyming part of the tale is bright, ingenious, and catchy, and many a small boy and girl this Christmas will be telling of "Tock-erlore" and "Tickerleen" and "the land of Minutel."

CHEERY AND THE CHUM, by Katherine M. Yates, illustrated in colors by Clara Powers Wilson, octavo, cloth, 60 cents. K. M. Yates & Co., Publishers, 5540 Cornell av., Chicago. "Pink and White Alive", "Mr. M—— and Brother", "The Chum", "Winkie Baby", "What They Did", "Winkie Baby in Disgrace", "What Happened to Tiddewinks", and "The Last Day" are the subjects presented in lively style for the little folks.

BARBARA AND THE FIVE LITTLE PURRS, by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, illustrated by Josephine Bruce, H. M. Caldwell Co., Publishers, New York and Boston. This is a charming little girl and her simple but amusing and perfectly natural experiences with Madame Purr and her five kittens. The cats talk, as we may fairly suppose cats naturally talk, and the pretty idea of family life underlying the story gives it a special value. The illustrations by Miss Josephine Bruce both in color and black and white are graceful, truthful and attractive, as is all the work of that accomplished artist.

FOR GIRLS.

IRMA IN ITALY, by Helen Leah Reed, illustrated by William M. McCullough and from photographs, 12 mo., decorated cloth, \$1.25. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. In her new story—the second of "The Irma Series"—Miss Reed takes her young heroine to Europe by the Southern route. Irma, now two or three years older than in the first book of the series, "Irma and Nap," have some entertaining experiences in the best known cities and some of the less known towns of Italy. Marlon Morton—the fourth in a party that includes Aunt Caroline and Uncle Jim—is a boy a year Irma's senior, and a slight mystery in which he is involved adds to the interest of the story. This book will be of special interest to our readers this year, as so much has been given in our Zig-Journeys pertaining to Italy.

HELEN GRANT, GRADUATE, by Amanda M. Douglas, illustrated by Amy Brooks, 12 mo., cloth, \$1.25. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. This is the sixth volume in the "Helen Grant Series." Helen Grant has become a personal friend of an ever-growing number of girls and young women. She continues post-graduate work at the college at which she has been graduated with honors, and finds her ability to instruct others more and more called into requisition. Her capacity for rational enjoyment, and her unusual power to win and hold friends do not lessen. Naturally the number of those of the other sex who feel that she is well worth any man's winning does not diminish, but Helen is too fond of her work and possible career to commit herself yet, and remains a splendid example of free, earnest young womanhood.

FOR BOYS.

A FULL-BACK AFLOAT, being an account of Dick Melvin's Vacation Voyage, by A. T. Dudley, illustrated by Charles Copeland, 12 mo, cloth, \$1.25. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Publishers, Boston. This is the seventh volume of "Phillips-Exeter Series." The hero is well remembered as the hero of "Following the Ball," although this book is complete in itself. At the close of his first year in college, in which he easily "makes the Varsity Eleven," he is induced to earn a passage to Europe by helping on a cattle steamer. The work is not so bad, but his associates are not all college men, to say the least, and Dick finds ample use for the vigor, self-control, and quick wit in emergency which he has gained from football. He discovers that one companion has not only stolen something of great value from the home of a college friend, but has it on board. Nothing daunted, Dick undertakes detective work full of difficulty and danger. How the resourceful athlete wins out gives zest to the story. The cattle steamer with its picturesque life, described with great vividness and entire accuracy, offers an entirely new field for an acceptable boys' book, and one that has been excellently used by Mr. Dudley.

FROM KEEL TO KITE, How Oakley Rose Became a Naval Architect, by Isabel Hornbrook, illustrated by Frank Vining Smith, 12 mo, cloth, \$1.50. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Publishers, Boston. The story is of an active boy who achieves his ambition against a headwind of difficulty. Son of a Gloucester "skipper" who was lost on Georges, he is brought up by his grandfather and, inheriting a keen love of vessels, desires to become a naval architect. His grandfather's death upsets his dream of a technical course and confronts him with a moral problem about the disposal of money from which he issues victorious. Obligated to leave high school he goes to work in an Essex shipyard, hoping to obtain a practical knowledge of vessels. Through a kind-hearted designer he is able at rainy intervals when work in the yard is impossible to study naval architecture in the "mould loft," where full-sized moulds for various timbers are made. The story teems with incidents, exciting and amusing, in which Oakley figures with his chum, the ship-builder's nephew. The boys make an adventurous summer trip to Georges Shoal, and later on Oakley goes on a halibutting voyage to Arctic waters, and is astray in a dory for days. Finally, by his crude design of a fishing vessel, he attracts the attention of a naval architect, who offers him a beginner's berth in his office, with opportunities to pursue his studies and realize his cherished ambition. The book is sound and uplifting, as well as intensely interesting, and all will be fond of the hero as he builds his character thoroughly, like a ship, from the lowly keel to the lofty "kite," which ambitiously surmounts all other sails.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATORS.

KEEP UP YOUR COURAGE, Key-notes to Success, edited by Mary Allette Ayer, with introduction by Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., 12 mo, cloth, gilt top, boxed, \$1.00 net, \$1.10 postpaid. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Publishers, Boston. Miss Ayer's remarkably wide reading, rare power of selection, brave optimism, and unflinching good taste which have enabled her to cheer and comfort so many with her former books, have never been shown to greater advantage than in this choice collection of gems of inspiring thought.

As Dr. Miller well says in his introduction: "The compiler has gathered her selections from a wide field and from many writers. These are all in harmony with the title of the volume. Many readers will find the brief selections full of quickening and inspiring thought. Busy people in these days have not time to read many books, but often a well chosen sentence or brief saying will prove as effective as a whole volume in giving cheer or kindling earnestness."

The books the world needs today are not those which dwell upon the hardness of life and its hindrances, but those which, recognizing the obstacles that are in the way, yet teach that no true man need ever fail. The man of faith and courage can do impossible things. It is the mission of this book to emphasize and enforce the duty of persistence and unconquerableness. The lesson is taught on every page, and those who read it should be braver and stronger therefor."

A FIRST BOOK IN PHONICS, by Florence Akin, primary teacher, The Lane School, Roseburg, Oregon, well illustrated and skilfully carried out, cloth, square 12 mo, 25 cents. Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover, Chicago. A unique feature of the book is a "Phonic Story" told in clever verse, which takes advantage of the child's love of mimicry and play, and leads him easily over many difficulties. The sounds represented are the consonants, the long and short vowels, and the simple combinations. Diacritical marks are not used in the book, as it is intended for First Grade children. The introduction of this book will save a great amount of time, labor and blackboard work, and add wonderfully to the interest of the children, because they have the sound drill in their own hands, and the dramatic "Phonic Story" to interpret the sounds for them.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, by Luther Halsey Gulick, M. D., director of Physical Training, New York public schools, and Leonard P. Ayres, general superintendent of schools of Porto Rico, \$1.00 postpaid, five copies for \$4.50. Charities Publication Committee, Publishers, 105 East Twenty-second st., New York. This is a publication of the Russell Sage Foundation, and includes the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States and a directory of institutions dealing with tuberculosis here and in Canada. Its principal divisions are on Sanatoria, Hospitals, and Day Camps in the United States and Canada. Hospitals for the Insane Making Special Provision for Tuberculous Patients. Penal Institutions Making Special Provision. Dispensaries and Clinics. Tuberculosis Classes. Associations and Committees for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Typical Forms of Organizations of Associations. Legislation, and Typical Laws.

The World's Progress.

One of the Most Practical Books Ever Published. Pictorial, Educational and Scientific.

Accounts of the business and manufacturing methods and processes of this industrial age. The marvels of modern invention and science. The most interesting and important facts about our own nation and all the nations and peoples of the world.

The wonderful works of Nature in every land. Legal, medical, commercial, statistical, religious and miscellaneous matter of surpassing interest; a gazetteer of the world.

We are able to offer this wonderful work, with nearly 800 large double-column pages and more than 400 photographic illustrations, Regular price cloth \$2.75, DeLuxe Morocco \$4.50.

Thousands of our subscribers have this book and know its value.

SPECIAL OFFER. A BARGAIN.

We have a few left that are just a little shop worn, the corners slightly damaged, or a few of the leaves soiled from handling by the printer, but otherwise in perfect condition.

While the stock lasts we will sell them in our office or ship by express, the buyer to pay the charges, for only \$1.10 each in the cloth binding, or \$1.35 in leather.

If wanted by mail, add 40 cents for postage.

The Little Chronicle Company, Chicago.

**Suggestion for
CHRISTMAS PRESENT**

A Year's Subscription to World's Chronicle.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

Copyright, by James Barnes

CHAPTER XXXIV.

What Led to It.

When George had left Rivington seated in his chaise on the Paulus Hook Turnpike, he walked on down the lane to which the narrow path had led him. At last he came to a clearing in which a number of small houses stood huddled close together.

An old man was chopping wood in the backyard of the fifth house. Although it was cold, he was in his shirt sleeves, and the blows of his ax were sharp and lusty.

George, coming along the fence, observed him for some time without being seen. Then he cleared the rails with a left-handed vault and came nearer. The old man, who had stopped his chopping, looked up, and George saw that he had but one leg.

"Good morning," he said quietly. "God save our country!"

"Amen!" was the answer.

It was the patriot greeting.

"Will you help me?" went on George. "I have escaped from prison in New York."

"You are blunt in the telling of it," responded the kindly voice—there was a twinkle in the sharp black eyes—"I will be blunt in my answer. I will. But come into the house—the dooryard is no place for the discussion of state secrets."

When the door had closed behind them the old man looked at George's clothes with interest.

"Were you in the hulks?" he asked. "I should judge not."

"No, I was in the sugar-house prison, on Vine Street, and was treated fairly well."

"Friends at court, eh?" suggested the old man, bobbing quickly over to a window and letting the light into the room.

"Aye," said George, "and they helped me to escape. I will talk bluntly again—I am a lieutenant in the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, and was dispatched to New York on special business. I was captured, held prisoner, and

would now return to my command at Morris-town."

"What's the news in town?" asked the old man.

"You hear little in prison, but there are rumors that General Howe is lazy," George answered.

"'Tis a frightful scandal," chuckled his host, who had now bobbed to the other side of the room and was taking down some cold meat and a loaf of bread from the cupboard.

A door opened and a young girl came from an inner room. She gave a little exclamation when she saw that her grandfather had some one with him.

"Another defender to assist," spoke up the old man briskly.

"Oh!" returned the girl, smiling. "And what can we do for him?"

"Send him on his way rejoicing," was the answer. "Come, sir," he added; "break bread with us, and I will drive you out of the Debatable District and start you on your journey."

George murmured his thanks.

"No need of that," said the old man; "you are giving us a privilege. Harness the old mare, Minnie, lass," he said. "No, don't move. She's as handy as a whip about a stable," he added, as George had arisen.

The young girl flushed, and patted her grandfather on the shoulder as she passed.

"It will be ready in a jiffy," she said, glancing at George out of the corner of her eye.

"Put her to the sledge and toss some hay in the bottom of it," called the old gaffer after her. "I am afraid I shall have to take you part of the way as cargo," he added, turning, and at the same time filling a pewter mug full of cool, fresh milk. "There's the drink that keeps one young," pouring out another for himself.

In ten minutes the sledge was waiting in the woodshed.

"We have some suspicious neighbors hereabouts," said the girl, as she lightly tossed the covering so as to conceal the young officer's form. "Good-bye, and an easy journey to you."

"Good-bye, and a thousand thanks," came the answer from the depths of the hay.

"G'long, Molly," said the old man, and the sledge slipped over the shavings into the snowy road.

They jogged along for an hour or so, when it became evident to George that they had left the beaten track and were going through deeper snow.

"Whoa up, old sweetheart! Back, back! 'Sh, 'sh!" called the driver, reining in. "Jump out," he said. "Here's where we change."

They were drawn up alongside of an old log barn in the midst of a clearing in the woods.

George struggled from his hiding-place.

Searching in the hay, his benefactor drew forth a saddle.

"It is impossible for you to walk, and you must take old Molly and jog along as best you can. You will have to accept a loan of her, Mr. Lieutenant. Fifteen miles from here you will find Lyons Farms. Ask for the house of Pastor Hinchley. You can be as blunt with him as you were with me. Leave the old mare there. Mr. Hinchley will set you on your way, and you can proceed on foot. If I am not mistaken there are some of our gallant lads not many miles to the westward of Short Hills."

"To whom should I be thankful?" inquired George, quite overcome.

"To the Lord Almighty and His humble servant Peter Wissinek, much at your service. My ancestor it was who settled the island of Manhattan."

The old man had said this proudly.

"That is an honor indeed," replied George, lifting his hat.

"Yes, by Hendrick Hudson! I am as Dutch as a blue china plate. Dutch backbone and

Yankee heart—that's a good combination for you!"

"Good indeed," said George. "But pray tell me how you are going to return?" he continued, loath at first to accept the offer of the horse.

"Dot and go one," was the answer. "Hop, skip and a jump! There's no one can beat me at it. Come, lad, into the saddle."

"G'long, Molly," he said.

Then he turned and started back at a furious pace along the drifted road—it would have taken a good walker to have covered equal ground.

If George had known the adventures that were soon to befall him his heart might well have quickened; but prospects looked bright, and, rejoicing in his liberty, he almost broke out singing. It was a glorious day of dazzling white and blue; at a cross-road a lone horseman had gone ahead of him and then turned off to the westward, leaving a fresh trail in the snow—if he had known who the rider was he would have dropped from old Molly's back; but it was slow work plowing through the drifts, and he had ridden on for some hours when he drew up and listened attentively, thinking he heard the sound of distant shots. It was past noonday when he came in sight of Lyons Farms—smoke hung about the buildings.

(To be continued.)



FOR CHRISTMAS



Stereoscopes and Views. The illustration shows one of our beautiful high-grade Premium Stereoscopes. Finished in satin aluminum, hand engraved, bound in plush. The frame is natural birch, high finished, nickel trimmings, with patent metal lens lock. This scope, **Number One**, will be sent **postpaid** to our subscribers for only 60 cents, cash. This low price only while present stock lasts. The retail selling price is \$1.00. As a premium with one year's subscription, \$1.85, postpaid.

Stereoscope Number Two is thoroughly good, although not so highly finished. It has plush bound hood of bird's-eye maple, with the best of lenses. Will be sent prepaid for 38 cents. Only a few left. As a premium with one year's subscription to *The World's Chronicle*, \$1.65.

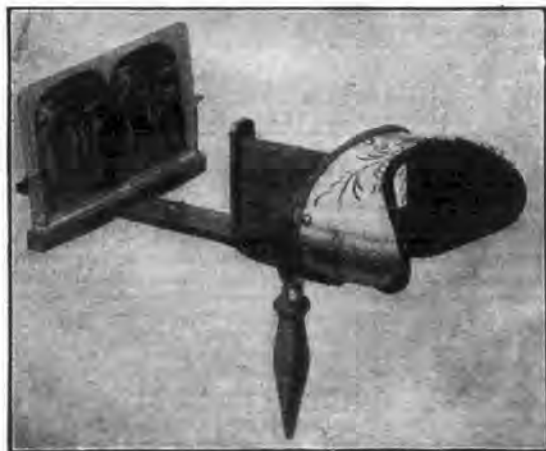
Stereoscopic Views. Our views are not the cheap kind, but are highly finished, and the sets have been properly selected and grouped so as to make them of **real educational value.**

Free. We will send one set of views, your choice from the list below, free with your renewal at only \$1.50, or for sale at the following prices:

Set No. 1—"An Evening Trip Around the World"—36 Views with Guide Book, only 23 cents, postpaid.

Set No. 4—"An Evening Trip to the World's Fair"—Full Natural Colors with Guide Book, only 35 cents postpaid.

Set No. 5—"Japanese Set"—25 Views, Sub-



Stereoscope No 1

duced Colors, without Guide Book, 35 cents postpaid.

These prices good only while present stock lasts. **Sample views** will be sent free on request.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

The rarest half eagle is that of 1798, which shows a small eagle on the reverse side. It is said that there are only two specimens of this piece known.

Bit of History. In 1775, July 26, the Continental Congress ordered that a postmaster-general be appointed for the United Colonies. Under

STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'rfalls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., **ALL FREE!** We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

POST CARDS Your name in "Idaho Post Card Exchange" and fine Alaska card Address for 10c. Box 906, Boise, Idaho.

STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c, 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 6c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

STAMPS 108 all diff., Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G.H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc. and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per cent. List Free. I buy stamps. C. Stegman, 5939 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt. Including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

FREE **POST CARDS.** To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards **FREE.** Send four cents to cover postage. Address J. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents. R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.

300 Different Foreign Stamps and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors. 100 varieties used stamps, 1 package stamp hinges, 1 pocket stamp album, 1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties, 1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties, 10 varieties unused stamps. LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mich

XMAS PRESENT FOR THE BOY.

Packet of 500 mixed stamps, set of animal stamps, 100 all different stamps, album, and hinges, all for 50 cents. Larger lot for \$1, \$3 and \$5.

J. U. Perkins, 514 E Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

this ordinance, Benjamin Franklin was chosen unanimously as postmaster-general, with a salary allowance of one thousand dollars a year for his own services and \$340 for those of "a secretary and comptroller." The Articles of Confederation of 1788 gave to Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power of establishing and regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of an office." It was not until 1789 that the postoffice department was established; it was created as the "Postoffice" and subsequently as the "General Postoffice." The earliest reliable statistics of the department's operation are for the year 1790. It is not unreasonable to say that very few works of man have shown the wonderful growth that has marked our postoffice department.—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

A copper coin known as the Lord Baltimore piece brings the record price of \$550. Another

250 Var. Fine Stamps and 120-page, bound, illus. Album, 50c. Ap. sheets 50 per cent. com. F. J. STANTON, Norwich, N. Y.

20 different Post Cards 10c. All fine, scenery, sentimental, comic, colored, views. Big Stock. Illus. catalog free with order. F. J. STANTON, Norwich, N. Y.

Christmas Cards 12 Embossed colored, Gold 15 cents 25 different Embossed and Colored 20 cents. HUDSON COMPANY 326 Plk. Rd. Union Hill, N. J.

Good Luck Emblem Post Cards

"The Swastika" is the oldest cross and emblem in the world. It forms a combination of four "L's", standing for Luck, Light, Love and Life. It has been found in ancient Rome, excavations of Grecian cities, on Buddhist idols, on Chinese coins dated 315 B. C., and our own Southwest Indians use it as an amulet.

It is claimed that the Mound Builders and Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and Central America, consider "The Swastika" a charm to drive away evil and bring good luck, long life and prosperity to the possessor.

This Post Card is beautifully lithographed in five colors. A splendid seller. 25 cards for 15 cents—50 cards for 28 cents—100 cards for 50 cents all postpaid.

Send stamp for two samples.

R.C. Premium Dept., Room 1206, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Nothing will please the boys and girls more than a **Postage Stamp Album**

THE MODERN 2200 Illustrations, holds 1000 stamps \$1.25 The Imperial 35c. Other styles 5c. to \$25.00 also Postage Stamp Sets and Packets 25 to 4000 varieties, Prices 5c to \$85.00. Buy one and let the young folk have a MERRY CHRISTMAS looking them over. Large price list and 2 unused pictorial stamps **FREE**

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON.

one of the same kind has also been found, but not so good a specimen. These two are the only known specimens of this early colonial coin.

The highest price ever paid for an American five-dollar gold piece was \$2,165 for one dated 1822. The next highest price was \$2,000 for a half eagle of 1815.

FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING FREE

American Movement Watch Gold Plated Case, warranted to keep correct time, similar in appearance to Solid Gold Watch warranted for 25 years; also Gold Filled Ring with Sparkling Gem, both free for selling only 24 Jewelry Novelties, at 10c. each.

Write for Jewelry. When sold send us \$2.40 and we send watch and ring.

FRIEND SUPPLY CO., Dept. 140 Boston, Mass.



\$50.00 FOR DIME 1894 S Mint.

\$25.00 to \$50.00 for gold dollar 1854 C. Mint. I want thousands of coin, and pay the highest premium. Send 4c for illustrated list.
B. MAX MEHL, Coin Merchant, Dept. 8., Ft. Worth, Texas.

HUNTING RIFLE FREE!

Genuine Hamilton Take Down Hunting Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Steel barrel and frame, peep sights, automatic shell extractor. Write for 30 pkgs. Blaine to sell at 10c each. When sold, return \$3.00 and we send rifle. Blaine Mfg. Co., 882 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



HANDKERCHIEF BARGAIN! To introduce our goods, we will sell 5 of our fine linen handkerchiefs for 25 cents. Get your supply while present stock lasts.

STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Madison Sq. Sta, New York.

OUR WANT DEPARTMENT AND CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced prices of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid Nonpareil type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. Space may be used as desired.

BIRCH WOOD.—I live near fine white birch woods and can supply all the paper you can use for presents and ornamental work. Twenty-five large sheets mailed, postpaid, for 25 cents. John Gestel, Dollar Bay, Mich.

FOR SALE.—As a whole, 4,000 Indian relics, stone and flint implements, game heads, bones; various kinds old arms, old coins, sea shells, agates and petrifications. All very fine. My only reason for selling is old age. J. K. Cooney, Montrose, Iowa.

DAILY PHILATELIC WORLD. 15 cents per month. Will save you dollars. The Philatelic World, Plano, Ill.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

Books for Christmas Presents: Dickens' Christmas Carol, Emerson's Poems, Ruskin's Queen of the Air, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Christian Living, Prue and I, Cranford, John Halifax, Lorna Doone. Send 25c for one of these, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

25 BEAUTIFUL COLORED CHRISTMAS post-cards, gold embossed, etc., only 15 cents. R. Berg Co., 2217 E. 32d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

If there is anything you want, read this department. You may find what you are looking for. If you have a proposition that you want to make known to others, advertise it. This is your chance at a low rate. Send a trial order, and find out its worth.
THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Xmas Gifts.—Other Christmas presents get lost or broken. Books are life-time treasures. How about these: Child's Life of Christ, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Adventures of a Brownie, Anderson's and Grimm's Fairy Tales, Henty, Alger, Oliver Optic titles also. Send 25c for one of these illustrated, cloth-bound books, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). Very low rates to teachers and Sunday Schools. The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 Xmas Post Cards Free for name and address of ten ladies. 2c postage. F. J. Leeman, Box 115, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Stamps as Imported.—Unsorted and unpicked, 1,000, 15c; 5,000, 65c; postpaid. Stamps on approval, 60% discount. Reference. William H. Hush, 2218 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.

A Bargain.—Send Six Cents for samples of our Post Cards, Novelty Catalogue, and Free Present. Clarke & Co., Desk B, Le Roy, N. Y.

POTTERY. I work afternoons for the famous Webb Pottery. Mr. Judson T. Webb, my instructor and employer, established the pottery classes in the Chicago Art Institute and is now head of the department in Lewis Institute. I can supply customers with fine pottery with Webb mark or done by students at low rates. I can assist boys or girls to establish a trade of their own from samples displayed before the holidays. Such must be well recommended. A good chance for any student to work up a fine support. Let me do your firing and glazing. Buy your supplies of me, tools, wheels, kilns, clays, glazes, under-glaze colors, stilts and cones. Ask for my prices. Potter's Boy, The World's Chronicle.

W. STEIN'S STAMPS.—They are clean, about 125 different articles in the auction that you will be able to get at very low prices. Send postal for auction list. We give premiums for every purchase of this auction. This auction will contain countries from Africa, U. S. Colonies, Asia and Australia. All bids must be in by Dec. 20. Send for our app. sheets. FREE—Everyone who sends for auction list and app. will get 50 fine stamps. We sell wholesale to small retailers. Send for bargains.

W. Stein Stamp Co., 1306 W. Wash. St., South Bend, Ind.

Cute Sayings

The Baker's Iron.

By Phœbe Stickle, Howard Lake, Minn.
A little girl wanted her mother to give her a rolling pin, and so she said:
"Mamma, I want the thing you iron cookies with."

Preparing for Dinner.

By B. L. Cole, Ravena, N. Y.
Elsie had been so quiet on the back porch that her mother went to see what was amusing her.
"I'm just watching the chickens wipe their feet off on the grass before they eat," said Elsie, pointing to the industrious brood before her.

Dinah's Pincushion.

By Helen Barlow, 217 High St., Galena, Ill.
Little Martha was tormenting Dinah, the cat. Finally Dinah became tired and scratched Martha. Martha said to her:
"Give me those pins out of your hands this minute."

FREE! FREE!
We give one pair of ice or roller skates for boys or girls, for selling 24 packages of Sachet Powders at 10 cents each. Write at once.
COLUMBIAN PRODUCT CO.
Fall River, Mass




WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED) COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$20 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.

AIR GUN **FOUNTAIN PEN**

FREE SEND NO MONEY—We give 135 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 6c a package Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list Order today and get extra present FREE.
Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 402



\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in that locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.

150 MAGIC TRICKS 10c
For 10 cents we will send you by return mail 150 Magic Tricks with cards, ribbons, rings, coins etc. all so clearly explained and illustrated that with only a little practice you can easily perform them and be as great a magician as Herring or Keller. No other means of entertainment is so effective, yet it is easy to learn. We guarantee success. Big Catalog of many other tricks sent free with each order. Get these tricks and be popular.
Dept C, Halley Book Co. 417 Dearborn, Chicago



BOYS IF You Do Your Own Printing Send for Free Catalogue
TYPE FOUNDRY, 238 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING FREE
American Movement Watch. Solid Gold Plated case warranted time keeper and a Gold Filled Ring, with a Sparkling Gem given free for selling 20 Jewelry Novelties at 10c ea. Write for them. When sold, send us the \$2.00 and we send Gold Watch and Ring.
COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO., Dept. 266 East Boston, Mass.



A Magic Bill Book.

Bills placed in this book change from one side to the other in a mysterious way. No one can explain. Keeps them all guessing. Creates endless amusement and wonderment in a crowd. Everyone thinks you do it by sleight-of-hand. We will send one Magic Bill Book with \$23 in skidoo stage money for only 10c. Order today.
Kraven Supply Co., 3308 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.




Print Your Own Cards, book, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.



ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

RIFLE GIVEN

22 Caliber Hunting Rifle
Shoots long or short cartridges and will kill at 100 yards. Has peep sight, automatic shell ejector, steel barrel, brass inner tube, black walnut stock. A dandy gun in every way. Write me today and I will tell you how to get this rifle for a few minutes easy work.
A. M. Piper, Sec'y., 545 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa



THE POSTSCRIPT

A Grand Present. A beautiful Japanese drawing worked exquisitely in silk, 5x7 feet in size, is in the possession of a Chicago school girl. It is worth, so responsible art dealers tell her, one hundred dollars. She has no suitable place to keep it, and must sell; \$75 will be accepted, if taken before Christmas. The editor suspects it is worth \$300. Any prospective purchaser may see it in Chicago at any time by appointment. Address Winifred Murray, 1157 W. 47th place, Chicago.

"The Song of the Lark," a reproduction of the famous painting by Jules Breton and three other equally famous copies of masterpieces—"Going to Pasture," by G. S. Truesdell; "All's Well," by Winslow Homer; "The Sisters," by A. W. Bouguereau—all true colorings of the originals, size 10x15 inches, suitable for framing, and the 1909 calendar sent for only ten cents. They are worth many times the price. Write Swift & Company, Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

No matter what a man is, I wouldn't give two-pence for him, whether he was the prime-minister or the rick-thatcher, if he didn't do well what he undertook to do.—Georg Eliot

Preserving Eggs. Secure a few boxes and place in a cellar where it is cool. Every day cover the eggs with a coating of lard and paraffine. Then carefully pack in cotton, using a great deal of care not to rub the lard off. Eggs may be preserved in any way as long as the air is kept from them. This was tried by a woman of Oklahoma and proved a great success.

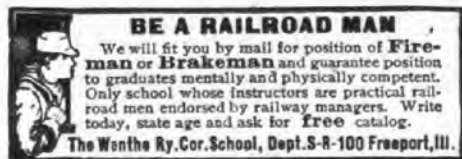
Let us be among the few who do their duty.—Dickens.

When a women sets in to sweep it jes' naturally makes a man want to git up an' dust.

Happiness comes by de han'full, misery by de bushel, but some folks aint satisfied ter do a retail business.




FREE SEND NO MONEY!
We trust you with 24 Packages of New Style, Easy-to-Thread, Best Quality Gold-Eye NEEDLES. Sell them at 5c. each. We give a Silver Aluminum Thimble FREE with every 2 pkgs. When sold, send us \$1.20. We'll send Premium entitled to, selected from Big Premium List. Extra Present Free if ordered today.
Keystone Novelty Co., Box 201 Greenville, Pa.



BE A RAILROAD MAN
We will fit you by mail for position of Fireman or Brakeman and guarantee position to graduates mentally and physically competent. Only school whose instructors are practical railroad men endorsed by railway managers. Write today, state age and ask for free catalog.
The Wenthel Ry. Cor. School, Dept. S-R-100 Freeport, Ill.

Free to Everybody



This watch is guaranteed to keep correct time, is nickeled and cannot be told from a solid silver watch. We will give this watch to anyone who sells twelve pieces of our fast-selling jewelry at 10c each. We trust you. Write at once to
Rayspys Mfg. Co., Dept. 58, 313 W. 20th Street, Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S CHRONICLE SUBSCRIBERS, CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

In making up your list of presents don't overlook our Special Clubbing Offers. "Bargains in Magazines" will save you money. A year's subscription to The World's Chronicle in combination with another magazine would make a splendid present.

Address:
THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn St. Chicago.

PINS FOR MORAL INDEPENDENCE CLUBS ONE CENT EACH

Bright Scarlet $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Will be sent postpaid at only one cent each.

LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.
358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Boys and Girls

Send for twenty-four pieces handsome, attractive Jewelry to sell at 10c each; includes Rings, Brooches, Scarfs and Beautiful Hat Pins, and earn a first-class baseball outfit or doll. Long list to pick from. Send no money. Mention this paper. Address—Box 26, McLean, Ills.

YOUR NAME and address **ON 2 FINE PENCILS 10c.**
in gold

MARY E. BROWN, St. Louis Mo.

Best make. With Erasers; postpaid. Send 10c silver. 2 with different names, 15c. Fine for gifts. Agents wanted. LONGSAUT NOVELTIES, Dept. L., 137 E. 25th Street, NEW YORK.

FREE 10 Diff. Stamps from Russia to all sending 2c for our big Price List.
GEORGE W. LINN CO., Columbus, Ohio.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

**Our
Premium
Fountain
Pen.**

A Fountain Pen is a necessity of the Twentieth Century.

This Pen is made of the best quality of hard rubber in four simple parts and fitted with a guaranteed irridium-pointed 14k. gold pen.

The "fountain" is throughout of the simplest construction, and cannot get out of order, overflow or fail to supply ink to the nib. It bears the manufacturer's guarantee and can be exchanged if it does not prove satisfactory in every way.

Subscribers taking advantage of this unusual opportunity to secure a good pen under the terms of this special offer are sure to be fully satisfied. A number of our subscribers are already using Our Premium Fountain Pen and are pleased. Each pen is carefully tested before leaving our hands.

In ordering be sure to name the style wanted: Fine, Medium or Stub.

Add only 18c. to your renewal price, or for \$1.66 we will extend your time a full year and send the pen postpaid.

**If Wanted for
CHRISTMAS**

only 85 cents each, postpaid.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

358 Dearborn St., Chicago



THE LEAGUE.

Will the following please send their street addresses so that we can send them their Honor Roll Certificates? If there are any whose names have appeared on the Honor Roll who have not received certificates, let us know and we will send them.

Charles Carlson, St. Paul, Minn.
Doris Evans, St. Paul, Minn.
Dickerson Griffith, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth Kippey, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Janet Hills, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Francis Robinson, Portland, Ore.
Mary Bryerton, Chicago, Ill.
Raymond Flavin, Chicago, Ill.
Agnes Gileo, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Farrell, Chicago, Ill.
Winifred Gallagher, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Biddulph, Chicago, Ill.
James McGrath, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Ward, Chicago, Ill.
Fred Witt, Harwarden, Wis.
Elizabeth Tiven, Chicago, Ill.
E. Andrews, Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO LEARN SHORTHAND

A practical guide to Stenographic writing and Reporting also Illustrations of Keys. Any Person can gain a Practical Knowledge by using this 64 Page Book. Postpaid 10' cents,

Halley Book Co., Dept C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



BOYS! FOOTBALL.

You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls **absolutely free.**

They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.

W. H. LEIGH,
Crothersville, Ind.

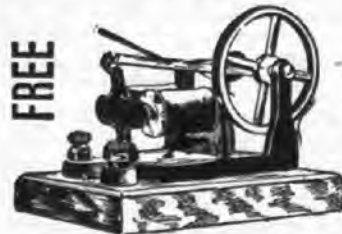
IF YOU STAMMER



We will send you our 200 page book "Advice to Stammerers" FREE. It explains how to be quickly and permanently cured. I cured myself after stammering nearly 20 years. Profit by my experience. Write today to **BOGUE SCHOOL,** 1405 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind



FREE



FREE!
Electric
Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

Oh, Mr. Bryan, Please Don't!—They tell us you are down in old Mexico on a bloodthirsty hunting trip and that you have killed more game and had more thrillers than Mr. Roosevelt ever had on any trip where he let the whole country know beforehand that he was out with the gun! A story comes to us from Chihuahua, Mexico, telling that you have been squeezed by a big black bear, and that your escape was effected only by your agility in getting out of your hunting jacket while the bear was operating upon it with claws and teeth.

Governor Reyes, of Coahuila, says he was a member of the party and that our best loved perennial candidate for the presidency shot the bear and supposed him dead, but got hugged when he came to inspect his victim. The Governor also says that Mr. Bryan has killed two other bears, a mountain lion, and five deer.

We have never heard of Mexico as a great hunting country, but if Mr. Roosevelt can do better than that, considering the time and expense of the trip, we must expect to hear of a terrible ruction in Africa.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Card Case and 100 Cards



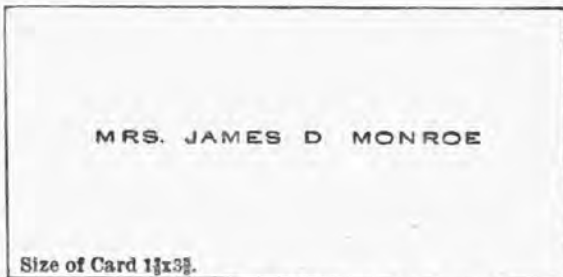
Suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's use. Black or Red Morocco Leather. Very stylish and well made.

100 cards furnished with each case. Cards best quality white bristol. Either blank or we will print (one line) from any type shown below.

Note on your order the style of type wanted, using number. Write name to be printed distinctly.

This whole outfit, the leather case and 100 cards printed with one year's subscription to THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, new or renewed only \$1.95

Cards printed at any time at 35c per hundred postpaid.



Size of Card 1 1/2 x 3 1/2.

The Case and 100 Cards printed for 85 cents, postpaid.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN AND OUTFIT FREE!



Imported Brass Mounted German Stereopticon, double telescopic lenses, non-explosive lamp, 50 hand-colored pictures, including 2 continuous slides, square lantern with patent chimney. It will give you Fine Exhibitions for which you can charge admission fee. Write for 24 packages of BLUEINE 10 cents each. When sold return our \$2.40 and we will send you the great, big lantern nearly a foot tall and half a foot through, and 50 bright colored pictures, and as an Extra Premium,

25 Exhibition Tickets, a Show Screen and large Posters for advertising your shows. BLUEINE MFG. CO., 881 Mill St., Concord Jet, Mass. (The Old Reliable Firm.)

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Order the WORLD'S CHRONICLE sent for the full year of 1909, with beautiful gift card, printed in colors giving the name of the donor.

PRICE \$1.50

WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St. Chicago



25 PHOTOGRAPHS 25c

Send any Photograph, Tin Type or Proof, with 25c and 2c stamp for return postage, and get

25 ELEGANTLY FINISHED PHOTOS copied from it. Or put on

4 POST CARDS FOR 25c

Your Photo returned unharmed ACME PHOTO CO., Dept. A., Wheaton, Ill.

DIAMOND

ATLAS

The smallest ever published.

Convenient vest pocket size. By a most ingenious arrangement it contains in its 80 small pages, clear legible maps in colors, of every part of the world magnified according to its importance to the American. It gives the population and area of every country in the world and every state in the Union. Over 4,000 cities are enumerated with their location and population. With it every American can answer for himself

AT ONCE 99 PER CENT.

of the questions concerning location, population and government of places mentioned in the news and in conversation.

"A little tool well used is worth ten unfrequently used machine shops."

EVERY BOY AND GIRL

should have the little Diamond Atlas. It will answer many questions for you every day of your school life. Get up a Club of ten and we will send them postpaid for only eight cents each.

You Can Make Money by taking orders at 12 to 15 cents, and we will send a dozen postpaid for only 90 cents.

While the stock lasts, single samples at 12 cents each. The World's Chronicle, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



Wins every Race

THE SURELY WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFT

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all-runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its coat in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth whiteash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 11027, Philadelphia, Pa. Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

CLASS PINS and BADGES

COLLEGE-SCHOOL SOCIETY--LODGE.

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number),

Silver Plate, \$1.00 doz., sample, 10c.
Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., sample, 25c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. **Catalog Free**, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

HOME STUDY

THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO offers

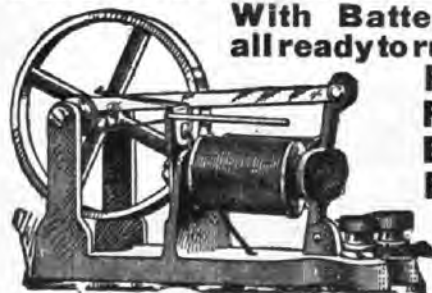
350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Ministers, Bankers, Farm and Home Economists, and future Engineering, Law, Medical Students.

The University of Chicago, Div. M Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC ENGINE

With Battery all ready to run

FREE



This is a wonderful engine. It runs either backward or forward. 3,000 revolutions a minute or as slow as you wish. Will run all sorts of mechanical toys. Every boy wants one of these electric engines and I will give you one if you will do a few minutes easy work for me. Write me today and I will send you full particulars.

A. M. Piper, C, 611 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia

Earn Xmas Money

During spare time selling "Progressive Chautauqua." Agents wanted to introduce these Entertaining, Educational, Social Games for old and young. Excellent Holiday proposition. Write today for sample and terms.

CHAUTAUQUA PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, M 1068 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

A Glowing Success



The *Bilhorn Folding School Organs* are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

ARMY Auction Bargains

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tents - \$1.00 up | Old Pistols - - - \$.50 up |
| Shoes - 1.25 " | Officers' Swords, new 1.75 " |
| ARMY SADDLES 3.00 " | Cavalry Sabres " 1.50 " |
| " Bridles - 1.00 " | Uniforms " 1.25 " |
| " Leggins, pr. 15 " | 7 Shot Carbine " 3.00 " |

1907 MILITARY CATALOGUE, 260 large pages, containing thousands of beautiful illustrations—with 1908 supplement, wholesale and retail prices. Mailed for 15 cents (stamp). **15 ACRES GOVT. AUCTION GOODS.**

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to *The World's Chronicle*. *World's Chronicle*, Chicago.

HOOPING-COUGH or CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation

{

The Celebrated Effectual Cure

Without Internal Medicine.

ALSO VERY BENEFICIAL IN CASES OF BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

Copy of an order received.—Baroness Meltzing requests Messrs. Edwards to dispatch six bottles of Roche's Herbal Embrocation, used for children having hooping-cough, to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cumberland, Penzing, Vienna, 24th March, 1899. **This order was repeated in 1894, 1899, 1903 and 1905.** W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng. *All Druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO., 90 Beekman St., N. Y.*

Grawford 2648

(4)

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND
WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



CHRISTMAS, 1908

CHICAGO THE CLIMAX AND EPITOME OF THE WEST.

So the great Geographer, Mill, Calls it, and so History shows it to be. Every school should have the **Story of Chicago**

HOW AND WHY IT BECAME A GREAT CITY.

which will begin in The World's Chronicle January 9th.

This History traces the marvelous and unparalleled development of the city from the earliest times, and the people you will come to know, the scenes you will witness, the scientific study of the groundwork upon which was built, the fundamental forces which cooperated to produce this great social and commercial organism, make the subject not only one of the most practical importance to those who are studying Geography and History, but gives to this "conquest of nature for the service of industry."

ALL THE FASCINATION OF ROMANCE.

No "story book" ever contained more curious incidents, more absorbing adventures—the chapter in which is the story of "Princess Nellie and the Silverman" will interest pupils from the High School down to the Primary Grades—and no study of History and Geography can surpass it in real value for those who are to take the places of the Captains of Industry who developed and were developed by the conditions which made Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, and the other great centers of the West.

This History will be beautifully and abundantly illustrated with maps, portraits—many of them very rare—and reproductions of paintings.

YOU SHOULD FORM YOUR SCHOOL CLUBS PROMPTLY

so that you may have the benefit of the entire series.

The scope and character of the work may be judged from the following chapter headings:

Chapter I.—The Pathfinders.

Chapter II.—The Gateway to the Mississippi. The foreshadowing of Chicago in the old Chicago portage.

Chapter III.—French Settlements in Illinois and the opening of the lead mining regions in Missouri.

Chapter IV.—Under Three Flags. The successive control of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley by French, English, and Americans.

Chapter V.—Fort Dearborn. Story from the building of this fort, the beginning of the city, to the massacre of 1812.

Chapter VI.—On the Frontier. Covering the period from the rebuilding of the Fort to the incorporation of the village of Chicago and including an account of the famous Black Hawk war.

Chapter VII.—First Boom Days, the Land Craze, and the Panic of 1837.

Chapter VIII.—The Railways. Development of transportation from 1840 to 1860.

Chapter IX.—Twenty Years' Growth.

Chapter X.—Chicago in War Days.

Chapter XI.—The Chicago Fire.

Chapter XII.—Rebuilding the City.

Chapter XIII.—The World's Fair.

Chapter XIV.—Municipal Problems.

Chapter XV.—The People of Chicago: A Study in Sociology.

Chapter XVI.—A Guide to Historic Sites and Historical Monuments and Material in Chicago.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago.



CORPORATE ESTATES



HOW 100 SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN CO-OPERATE IN MAKING MONEY.

MONEY mixed with brains, experience, opportunity and action makes money. This is how the bankers make their fortunes with the people's money for which they pay 3 per cent. The banker is an expert financier. He knows where money will work the hardest.

The question: "What is the safest and most profitable use of my surplus?" sooner or later confronts every successful man or woman.

We shall take pleasure in sending you gratis—"How Successful Business Men Cooperate in Making Money." There may be a chance for you.

CORPORATE ESTATES SYNDICATE,
1741-43 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Vol. XVIII. NUMBER 21.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

WHOLE NUMBER 449.

Published weekly, except the first week in January and the second and fourth weeks in July and August, by The Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TOPICAL INDEX AND QUESTIONS.

| Page. | Leading Articles in This Issue. |
|-------|--|
| 520 | Old Santa's Letter. Our Index. |
| 521 | Christmas Festivities in Germany. |
| 523 | A Message from Queen Alexandra. A Governor Going to School. |
| 524 | Zigzag Journey in Cuba. |
| 528 | Editorial. |
| 530 | Getting a Living in Naples. |
| 531 | A Christmas Story. |
| 534 | Pupils' Stories. Prizes Awarded. |
| 537 | For King or Country. |

History, Civics, Ethics: Why did the United States help Cuba to a republican government? If insurrection should break out there now, why should we restore order? Why should we not set up a government for Haiti?

In a very old hall, which is part of a group of buildings described in this issue, a king was brought before a high court of justice. At another time an officer was selected in this hall to act instead of a king. Can you use your reference books so as to find the name of the hall and who these men were?

Transportation: Which do you think the more expensive, the time of the driver or the time of the team on page 525? In warm countries slow travel is satisfactory; but when automobiles and power wagons are running swiftly over the national roads of Cuba what will happen to the price of labor there? To the price of farm produce? To the cost of little Christmas pigs?

Natural Resources and Allied Interests: How are soil, rock and vegetable matter dumped upon the bottom of the sea where the trawler is? p. 522. What fish inspect the bottom there for food? Are they caught with long lines or with short ones?

Why should there be classes in judging corn and cattle? p. 523. How can Governor Deneen profit from joining such a class?

Name some of the products of Cuba. Why is

orange culture there more secure than in Florida? Why can pork be produced cheaper in Cuba than in Iowa? Part of what an animal eats in winter goes to keep it warm.

Physiography, Climate, Seasons: Why is it day for six months at the north pole? p. 520. Has anyone ever seen a day so long? Can you make an estimate of the length of Christmas day at the point where Captain Scott was? The estimate will be a good subject for discussion in class when you have found out how long you believe daylight shone on him that Christmas.

Judging from their clothing, what sort of weather are the trawlers in the illustration on p. 522 encountering? Judging from the position you find for them on the map, what can you say of the temperature there? What special cause is there for colder weather there than in the same latitude 2,000 miles east of them?

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The World's Chronicle of next week, December 26, will be mailed a few days late, and no paper will be issued the following week, January 2.

Read particulars on page 528.

The Eagle Badge is a thrilling story of the Maine woods by Holman Day. Portions of it appeared in The Youth's Companion and met with such favor with young men that Harper & Brothers, New York publishers, have brought out the completed story of "The Skokums of the Allagash" as "The Eagle Badge." What with the breaking of log jams, experiences with smugglers, and the ordinary life of the "Mayor" of the woods, there is interest and information enough in the volume to hold any live boy to the end. \$1.25. Illustrated.

Personal Enterprise: Are you sure you know what an index is and how to use one? What is the difference between an index and a table of contents? Examine your history and other texts to make sure. If you owned a set of The World's Chronicle for 1908, bound in two volumes, in which of the two would you look to refresh your memory on some event occurring in October? Under what two different heads would you expect to find our report of Mr. Taft's election?



OLD SANTA'S LETTER



Dear Girls and Boys: I suppose you think that Christmas is spent alike all over the world. Well, it isn't. Here in America you children hang up your stockings Christmas eve for me to fill with all kinds of good things. Christmas day you eat a big turkey dinner.

How would you like to go with me on the ocean when I visit the ships in the torrid zone? Or to an American trawler in the icy waters of the north Atlantic?

How would you like to help me fill the stockings near the North Pole? You wouldn't? Why, the men enjoy their Christmas up there as much as you do here. Christmas day there is in the depths of the polar night, but the aurora borealis lights up the sky nearly all the winter and makes it almost as light as day at times. I will tell you how I found an exploring party spending Christmas there. In honor of the occasion they gave their tents a good washing, which needed it badly. After that they felt as if they had new tents, and when the men sat down to breakfast everything seemed beautiful. Their tree was represented by tent poles, on which they hung a part of the presents, the handsomest of which were put into a grand lottery for the men, for the crew were invited in. The day ended with a dinner in the evening, but we knew it was evening only by looking at our watches.

From there I went to the South Pole. Christmas comes in the midst of the long polar day, which lasts from September 23d to March 20th. That day is the same length and date as the night at the North Pole. Captain Scott proceeded west with two men, for eight and a half days and reached a point 270 miles from the ship in latitude 78 degrees south and longitude 146½ degrees east. He regained the glacier on December 14th and reached the ship on Christmas eve. (Look on your map or globe and find just where Captain Scott was.)

But Christmas is becoming more alike the world over in one thing—the spirit of Christmas causes more deeds of kindness every year than ever before.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas, I remain,
your good old friend,
Santa Claus.

OUR INDEX.

Our last December issue will contain a complete index of the matter contained in the last six months' numbers. It will be an improve-

ment on the index work we have formerly done, as it will be more full and yet so compact that it will occupy less space, making it easier to find what is desired without looking over so many pages. It is a great advantage to any school to keep our magazine together after its first use and bind each volume and its index so that data may be found without difficulty when questions arise which require reference to authority. The brightest student retains a general knowledge of important events and often knows which periodical he was reading when he found what he wished to remember, but he cannot carry in mind all the details. With *The World's Chronicle* bound and standing conveniently near, he always has his sources of information regarding history in the making, and can at once answer argument and settle disputes by using the index.

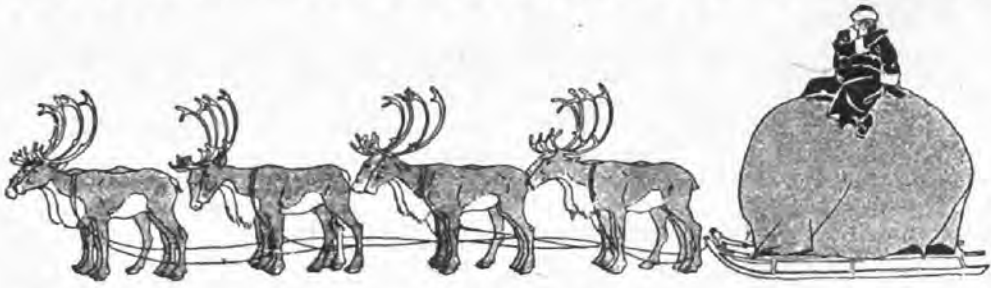
Dr. W. R. Hatfield, one of the most scholarly and well known educators in Illinois, wrote us December 8th, "Enclosed please find twenty-five cents for a binder for our *Chronicle*, as it comes to our table. It will make the copies last so much longer."

Now, if Doctor Hatfield needs in his cultured family to have *The World's Chronicle* bound and indexed, how much more do the public school and the ordinary household require just that thing?

Perhaps you have saved nearly all the numbers of the last six months. In that case, get a binder and write us for what numbers are missing. We have some back numbers on hand always; but not many of certain issues. It will be a pleasure for us to accommodate you with what you may require to make up your volume, if we have enough for all. Those coming first will get what they desire, for there is no back number entirely out of stock today.

Better still, begin at once to save your copies and get a Simplex Binder to hold them. You can insert each number as it arrives and thus keep it fresh and in its proper place. At the end of each half year you will have a completed book of what the world has just done, something of great value to the student and man of culture, and of inestimable value to the school. We keep the binders in stock for your accommodation. Anyone can use them, for complete instructions accompany each binder. Good form of manual training for a bright pupil who needs special activity.

Christmas Festivities in Germany



What Bayard Taylor Saw in Germany in 1844.

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square, Pa., January 11, 1825. When nineteen years of age he went to New York and saw Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, telling him he had a little money and was going over to Europe to walk around and write. Would the Tribune take some of his writings? Well, perhaps. "Don't write back till you know something about your subject."

He remained two years, spending less than five hundred dollars. The Tribune accepted his writings and put him on the regular staff. He visited many countries afterward, and part of the time as a representative of the United States. The following is from "Views Afoot":

We have lately witnessed the most beautiful and interesting of all German festivals—Christmas—which is celebrated in a style truly characteristic of the people. About the commencement of December, the Christmarkt, or fair, was opened in the Römerberg, and has continued to the present time. The booths, decorated with green boughs, were filled with toys of various kinds, among which, during the first days, the figure of St. Nicholas was conspicuous. There were bunches of wax candles to illumine the Christmas tree, gingerbread with printed mottoes in poetry, beautiful little earthenware, basket-work, and a wilderness of playthings. The 5th of December, being Nicholas evening, the booths were lighted up, and the square was filled with boys, running from one stand to another, all shouting and talking together in the most joyous confusion. Nurses were going around, carrying the smaller children in their arms, and parents bought presents decorated with sprigs of pine and carried them away. Some of the shops exhibited very beautiful toys, as for instance, a whole grocery store in miniature, with barrels, boxes and drawers, filled with sweetmeats, a kitchen with a stove and all suitable utensils, which could readily be used, and sets of dishes of the most diminutive patterns.

Many of the tables had bundles of rods with gilded bands, which were to be used that evening by the persons who represented St. Nicholas. In the family with whom we reside, one of our German friends dressed himself very grotesquely,

with a mask, fur robe and long tapering cap. He came in with a bunch of rods, a sack, and a broom for a scepter. After we all had received our share of the beating, he threw the contents of his bag on the table, and while we were scrambling for the nuts and apples, gave us many smart raps over the fingers. In many families the children are made to say, "I thank you, Herr Nicholas!" and the rods are hung up in the room until Christmas, to keep them in good behavior. This was only a forerunner of the Christ-kindchen's coming. The Nicolaus is the punishing spirit, the Christ-kindchen the rewarding one.

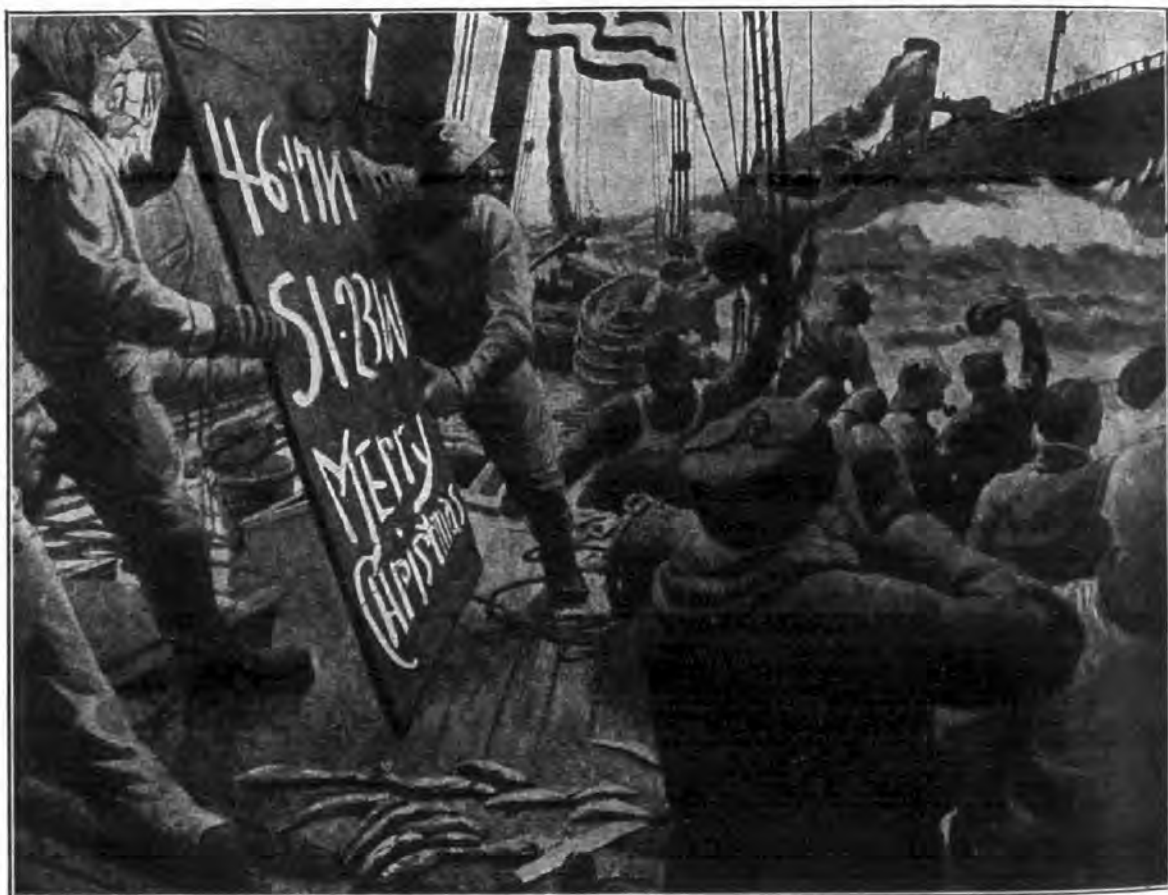
When this time was over, we all began preparing secretly our presents for Christmas. Every day there were consultations about the things which should be obtained. It was so arranged that all should interchange presents, but nobody must know beforehand what we would receive. What pleasure there was in all these secret purchases and preparations! Scarcely anything was thought or spoken of but Christmas, and every day the consultations became more numerous and secret. The trees were bought some time beforehand, but as we Americans were to witness the festival for the first time, we were not allowed to see them prepared, in order that the effect might be as great as possible. The market in the Römberg Square grew constantly larger and more brilliant. Every night it was illuminated with lamps and thronged with people. Quite a forest sprang up in the street before our door. The old stone house opposite, with the traces of so many centuries on its dark face, seemed to stand in the midst of a garden. It was a pleasure to go out every evening and see the children rushing to and fro, shouting and selecting toys from the booths, and talking all the time of the Christmas that was so near. The poor people went by with their little presents hid under their cloaks, lest their children might see them; every heart was glad and every countenance wore a smile of secret pleasure.

Finally, the day before Christmas arrived. The streets were so full I could scarcely make my way through, and the sale of trees went on more rapidly than ever. These were usually branches of pine or fir, set upright in a little miniature

garden of moss. When the lamps were lighted at night, our street had the appearance of an illuminated garden. We were prohibited from entering the rooms upstairs in which the grand ceremony was to take place, being obliged to take our seats in those arranged for the guests, and wait with impatience the hour when the Christ-kindchen should call. Several relatives of the family came, and what was more agreeable, they brought with them five or six children. I was anxious to see how they would view the ceremony. Finally, in the midst of an interesting conversation, we heard the bell ringing at the head of the stairs. We all started up, and made for the door. I ran up the steps with the children at my heels, and at the top met a blaze of dazzling light, coming from the open door. In each room stood a great table, on which the presents were arranged, amid flowers and wreaths. From the center rose the beautiful Christmas tree, covered with wax tapers to the very top, which made it nearly as light as day,

while every bough was hung with sweetmeats and gilded nuts. The children ran shouting around the table, hunting their presents, while the older persons had theirs pointed out to them. I had a little library of German authors as my share; and many of the others received valuable gifts.

But how beautiful was the heartfelt joy that shone on every countenance! As each one discovered his presents he embraced the givers, and it was a scene of unmingled joy. It is a glorious feast, this Christmas time! What a chorus from happy hearts went up on that evening to Heaven! Full of poetry and feeling and glad associations, it is here anticipated with delight, and leaves a pleasant memory behind it. We may laugh at some simple festivals at home, and prefer to shake ourselves loose from every shackle that bars the rust of the Past, but we would certainly be happier if some of these beautiful old customs were better honored. They renew the bond of feeling between families and friends, and



“Please Report Us.”

An American trawler east bound in the Atlantic passed an English liner going west. The sailors, wishing to let their friends in America know just where they were and to send a Christmas greeting, put up a bulletin board for the English sailors to read. “46°17 N. 51°23 W. Merry Christmas.” (Take your geographies and find out just where the American trawler was.)

strengthen their kindly sympathy; even lifelong associates require occasions of this kind to freshen the tie that binds them together.

New Year's eve is also favored with a peculiar celebration in Germany. Everybody remains up and makes himself merry until midnight. The Christmas trees are again lighted, and while the tapers are burning out the family play for articles which they have purchased and hung on the boughs. It is so arranged that each one shall win as much as he gives, and the change of articles creates much amusement. One of the ladies rejoiced in the possession of a red silk handkerchief and a cake of soap, while a cup and saucer and a pair of scissors fell to my lot. As midnight drew near, the noise became louder in the streets, and companies of people, some of them singing in chorus, passed by on their way to the Zell. Finally, three-quarters struck, the windows were opened, and everyone waited anxiously for the clock to strike. At the first sound, such a cry arose as one may imagine, when thirty or forty thousand persons all set their lungs going at once. Everybody in the house, in the street, over the whole city, shouted, "Prosst Neu Jahr!" In families, all the members embrace each other, with wishes of happiness for the new year. Then the windows are thrown open, and they cry to their neighbors or those passing by.

After we had exchanged congratulations, three of us set out for the Zeil. The streets were full of people, shouting to one another and to those standing at the open windows. We failed not to cry "Prosst Neu Jahr!" wherever we saw a damsel at the window, and the words came back to us more musically than we sent them. Along the Zeil the spectacle was most singular. The great wide street was filled with companies of men, marching up and down, while from the mass rang up one deafening, unending shout, that seemed to pierce the black sky above. The whole scene looked stranger and wilder in the flickering light of the swinging lamps, and I could not help thinking it must resemble a night in Paris during the French Revolution.

A Message from Queen Alexandra.

It occurred to the author of "Heroes and Great Hearts and Their Animal Friends" that inasmuch as he had inserted in the book chapters of which the late Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra are the subjects, together with their portraits, it would not be out of place to present a complimentary copy to her majesty, Queen Alexandra. He accordingly arranged for a beautiful copy in morocco and gold and dispatched it to her majesty.

In due course of time he received the following acknowledgment, addressed to John T. Dale, Chicago:

"Dear Sir: I am commanded by the queen to-

day that her majesty has much pleasure in accepting the copy of your book, which you are so kind as to send. I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, Charlotte Knollys."



Pupils in schools where "Heroes and Great Hearts" has been adopted as supplementary reading will be pleased to know that their book has given pleasure to the queen of England and empress of India.

A GOVERNOR GOING TO SCHOOL.

DO you ever see a Governor milk a cow? Or throw down hay for the horses? Clean out a stable? Put up seed corn for next year? Or run a cream separator?

Well, Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, is going to enter the agricultural school at the University of Illinois as a student. He will begin the first of January and take a short course in cattle and corn judging.

The Governor is setting a good example to young men. Any young man who takes up a course in an agricultural school, prepares himself for a life work, managing a farm. He will be independent for life.

This decision of the Governor's to become a scientific farmer was the result of his attendance at the recent Illinois corn show, held in Springfield. Mr. Deneen was a constant attendant.

Those in charge of the state university are rejoicing at the report. Governor Deneen's interest in the state's instruction of its future farmers may lead to more financial aid for the school from the state in the way of increased appropriations.



Zig-Zag Journey in Cuba

We Eat Roast Pig on a Cuban Estate.

Lay off your furs, if you live in the north. We are going to eat roast pig in Cuban fashion and witness the celebration of Christmas on the estate of a tobacco planter. In Cuba there is no need of winter wraps, for frost never plays any antics here and we are to enjoy the luxury of a Christmas in the thinnest clothing and court the daily breeze which fans us into the most restful feeling we have ever experienced.

Frowning down upon the waters of one of the most peaceful and inviting harbors in the world are the guns of Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana harbor. But we feel a great sense of relief at the thought that the maintenance of this institution by the Spanish government is a thing of the past. It is no longer a military prison, thanks to Uncle Sam.

Passing up the bay about a mile we come to the main harbor, thoroughly protected from the storms of the gulf. We are at once impressed with the cleanliness of Havana. Street sweepers in white duck uniforms are in every portion of the city, day and night, diligently clearing the streets of all debris, and the air is, of course, free from smoke, for no coal is consumed in Havana. The cooking is done over charcoal and the houses require no artificial heat, the temperature never going below fifty degrees.

Jack Frost is absolutely unknown here. The air is always delightful on account of the never-failing trade winds which blow across the island twenty-three hours out of each twenty-four. We shall discuss trade winds again soon; but we are out for a holiday dinner today and will leave that matter for the present.

Havana has over a quarter of a million people, and has but four chimneys showing any smoke at all. Think of that, you dwellers under the smoke cloud of American cities! The streets are well paved and more vehicles run on them than can be found in any other city in the world in proportion to population. Cab fare is very cheap. It costs about fifteen cents of our money for a cab for two within the city limits. But one is expected to be polite to the

driver and give him a small gratuity. There is an excellent system of trolley lines reaching all parts of the city and suburbs for five cents.



RIVER ON SENOR ESTRADA'S ESTATE.

Havana is a delightful city to spend an evening in with an open cab where all is gaiety. The boulevards are very attractive and the people are pleasure loving and seem to get all out of life that they possibly can enjoy. Band concerts are given in the several parks two or three evenings of each week, and on Christmas every park is specially festooned and has its band concerts.

Now we leave the city to accept the invitation of our friend Senor Carlos S. Estrada to dine with him at his plantation about forty-five miles west of the city in the province of Pinar del Rio. We board a train of the Western Railroad of Havana for a two-hour ride to the town of Candelaria.

We ride through fertile fields of tropical vegetation, which is a constant source of surprise. Why do people work at farming in cold countries when things grow here all the year round and land is cheap? Why should the poultry business be conducted in the cold countries where chickens have to be housed expensively and fed through the winter, when here they may live without houses, roost in the banana trees, get green food the year round, and cost nothing at all for feeding? And eggs sell high in Havana! This is an odd world, and it sometimes seems to us as we zig-zag that people chose to do things in the hardest way and in the most difficult places.

It is only that the government has been unstable here and property somewhat uncertain under Spanish rule that has kept people from the United States from swarming over here and taking up every inch of this rich soil. They swarmed into Texas in that way, and we acquired that empire as a state. The same thing is going on here, now that Uncle Sam has given Cuba a government that will work, and this country will be largely American soon. There are whole colonies of Americans here now with no Cubans within miles, not even as laborers.

The landscape is dotted here and there with the stately palms which grow in profusion all over the island and give it a very picturesque appearance. See those fine palms about that pineapple field! And beyond those tobacco tents! Think of tobacco growing under cloth to keep out the insects! But it pays large dividends. If you can't take your tobacco crop in at night you can at least cover it over and keep the direct rays of the noonday sun from coming down too severely upon it. The sun sometimes shines from the north here at noon. Not far to the north, but a little north of the zenith.

At the hotel at Candelaria we take saddle horses and carriages for the San Jose plantation which is but half a mile away on the beautiful government road but extends miles back from it, and we shall wish to see more than the houses.



RURAL CUBAN TRANSPORTATION.

This beautiful roadway was built by the Spanish government for military use and is now kept in perfect repair by the state. A man in white duck uniform has charge of about one mile and a quarter and it is his duty to keep it clear of all rubbish and cut the weeds. The road is so purely white that we inquire how it is made. A soft limestone is quarried generally all over Cuba. It can be cut with a knife easily when first brought out, but it hardens on exposure. It makes the most beautiful road in the world.

This plantation produces pineapples, tobacco, grape fruit, and many sorts of vegetables which



YOUNG ORANGE TREES BETWEEN BANANA TREES.

flourish greatly in this rich soil. A beautiful little river flows through it, the one shown in our first illustration. The place is as healthful as can be found anywhere, for since the United States stamped out the yellow fever, Cuba has

become a great health resort, many forms of catarrh, nose, throat, and lung diseases healing themselves here without the aid of a physician. In fact, several specialists are sending their

water, and with fruit always at hand, and an abundance of provision for every desire, Cuba is a land where we should delight to remain.

Fig. Our host has arranged some Cuban past-



A CUBAN TOBACCO FIELD.

worst cases down here, knowing they cannot effect cures in rougher climates, and the patients get well here without medical treatment. Several wells furnish an abundance of the purest

times for our holiday enjoyment. Roast goose is not the principal dish at our dinner. It is pig, little pig, and so delicious that Charles Lamb is suspected of not having known the best



PULL UP A PINE AND EAT IT.

kind when he wrote his famous dissertation. One could make a fortune in this country raising pigs for Christmas. They earn their own living among the trees of the plantation and they bring high prices at the time when all must have their little pig to roast for the feast.

What is that noise? Firecrackers! Some of our northern friends are surprised to hear firecrackers on Christmas day. But our southern friends tell them it has always been their custom to shoot off firecrackers now just as is done on the fourth of July in the north. In the evening rockets and other fireworks are exploded for our enjoyment, as this is customary at this season all over the island.

Christmas is not the great feast in this country, for it is during Lent that the grand Festa of the island is celebrated. Every Sunday evening in Lent the Cubans religiously hold a masked ball in every opera house and theater. And so it is that Christmas is not such an exciting time with the Cubans as with us, for they have over a hundred days to celebrate during the year and they do not impoverish themselves on this one as we are accustomed to doing.

Graduates of Oberlin College are trying to secure the enforcement of the Sunday closing law and the passing of legislation to prevent lawlessness on the Fourth of July. They have formed at Chicago the Oberlin Association of Illinois. A "platform" written by Abraham Lincoln, is endorsed by the association: "Let reverence for law be taught in schools and colleges, be written in spelling books and primers, be preached from the pulpits, and proclaimed in

legislative houses and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nations."

CHRISTMAS IN A HAPPY VALLEY.



DD Christmas customs are taking place just now, on the banks of the Schwalm in Hesse-Nassau, Germany. This village has never changed its customs for hundreds of years. The outside world has very little interest to these strange people.

They wear the queerest clothes and have the strangest of old-world customs. The girls walk about the streets wearing many stiff skirts which swing to and fro like a Highlander's kilt. They wear high-heeled shoes and white clock stockings with bows on the side. Little red hats, white waists, and velvet bodices complete their costumes.

The boys wear quaint round hats and high soft riding boots. If you were there now you would see the Schwalm ceremony or dance in full swing.

The strongest or more vigorous little girls take up dancing positions while a half circle of boys stand near them. No one moves or says a word, but all stand straight as Grenadiers. After a while a boy steps in front of a little girl and with a dignified air raises his arm and bows. Another boy steps forward, bows before his "lady" and in this way the little girls are chosen and the boys become their knights for the day.

SUBSCRIBERS. We shall issue no paper the week of Jan. 2nd.



Boys and Girls in the Schwalm Country, the Happy Valley.

EDITORIAL



HE attitude of Santa Claus towards the nations of the earth seems to indicate that Uncle Sam is going to have as many good things this year as any of them. In fact, he seems to be a favorite, confidence restored, wheels going round, a pretty good Congress, and prospects of progress and profit everywhere.

What would you think to meet a Chinese mandarin in his robe of state on the shores of Green Bay? He will be there January 9, 1909, with his green silk toggery adorned with wondrous birds and beasts in bright colors. You will see him astonish the savages with thunder and lightning at his finger tips as he fires for you, in the opening chapter of "The Story of Chicago," the first pistol shots to startle the echoes in the dense pine woods. Be there!

Secretary Wilson reports the total crop value of all our farms in the United States at \$7,778,000,000. This breaks all records and shows a change in the tendency of farming. For the first time corn leads the list, with cotton second, and hay third. The hay crop was worth \$621,000,000 and the wheat crop just a million less.

Venezuelan Guardship Seized: The Dutch cruiser Gelderland towed into Willemstad, Island of Curacao, the guardship of Castro's country. She was taken without firing a gun, and word was sent to Caracas that it is not to be considered as an unfriendly act against the Venezuelans but as a reprisal against Castro's government for unfriendly acts towards Holland.

The Bread Line forms at midnight at the Bowery Mission, and for three hours the staff of life is issued to poor men who apply. Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, visited it early Monday morning and found the line composed of sober men in actual need. The friends with Judge Gary were much affected by the scene, Mrs. Gary weeping profusely. Several thousand dollars were given to the cause and a movement started to give transportation for men to places where help is scarce, letting the general Government meet the expense.

Japanese Migration to the United States is to be stopped by the Japanese government. But merchants, students and tourists will visit us at will under passport. Secretary Root has induced Japan to do this and remove the last source of friction between the two countries. Neither country desires war, but the immigration of Japanese workmen to the Pacific coast has threatened to disturb the peace.

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 14.—The United States battleship fleet was anxiously awaited here by large crowds of natives and Europeans. The fleet approached slowly in single file. The flagship Connecticut, bearing Rear Admiral Sperry, the commander of the fleet, entered the harbor first, the others following at short intervals. The warships saluted the fort and the salute was returned.

While the fleet remains here the men will be extensively entertained. A series of sports is on the program and many valuable prizes will be given.

Rome, Dec. 13.—**The Maid of Orleans.** The decree of beatification of Joan of Arc was read at the Vatican today, a great throng of dignitaries attending. Pope Pius said, "The maid of Orleans lived her life pure as an angel, bold as a lion, simple as a child."

Holiday Number Late. Our issue of December 26 will be a few days late, owing to the holidays and the time required to perfect the index which is to appear in that number, the closing one of a volume.

We shall issue no paper on the 2d of January, as the schools are closed and our preceding number will come out that week. Subscribers will kindly note this fact and not ask us to write several hundred letters telling what we here give in print, notice of a late number and the skipping of an issue. This is usual with educational periodicals and imperative for a weekly journal coming out with an index such as ours.

The Story of Chicago will occupy several pages in every issue for some months to come. That excellent work by Mrs. Atkinson will be revised, enlarged and brought down to date with many illustrations, some of them rare and all valuable. A study of the throbbing heart of the nation makes us know its history and tendencies. With this charming writer this study becomes a pastime. Get the first January number and begin with us. The first chapter will surprise and please you.

The Revolution in Turkey.

For more than a generation Turkey has been called "The Sick Man in Europe," but in spite of its demoralized condition the empire has managed to exist. During recent years hundreds of young Turks have been students in universities in Germany, Paris, Austria and Great Britain, and seeing the advantages of good government have returned to their own country with the desire for the same advantages for Turkey. To act meant to put their lives in jeopardy, as they well knew; and yet they went forward in their plans. They secured the co-operation of some of the officers in the army, and lately one

of them, Major Niazi Bey, with others, determined on a bold stroke. They knew that a portion of the army was ready for revolt, and then Major Bey, the hero of the revolution, sent a telegram directly to the Sultan: "Proclaim a constitution at once or we will march on Constantinople with 300,000 men." The Sultan was greatly alarmed, and called his advisers together, but they did not dare to advise him to grant a constitution. The Sultan then called the court astrologer, who had more courage, for he told the Sultan that the only way he could save his throne was to proclaim a constitution. Thus it seems likely that the terrible despotism, with its fearful record of unjust imprisonments and bloody massacres of innocent people, will forever be ended. The astrologer lost his position, for he had been foretelling the matter in the Sultan's telegrams by bribing the telegrapher. The Sultan thought an astrologer who could not see a revolution more than two hours in advance was not worth keeping.

MR. TAFT THANKFUL.



HAVE much for which to be thankful," said Mr. Taft, as he sat on the porch of his cottage at Hot Springs. "When I consider," said he, "all that has come to me I cannot help wondering if there is not some great misfortune to offset it all. I cannot believe that it was my own wisdom that led me into the work."

Mr. Taft says he has not had any grievous sorrow in his life, but he sees what every man of broad experience and wide observation must admit, that sorrow has its place with joy in the making of character.

He says, "If I had not gone to the Philippines I do not suppose I should be the President-elect at this time. I might say that opportunity comes to everyone, but all do not seize it."

It may be safely said that this "heart talk" of Mr. Taft's will do more in making him a popular President than all his great speeches.

What Her Teacher Does.

"Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 9, 1908.

"To the Editor:

"In your issue of November 7 I was very much interested in the article 'Earning While Learning.' The paragraph in regard to the girl's reporting for some papers, tells of something both interesting and helpful and my teacher, Miss Dignon, suggested that I offer my services to the editor of the Chronicle.

"We are very much interested in the Chronicle and all of our class are subscribers for your valuable paper. Many of us aren't allowed to read the daily papers, which necessarily give accounts of sensational occurrences. Now the

Chronicle has nothing of this kind and it gives all of the news necessary to school children and even grown people who do not read the daily papers. We find the article on politics especially interesting. In fact, some of us obtain all that we know of politics from the Chronicle. The picture on the front page is always a subject of interest to us and often used as a subject for compositions by our class.

"We use the Chronicle for supplementary reading. The knowledge given in geography is unquestionably good. The Chronicle has a high purpose in view, and we admire it for its high-toned articles on morality.

"Our teacher will send an order for a number of those pins mentioned in the paper; of course, they must mean something when we wear them. The articles in the Chronicle on morality emphasize what we are being taught in school every day.

"The article on 'Moral Independence' was read to our class by our teacher. We have thought and talked about the article and it has influenced us all, making us better; it has also given us higher ideas. Since reading it, we have learned more about what the old proverb 'Above all, reverence yourself' means in our own lives. Yours respectfully, Susie E. Davenport."

Inheritance Tax. In England, when a wealthy person dies, the estate has a tax to pay before being distributed to the heirs. For instance, Harry Barnato, an Englishman, died lately. His estate is worth \$25,000,000 and will be forced to pay a tax of \$3,500,000. The United States Congress is debating upon this subject of taxing people who inherit large fortunes.

A great black whale was the means of a thrilling experience for William F. Hallett, of Barnstable, Mass., who is camping on Sandy Neck. He went out in a boat one morning just before daylight about a mile and a half from the beach, and put out thirty wooden decoy ducks. Just as the sun came out he saw a black whale following the shore line coming his way. It came within one hundred yards of him and lay there looking first at the decoys and then at him. At last the whale decided in favor of the decoys, and made a rush at them with its mouth wide open, swallowing ten of them, lines and all. After trying to swallow one that had got stuck in its throat, the whale became angry and lay on his side, thrashing its tail until the water was like a boiling vat. Mr. Hallett was kept busy bailing out his boat. Just as he thought he should be drowned, the whale turned around and headed for the sea.

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

Vivien Happell.



THE following verses were written by an eighth grade pupil of Coshocton, Ohio, and were inspired by a portrait of the city librarian:

As I sit and gaze into the fire
And dream of years gone by,
The sweetest memories come to me,—

There are Annie and Joe and I.

The scene is changed to the old fireplace;

Little Joe is at my knee;

I tell him the story of Glory and Grace,
The one so oft told to me,

Of the Christ child who in the manger lay,
That night long years ago,

When the angels sang of peace that may
Be known to all below.

Sweet Annie, standing behind my chair,
With the fire light in her eyes,
Resembles those angels bright and fair
With a message from the skies.

And now as the time is drifting by
And the firelight is burning low
I sit and dream of the joys gone by—
Of forty years ago.

GETTING A LIVING IN NAPLES.

Harry F. Ward.

In Naples, the second sea port of Italy, with a population of half a million, boys have queer ways of getting a living.

Some of them like to dive in the water of the harbor for coins thrown in by travelers on the steamers. Three of four of them go out in a boat, keeping a sharp lookout for the harbor police, on whose appearance they quickly make for the shore. If the air and water are cold it takes 10 or 20 cents to get them started; but once in the water they dive for a cent, and stay there as long as any money is thrown using their mouths for a purse, until their cheeks stick out like oranges. They rarely fail to recover a coin no matter how far away from them it strikes the water, and they usually get them before they reach the bottom. By long practice they are very skillful in diving from a swimming position.

Begging is still a means of livelihood in

Naples, and some children are skillfully maimed and deformed by their parents for that purpose. An account of the ancient methods of accomplishing this can be found in that great story, "The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade. There is an old custom among the lower classes of southern Italy by which if a child on reaching seven years of age does not bring in 13 cents a day to its parents, which is no slight sum to get in Italy, it is turned out upon the streets to shift for itself. This is still followed to some extent, notwithstanding the law for compulsory education, for three years, and forbidding child labor below the age of twelve.

Since the annual invasion of the army of American tourists and the introduction of the picture postcard, a means of livelihood has come to the boys and girls of Italy. At every famous place they fairly pester the traveler with requests to buy a cheap grade of postcards, fifty for 20 cents.

Cooking and selling things on the streets gets a living for many of the older boys. They set up a little sheetiron charcoal store in the streets and thus run an open-air restaurant. Roast chestnuts are their most common offering, but in the season they cry fresh cooked ears of corn, and hot snails form their greatest delicacy.

Many trades are carried on out in the streets, in the sunshine. There the cobbler sits with his tools and sticks to his last. In one place may be seen a regular basket factory, and in another men sorting wool for mattresses, all being done upon the sidewalks.

When the boy grows up he may get a living by helping to fish the bottom of the harbor with nets to pick up the coal dropped from steamers, or he may skim the grease from the surface of its waters. He may spend all day in a boat, laboriously digging in the sand with a small scoop on the end of a great pole to get a few shell-fish. And if he does not like hard work he will get something to do that brings him in contact with travelers, for then he can live off his "tips." Even the smartly dressed clerk in the bank where you cash your check will hold out his hand for the "tip," and if you have the nerve to ask him how much he wants, he will have the nerve to tell you, "10 centimes," which is just 2 cents. For in Italy "every mickel makes a muckle," and "tips" make a good living for many a family.





*Presents in
which were
up.*



*stockings
not hung*



A CHRISTMAS STORY.

I.

The greatest city in the world has put out the moonlight with the glare of electric lights. Down by the Thames stand the Houses of Parliament. They are monstrous in size, covering eight acres. They reach high into the sky, for the London fogs bring the sky down to the first floor flat and the towers of the Parliament buildings reach up more than three hundred feet, all three of them. It is near midnight.

A small boy steals along from the river embankment, where he has looked at the waters and seen them blacker than he supposed. He came into London up that river some weeks ago, friendless, homeless and alone in the world. He is cold. London is cold and damp at Christmas. It is cold and damp after dark always, but it is worse at Christmas. And it is a good deal worse when you are there with no friends, no bed and afraid of the police.

He finds a recess where some warmth comes through the stone walls and he hugs himself into it as if he felt a mother's caress. There may be some sort of heartbeat in that stone. At any rate, it is better than any human heart the boy has found since he stole his way from India. So he loves the stone wall and puts against it that part of his face where the bad tooth has caused a swelling. It feels kind.

II.

To go back some years. That boy was a child of three when a disaster off the coast of Newfoundland threw him into the icy water tied to a life preserver. A cod fisherman was making for a division in the sands where safety was, if he could reach it. A wave tossed a life preserver almost against his tiller. It had a child in it. Grasping it, the captain called the cook—and saved his schooner.

The vessel safe, the master goes below and finds the child returning to consciousness and warmth. He loves him and takes him into his lonely life with a criminal resolve not to report him to the world for fear relatives may take him away. With this little chap to love, life is brighter. But one night he closes his career in the salt water, which so many sailors brave without taking the precaution to learn to swim.

Into port comes the limping schooner with a corpse on deck and a friendless boy weeping

over it. The master of a tramp sailing vessel takes him for his own. He sails to South America, to Australia, to Hong Kong, and then to Singapore, where he waits a few weeks for a commission to sail to any port where there is salt water and a cargo needed.

But the master of the tramp vessel has been unkind when in liquor. Lately it has flowed freely. Frightened, Arthur escapes. Forgetting everything of his childhood, except that London was his home, he searches among the craft of Singapore and finds a steamer going to his native city. Eluding the guards, he secretes himself among the freight and remains until the ship heaves anchor. Treated as a stowaway, he endures all hardships till he steps upon the quay in the Foreign Basin, and the thrill of home possesses him.

But he finds no home. For weeks he seeks it and then goes down on a cold night to look at the water and make a choice between its terror and that which is with him all the time.

III.

The long hand on the face of the clock, which the world knows as "Big Ben," is lifting itself inch by inch past the large figures on the twenty-three-foot dial. As it swings upwards with a speed which can easily be detected by anyone near to it, that huge minute hand is approaching the prick of the dial where the ponderous works of the striking mechanism will be released and the massive throat of the bell, formed of thirteen tons of metal, will roll forth the momentous proclamation which is to be accepted by the British nation as the ushering in of Christmas day.

There is a cold boy lying painfully down there where the glorious snarl of that bell will be reverberated by the stones of the wall. But I hardly think he will wake up and honor you, Big Ben, with any recognition of your great services to the nation. You may bang your grandest, but he is asleep. He needs rest. He will not be aroused by your proclamation.

There is a man down there under your gaze, Big Ben. Do you think you are going to startle him? Is he going to receive that thrill which you are so skilful in imparting to all sorts and conditions of the human race, especially on Christmas night? Not he! There is a pain in him that fairly roars and he will be deaf to your

appeal, Big Ben. He is asking himself a pointed question.

IV.

The man walks absently. He is not suffering any bodily ailment. He is well. He is strong. He is rich. A multitude of people call him their dear friend. But he has not a friend who is really dear to him. Deprived of his relatives by a marine disaster and cut off from the few whom he cherished in childhood, he has wandered over the earth some years, hoping to become interested somewhere and find a sphere of activity suited to his powers and tastes.



Big Ben at Midnight.

He has come back to London a sad man, but what the world calls a successful one. His fortune, which was great by inheritance, he has increased vastly by fortunate investments. His name has been heralded in the papers as the typical twentieth century Briton. Wherever he has traveled he has met business friends and opportunities. Everybody courts him. Every city desires him as a permanent resident. Every society extends open arms to take him in.

But he is friendless. Among thousands of friends he is pointedly friendless.

He stops and looks up at the massive buildings. He was received there but a few nights

ago. Into that great chamber where the fate of monarchs has been determined, Westminster Hall, he came as an honored guest of the British nation. He stood in some of the most gorgeous of its eleven hundred rooms, wandered along some of its two miles of corridors, and upon some of its one hundred staircases. And now he stands outside in the cold and looks up at it in its glory, the chief among all Gothic structures on earth. But he is not awed by its grandeur.

He is out in the cold. There is more than one sort of cold. You can feel both kinds; but the one that makes you shiver is not the worst one.

Whether he thinks of the buildings or not is hard to tell; for any thoughts he may have of them are not his deeper thoughts. He may be saying, "Yes, you are a wondrous structure, but I can draw my check tomorrow for \$15,000,000 and duplicate you in material splendor."

But what about history! The glamour of historic deeds, the renown of associations with the great for a thousand years, the embodiment of walls which have rung to the greatest utterances the world has heard for centuries! These cannot be reproduced! Neither can wealth bring back the loved ones he has lost.

If I should die tonight who would be the tender friend who could claim the right to care for my remains? Ah! I have it! It would be my old servant, Geoffrey! And my other servants would be the real mourners. They are the ones who have come nearest to me, and I believe I love them best. But why live the life which brings into itself as intimates only those who serve me for my gold? Perhaps, after all, some of those servants are merely there for what they get and they tolerate me because they must.

The thought unnerves him. He staggers towards the wall to support himself as his brain reels under a suspicion unworthy and mean. His foot comes upon that of the crouching boy, twisting it and awakening the poor sleeper with a violent twinge.

"My dear boy! I beg your pardon. I had no idea you were there!"

The boy is too stupefied to reply. His foot hurts severely, but he forgets that in the strange sensation of the voice of a man directed to him in kindness.

V.

Big Ben finds his tongue. A slight sound comes from the tower of St. Stephen. It is the mechanism at work. The great hand becomes upright. It stands over that other massive hand which people call the small one. The momentous hour arrives, and Christmas is at the door of millions who wait with bated breath for the important announcement.

Out upon the fog-laden air, out over the myriad lights of the city, out to the homes of the proud and great, out to the hovels of the ig-

norant and poverty-ridde, goes the glorious sound of that monstrous bell! Not as the booming of cannon. Not suddenly but gently, and with a surprisingly strong crescendo a thousand voices come from its throat, and every voice exhorts the world to be kind and noble, true and brave, patient and faithful, tender and true.

And the two persons nearest all this hear nothing of it!

VI.

"I am very sorry, indeed, my brave lad. I had no idea you were there. In fact, I was not looking at all."

He drags the boy to a standing posture and gets the light upon his pinched and suffering face. The sight makes him more earnest in his effort to atone to the child for the suffering he has caused. But over the face comes such a look of gladness that he stops in amazement and exclaims, "Did I not hurt you?"

"I fancy you did, sir; but if you'll speak to me like that about it you may stand on my foot till morning, sir."

Calling a cab, he helps the injured boy within and takes the seat beside him, driving quickly to his hotel, where the house physician is called. The boy is bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed by those who are with the man, perhaps for his gold!

VII.

Arthur awakens. He feels the bed to see whether he is dreaming or in paradise. A movement of the injured foot reassures him. That pain is familiar, all else is strange.

The man comes in and asks about him. Sitting upon the edge of the bed he puts the question, "My boy, what is your name?"

"Arthur, sir."

"But what else? Arthur what?"

"It was Arthur Smith on the schooner, and Arthur Merriman on the tramp ship, and since then it hasn't been anything but Arthur. Nobody made me have any other name on the steamer."

"I think you had another name before it was Arthur Smith. Try to remember your childhood. Try to remember father and mother."

"I do remember them, and mother's eyes were like yours, sir. I can never forget them."

"Who used to carry you and play with you? What did you call him, the first person whose name you learned to speak?"

"Uncle Henry!"

"I am your Uncle Henry."

Here are two souls who were deaf to Big Ben's notes as he ushered in the Christmastide. But Christmas has brought them each a greater gift than to any other two in London.



The Plum Pudding Fairy.





PUPILS' STORIES



PUPILS' STORIES.

Our best Christmas present. The best Christmas present the editor has received this year is a set of letters from all the pupils in one room of the Charles Sumner school in Chicago. They are seventh grade pupils, and their skill in writing is far above the average for Chicago children. It was their own idea to tell us what they think of the World's Chronicle, and they have rendered more assistance than they supposed they could, for they have given us the view we needed of the inside working of a number of keen boys and girls.

Our paper has been more dignified during the last few months than ever before, and we have been fearing that some of our patrons might like it less because we do not say "Hurrah" and "Gee" as we once did. The reason for the change is that we have come to respect our young friends more highly and to consider them more as men and women than we once did.

If our pupils wish to write us about our work, they may be sure the editors will read every word and will be grateful for the help thus given. Do not be afraid to say just what you think, for that is what we wish. We desire to know what our young readers think. We know what the adults think, for all the great educators of America have commended us at some time. But we wish to keep right along with the life of the young people, and we can do this best if we hear from you.

Many thanks to the pupils of that Sumner seventh grade room who were so thoughtful of us.

PRIZES AWARDED

Contest No. 10. Our contest for pupils' stories on "How I Earned the Money," is bringing us daily many fine contributions. It is not too late. We shall award some prizes before Christmas, and keep the contest open till January 1, 1909. Respond quickly, if you wish to be considered before Christmas.

Gold Badge: Susie E. Davenport, 522 S. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Harvey Taube, Manitowoc, Wis.

Silver Badge: Merle Dibbell, Duluth, Minn.; Vivien Happel, eighth grade, Coshocton, O. (story and poem); Marjorie Ashley, Fairhome School (A, seventh year), Lorain, O.; Catherine Yanahan, St. Rose's School, Chicago.

Honor Roll: May Brackett, Stanford, Ky.; George Thompson, Kendall, Wis.; Frances A. Zentner, N. Manitowoc, Wis.; Catherine O'Connor, Gertrude Gihlin, Nora Banahan, Catherine Dwyer, Catherine Allen, Margaret Costello, Mary

Ruddy, Catherine Ricker, Esther McGinty, Michael McGee, Ella McNamara, all of Chicago; Paula Schmittke, Detroit; Ralph Hotchkiss, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Minnie Nemece, Cable, Wis.; Lois Gadd, Cable, Wis.; Mark Evans, E. Chicago, Ind.; Dorothy Ross, E. Chicago, Ind.; Mildred Maier, E. Chicago, Ind.; Herbert Hoke, Topeka, Kan.; Irving Grover, Duluth; George St. Alter, N. Manitowoc, Wis.; Carter W. Kuhl, N. Manitowoc, Wis.; Willie Reardon, Manitowoc, Wis.; Fred Duem, N. Manitowoc, Wis.; Violet Holten, N. Manitowoc, Wis.; Beatrice Jamieson, E. Chicago, Ind.; Fred Galliver, E. Chicago, Ind.

Merit List: Saul Gottlieb, Joseph Bevens, Marie Fitzpatrick, Frances Domask, Mary McKee, John Thomas, all of Chicago; Bozena Prokash, Algoma, Wis.; Marion F. Parrett, Spencer, Wis.; Horace H. Rice, Monticello, Ky.; Gussie Kleinbeck, Litchfield, Ill.; LeRoy J. Leishman, —; Hazel Kurvink, Rock Valley, Ia.; Fern McConville, Coleraine, Minn.; Florence Peterson, E. Chicago, Ind.; Myrtle Winn, Pocatello, Idaho.

We announce these and send awards ahead of the Christmas rush. Over 700 essays are yet to be judged. See next issue.

Manitowoc Excellence. The teacher of a mixed grade in the school of Manitowoc, Wis., has been doing some most educative work in language and ethics. Seven of her pupils in sixth grade have sent us their stories and we must say something about them before passing them to the committee to judge. They are superb.

George H. Alter tells of his experiences with a burning outfit given him by his mother. It seemed to be a failure at first, but his cousin adjusted it so that George did some work which surprised his family. A relative gave him an order to duplicate one piece of work for a quarter, the news spread, and George is now earning money regularly.

Carter W. Kuhl: "Our town, Manitowoc, is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan. It had an old government pier which extended quite far into the lake. The government offered a certain amount for building a new pier and taking the old one away.

"This summer when we had vacation the men were chopping the logs and timbers from the old pier. The contractors said that anyone could have the small pieces. I went down there and got some for my grandmother. My brother and I went every day and got a big pile together which we took to her house with a wheelbarrow. I worked this way nearly all vacation,

getting wood. When I got the wood my grandmother gave me some money. In this way I earned a little to spend and saved a little also.

"The outside air made me strong and healthy. I also had lots of fun on the lake with rafts. While playing we were pirates we would take the other boys prisoners and keep them on our rafts. I learned to swim a little, and we had a nice time, although there was work connected with it."

Willie Beardon earns a dollar a week delivering eighty-one papers. He also runs to town for the neighbors, using his bicycle or driving his dog in harness. He has six customers and charges five cents a trip, but gets ten sometimes, and makes several trips every day. "The money I earn all goes to my parents and they buy my clothes. One thing is, that I can trust them. What is left over mother sticks into the bank, and when I need it, out it goes and more goes in. I have many doves which I dress and ship to Chicago. I send five or six crates every summer. There are 200 doves in a crate and they bring nine and a half cents each. I make huts for them in the barn. I get about fifteen doves a day and many eggs. I have homers, fantails, and all sorts, but ship only the common ones, as they are the best eating. They cost me twenty cents a day for feed, but still they are worth keeping."

Fred Duem: "One day last summer as I was in the woods with other boys I saw a man coming down the road with some cows. All at once an automobile came by and scared them. Two ran so far the man could not get them until I helped him. He said he needed a boy to drive the cows to pasture in the morning and home at evening. I took the work and found it hard at first, but easier after a little. He paid me \$2 a week. I earned \$24 in the summer and bought my wheel. In winter I peddle milk and feed the cows and get \$3 a week outside of school hours. It pays to do a kind deed, for I had not helped the man with the runaway cows I should not have the work or the bicycle. I learned the lesson that

"There is nothing so royal as kindness

And nothing so kingly as truth."

Violet Holsen earned money in vacation keeping house for her aunt during a period of sickness. On returning home at the opening of school she had money and the commendation, "You helped me greatly."

Frances A. Zentner received a recipe from a college friend. It was for candy, "Wilson College Delight." She made some for her friends and became known as a candy maker. They asked for copies of the recipe. She gave them freely until she found strangers coming, and then she struck off copies on the typewriter and sold them at five cents each. A friend asked her to make some for her party, offering to pay.

No remuneration was accepted, but from that party she received so many offers that she now makes a business of sweetening up such functions. She has another line, making baby clothes. A fall outfit brings her \$5 for the four garments. Baby jackets require little material, but much hard work. With fifty cents' outlay she gets \$2 in return for her sewing. Making jackets only would prove profitable to one who is quick with the needle."

Wild Animals Help This Boy. "I earn my money by keeping poultry. I raise young chicks and sell them. That is not the only way, for I pick up rags and sell them, I chop wood for the neighbors, and I take care of horses and cows. I go to school every day and do my work after school. Maybe you thought I ran away from school to do my work! I worked on the farm last year in vacation. You know that I am not crazy after money, but I prefer to work for it rather than play all the time, and I am willing to tell you all I do. I want to earn all the things I need.

"One day in winter my brother and I went to the woods where we saw rabbits and skunks. I thought it would be good to trap them to get the fur. The skunk's fur is worth a lot of money. I bought traps and set them and then went a little ways off, because I could smell the skunks. I waited awhile and near the trap I saw a pair of them. I wanted to get both of them, but could not trap both, for I had but one trap. I waited to see what they would do. One of them did not see the trap and got caught. I got so excited that I ran at the other one and was going to catch it with my hands. It did not run away, but stood there and I had a fight with it. I ran and got a club and killed the two. I got \$10 together for their hides and \$1 from Papa because he thought I was afraid to go into the wood alone. I trapped more animals and sold their hides. I got a sum of \$20 in six months. That is the way I earn my money." Harvey Taube, 5th (lower), Manitowoc, Wis.

Note.—This letter wins a gold pin. It is rated highly by the committee because it is full of action and seems to be true to life. Schools are careful to get young persons to write according to rule and make their sentences smooth. But it is sometimes far better not to make your work polished and get some life into it where polishing it down might make it uninteresting. This writing is full of life. Life wins! Be alive, girls and boys! Be awake to your opportunities, and do not be ashamed of the things belonging to you and to your home. Your parents are good enough to be father and mother to the greatest man or woman in America! The chance is yours.

Odd Earnings.

One boy popped a fine kind of corn, put thin sirup on it, made it into larger balls than are

usually sold for five cents, and became a cracker-jack merchant with a good trade because his goods were excellent.

A Polish boy gathered wood enough with his small wagon to last his family all winter. Then he sold wood at twenty-five cents a load. He gave good measure and took care of his trade. He soon had several boys assisting him under salary, for he found more customers than one boy could serve.

A girl nearly ready to graduate found she must leave school or do something to get money. She knew how to make a fine jelly and gave samples to neighbors, telling them why she wished to make jelly for them. A good business was secured which lasted long after her graduation and she now has a neat little jelly factory and is independent.

Another girl is employed out of school hours reading to an old lady. One high school girl is such an intelligent reader that she reads the daily paper for an old gentleman while he is out for his morning walk and then tells him the important news while he takes breakfast.

Tomato catsup seems to be a good article for girls to make and sell to neighbors.

May Brackett, Stanford, Ky.: I have made money by knitting doll slippers, making doll hats, etc. I have also taken views of places of interest in our town with a small kodak, finishing the negatives myself and printing the pictures on post cards which I sell at five cents each. Last winter I made several dollars making a new kind of candy. I employed a small boy to sell it on commission. He sold \$2.20 worth one day, keeping one-fifth for commission. I have made finch cards with thin white cardboard and a set of three-fourths-inch type.

In December.

THESE lines were written by Master Merle Dibbell, a twelve-year-old sixth grade pupil in the Endion school, Duluth, Minnesota. Silver badge.

The snow is falling, the bells are calling,

As we glide o'er the slippery snow;
Away we go for a ski and a slide,
Which is fun, of course, you all know.

The trees are bare, but why should we care,
For Xmas is drawing near,
Oh! the Xmas joys and beautiful toys,
How I wish old Xmas were here!

Here Xmas comes in full array,
Dancing and tripping on her way;
She is nearly here with her beautiful white,
And she shall arrive at the dead of night.

It is Xmas eve and all is still,
We hang up our stockings with right good will,
We go to bed with wondering fear
That before we sleep St. Nick 'll be here.

By a Little Girl From Italy, Nine Years of Age.



THOUGHT I would write and tell you how they have their Christmas in Italy, where I came from. They get their toys on November 2d. Then they have their Christmas on December 25th, just as we do here. Nine days before Christmas they get the Christmas trees ready. They decorate them beautifully with gold watches and necklaces and rings, and for nine days this tree is lit. Every house has a tree, and for nine days they have a good time.

December 24th, at twelve o'clock at night, all the churches in Italy are open and they have mass. Every family is up all night going to church to see the Savior. At twelve o'clock three priests take a statue of the Savior in their arms. They are supposed to be the three kings, and they carry it all around, and millions of people, girls and boys, go around with images of the Savior dressed in different kinds of clothes and throwing flowers. The people struggle to kiss his feet. All the bands are out, and the court and everyone celebrate the feast. When the people have seen the Savior they bring him to the altar and have a grand mass. Then they have the best singers to sing in the church.

The Christmas candies are big and round, and they taste like cake. Their ice cream is hard as a rock,

When we are in school in Chicago they are in bed in Italy. When we are in bed they are at school. When it is five o'clock out here in the evening it is twelve o'clock out there.

When they go to the theater they always have a carriage, and they never feel cold. When they come out from the theater the carriage is waiting to take them home. They don't need to pay three dollars as we have to do here; they pay only twenty-five cents to go up and back. Good-bye. Your friend,
Rose Ardizzone.

Profit in Waste. Tom Jenks could only earn two dollars and fifty cents per week as a porter, which was not enough to support himself and an aged parent. He had tried many ways of obtaining money, but all seemed to fail. At last the time came when he was forced to do something or starve. One evening Tom went into the meat store and while he was there, a customer purchased some pulverized bone for the purpose of feeding his chickens. This gave Tom an idea. "Where do you get that bone," he asked. "From Armour in Chicago." "Why couldn't one gather the bones in this town and grind them up to sell." "So he could, my boy," said the butcher.

Tom thought for a moment, then said, "I believe I will try." He did try, and much to his surprise his profit for the first week was ten dollars. Every week his profits have been increasing rapidly.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

Author of "The Old Indian"

CHAPTER XXXV.

A Forced Opportunity.

We left Lieutenant Frothingham of His Majesty's Foot standing in the hallway at Stanham Manor. When Cato had gone with the heavy saddle-bags he closed the door that led to the north wing softly behind him.

William smiled sadly; he sighed, and, resting his elbow on the back of a tall chair, gazed into the red embers on the hearth. For a long time he remained motionless, and when he looked up again and out of the window he saw that a black cloud had obscured the moon. But there was a small circle of light moving down the lane. Long black shadows wavered across the snow on the meadow.

He stepped to the window-sill, and at last he made out that the light was from a lantern, and that the shadows were those of the man's legs who carried it; there were dark objects behind him, and now the figures turned about the corner and came straight towards the house. He heard the slamming of a side door and saw Cato step out into the roadway and start to meet the newcomers.

Suddenly he stopped and, turning, sped like a deer back to the veranda, and dodged in through the side entrance again. How noiselessly the old man could move! William did not know that he had entered the hall until there was a soft touch on the elbow that was in the sling.

"Jasper Gates!" exclaimed Cato, whispering, with his face close to William's ear; "hide yo'self! Don't go outside. Some folks is bringin' some one up here on a litter, and, 'fo' de Lawd, I do believe it's yo' brudder, Mas'r Georgel! Come quick! Hide in de big garret at de head ob de stairs. I'll help you git 'way 'fore mornin'— Don't stop to talk now, chile, but come 'long."

He led the way up the stairway two steps at a time. In a minute or so there was great confusion through the house.

Two men, carrying a rough litter made of

boughs, tramped into the hall. They were preceded by the slouching figure of Adam Bent-Knee, the old Indian, carrying a lantern. The men laid their burden on the floor before the fire.

Aunt Clarissa, in a quilted dressing-gown, hurried down the stairs. The light from the candle showed red through her fingers. "Oh! what has happened!" she cried.

"Ugh! 'most froze," said the old Indian, pointing.

"It's Master George, ma'am," explained one of the men who had carried the litter. "Old Adam found him in the snow a short way down the road. He's got a bad touch, surely."

The other man tapped his forehead significantly.

It was evident that something serious was amiss; the poor figure on the litter murmured incoherently.

Aunt Polly, scared almost gray, had been awakened at last. She had given one look at the empty bed that William had left, and, like a frightened, squawking hen, flew down the corridor. "Lawd fo'gib me, I done fall 'sleep," she said, "'an' he must git 'way den. What's he don wiv dose close?"

"His imprisonment was too much for him," said Aunt Clarissa. "We should have watched him more closely."

A delirious moan showed that some immediate action must be taken.

"Here, you, lift him up and take him to his room—poor boy! How did he get out?" said Aunt Clarissa, noticing that the black silk neckerchief was missing.

In a few minutes George, moaning feebly, was ensconced in the pillows not long ago left vacant by his brother. It was evident that he was suffering from exposure—he was in a raging fever.

A man was dispatched at once for the doctor, but it would be some hours before he could return.

"Now, all of you, off to bed," said Aunt Clarissa. "I will watch him."

"Won't you let me stay, Mistis?" murmured Aunt Polly tearfully. "I'll promise not to go to sleep."

"Out of my sight!" said Aunt Clarissa. "I would not trust you to watch a boiling kettle. Out of my sight, you viper!"

Mrs. Frothingham's solicitude for her nephew was something new and strange; the servants slunk away.

Aunt Clarissa, however, had not forgotten to

thank Adam Bent-Knee or the men whom he had called from the foundry settlement to assist him in carrying the litter. The old Indian had related none of the circumstances, merely stating he had found George in the snow.

When she was alone the stern nature broke down, and Aunt Clarissa approached the bedside. She knelt down and hid her face in her hands.

"I am punished for my stubborn pride," she said. "Lord, O Lord, forgive me!" Then in prayer she poured forth all the contrition of her heart. At last her whispering ceased, and nothing was heard but the moaning from the figure on the bed.

Sleep is a curious phenomenon in many ways. Things that might be expected to awaken seem to coincide with dreaming thoughts and pass one by, while a soft noise or an unexpected presence awakens as if a cold hand had been laid upon the forehead.

Grace had not been awakened by the trampling of the many feet or the commotion caused by carrying George up the stairway. She had dreamed that a body of troops had taken possession of the house and that she was endeavoring to hide; a voice had seemed to say, "The British are here!"

Afterwards the dream had changed, as all dreams do, and she was again a little girl playing on the bank of the brook with her two beloved brothers—one now lying ill in the big room down the hall, and the other, for aught she knew, far away in the distant city of London—for William's letter to Aunt Clarissa announcing his arrival in America had not yet reached Stanham Mills.

As she dreamed once more of the old days, she had awakened. The moon had come out from hiding and was about to sink behind the range of western hills, the cold light flooding the room.

(To be continued.)

APPLE PIE.

"Four and twenty black birds baked in a pie." If the king were living today it would not be necessary to kill black birds for his pies. Twenty-five million barrels, or 62,500,000 bushels of apples is this year's crop. While droughts,

excessive rains, or pests wrought havoc in many districts in the middle western, eastern, and several southern states, the entire crop is fully as large and better distributed than in 1907.

Just think of it, if all these apples were made into pies the bakers would turn out 6,250,000,000 of them. These pies placed in line touching at the edges would make a path of almost 970,000 miles.

The total weight of this pastry would be 9,210,000,000 pounds, including 6,125,000,000 pounds of flour, lard, and other ingredients. It would take 154,166 cars of standard capacity to ship them from the bakers to the consumers.

HANS PUZZLEKOPF: HIS COLUMN

A Two-Part Puzzle.

My whole is the name of this season.

My first is the terror of lovers.

My second is a part of nearly every country house.

My whole you should do to every lesson.

A Bee Hive Puzzle.

By Martha Burr Banks.

1. A favorite bee. 2. A chilled bee. 3. A tardy bee. 4. A clouded bee. 5. A serene bee. 6. A kindly bee. 7. A divided bee. 8. A small bee. 9. A tall bee. 10. A cheated bee. 11. A muddy bee. 12. A miry bee. 13. A tethered bee. 14. A dropped bee. 15. A dressmaker bee. 16. An excited bee. 17. An expected bee. 18. An appropriated bee. 19. A poorly-painted bee. 20. A well-packed bee. 21. A looked-for bee. 22. A closely-clasped be. 23. A bee in a mist. 24. A bee in a shower. 25. A bee unwillingly given away.

Answers and more next week.

Venice Prefers Moonlight. Here is an instance where nature and science clash. In Venice scientific men are trying to get the city authorities to decide upon lighting the canals with electricity. The people are strongly opposed to such a movement; they do not want their beautiful moonlight nights, which are celebrated all over the world, destroyed by glaring electric lights.



WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
 N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

Written Christmas Cards

20 Cents per Dozen

Address
NEW KENSINGTON, PA.




A Glowing Success

The **Bilhorn Folding School Organs** are indispensable for **Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies** and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices **Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

PINS FOR MORAL INDEPENDENCE CLUBS
ONE CENT EACH

Bright Scarlet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Will be sent postpaid at only one cent each.



LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.
 358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

GLASS PINS and BADGES

FOR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number), **Silver Plate, \$1 doz., Sample 10c.; Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., Sample 25c.** Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free. **Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.**

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Will You Have The Earth?

This Offer May be Withdrawn in 30 days

We wish to present you with a fine globe a foot in diameter, mission oak stand 19 inches high, weight 8 pounds, boxed, worth \$7 to \$10. Will you tell some of your friends who do not use The World's Chronicle in their teaching, but who ought to use it, and would do so if informed about it? You will be in line to receive this present if you do this.

When they have formed a club in their schools as you have done in yours, and have together ordered **Seventy Copies** of The World's Chronicle for five weeks, or **Thirty-five Copies** for ten weeks, we will send you one globe as a present.

Now here is one condition: The offer is not made you to induce anyone who has formerly taken our paper. We expect to get such patrons back in a little time without your help. But this is a bona fide offer to get new business. When your telling your teacher friends about our paper brings us seventy subscribers, if only for five weeks each, or thirty-five for ten weeks, the globe is yours. **Not your school's, but yours,** to keep and take with you when you teach elsewhere. It is durable and finished in first-class style. It is like our World's Chronicle, a very fine thing which you will be gratified to receive. Start your friends on the subject at once, and when you have the requisite number, let us know who they are.



THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

Odd Post Cards. The manufacturers of souvenir post cards are always on the alert for some new idea in that line. One of the latest is a picture showing some cats, with a small paper device attached which when pinched will make a sound as of a cat mewing.

SPEND YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY

So that you can get pleasure from it during the entire year. Buy a **Postage Stamp Album**, The Modern 2200 illustrations holds 10,000 stamps \$1.25. The Imperial 35c., other styles 5c. to \$25.00. Also **Postage Stamp Sets and Packets** 25 to 4000 varieties Prices 5c. to \$85.00. 100 **Stamps from 100 Countries** correctly placed in a **New England Pocket Album** 50c. Large price list and 2 unused pictorial stamps **FREE**.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

17 Washington Bldg., Boston

NEW YEAR CARDS 12 different Colored designs 15 cents-30 " samples - 25 cents
HUDSON COMPANY, 326 Plk., Ed., Union Hill N. J.

STAMPS FREE 100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c. postage—20 Russians stamps 10c.—20 Denmark 10c.—20 Japan 10c.—10 Foreign Coins 15c.—We buy Stamps—Buying list 10c.
TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo O.

Christmas Cards 12 Embossed colored, Gold 15 cents 25 different Embossed and Colored 20 cents. HUDSON COMPANY 326 Plk. Rd. Union Hill, N. J.

20 different Post Cards 10c. All fine, scenery, sentimental, comic, colored, views. Big Stock. Illus. catalog free with order.
F. J. STANTON, Norwich, N. Y.

300 Different Foreign Stamps and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$50.00 FOR DIME \$25.00 to \$50.00 for gold dollar 1854 C. Mint. I want thousands of coin, and pay the highest premium. Send 4c for illustrated list.
B. MAX MEHL, Coin Merchant, Dept. 8., Ft. Worth, Texas.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors. 100 varieties used stamps, 1 package stamp hinges, 1 pocket stamp album, 1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties, 1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties, 10 varieties unused stamps.
LAKE VIEW STAMP CO., Hillsdale, Mich

STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c, 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c, 50 U. S. 10c, 20 Turkey 7c, 10 Uruguay 8c, 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

STAMPS 108 all diff., Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G.H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per ct. List Free. 1 buy stamps. C. Stegman, 5839 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

British Lion of United States Dollar. There are not many collectors who know that the United States silver dollars from 1878 to 1904 bear the British lion. This may seem strange, but it is true. Hold the coin upside down and notice the peculiar effect of the lower part of the hair. Then you cannot fail to see the head of the British lion on an American silver dollar!

New Special Delivery Stamp. Since the rule was issued that ordinary stamps other than special delivery stamps to the value of 10 cents may be used for convenience, but few of the special delivery stamps have been used. This is contrary to what the department wished. So Postmaster General Meyer is preparing to bring out a new special delivery stamp of new and attractive design in the hope of encouraging the public to use it instead of taking advantage of the above rule.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing.
LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt, including catalog, all for 10c.
W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards **FREE**. Send four cents to cover postage.
Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

STAMPS. 1,000 varieties of postage stamps \$1.75; 1,000 Continentals, well mixed, 10 cents.
R. STOLLENWERK, Liebenthal, Kansas.

STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w/rtfalls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., **ALL FREE!** We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

250 Var. Fine Stamps and 120-page, bound, illus. Album, 50c. Ap. sheets 50 per cent. com.
F. J. STANTON, Norwich, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS Nothing will please the boys and girls more than a **Postage Stamp Album**

THE MODERN 2200 illustrations, holds 1000 stamps \$1.25 The Imperial 35c. Other styles 5c. to \$25.00 also **Postage Stamp Sets and Packets** 25 to 4000 varieties, Prices 5c to \$85.00. Buy one and let the young folk have a **MERRY CHRISTMAS** looking them over. Large price list and 1 unused pictorial stamps **FREE**

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, 17 Washington Bldg., BOSTON.

Greenbacks Pack of \$1,376 Int. Confederate Bills and 2 presents 10c; 3 packs 25c. send for a pack and show the boys what a WAD you carry.
C. A. NICHOL, JR. Box 58, Chill, N. Y.

FREE 10 Diff. Stamps from Russia to all sending 2c for our big Price List.
GEORGE W. LINN CO., Columbus, Ohio.

A SENSIBLE GIFT: Thompson's Pocket Dictionary and Speller.

THIS DICTIONARY contains 22,800 words with definitions alphabetically arranged with marginal index. Includes list of given names of men and women. Rules for punctuation and capitals. Postal regulations. Business letter forms, etc., etc. Good paper, strong leather binding. Invaluable for every one who writes or reads. Sent on receipt of 25c.

STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Madison Sq., New York.

A POULTRY BOOK FREE describes and tells how to make money with 25 paying varieties. address LEVI HARRIS, Clay Centre, Nebr.



BOYS! FOOTBALL

You want to play this exhilarating game this season. Get one of these regulation balls absolutely free. They are well made of the best material. Will be sent to any boy who will give us a few hours of his spare time for one week and 45c for our samples.

PARALDO IMPORT-
ING CO. 1160 J Street Fresno, Cal.

250 Australian Stamps well mixed 25 cents. R. Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas

OUR WANT DEPARTMENT AND CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced prices of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid Nonpareil type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. Space may be used as desired.

A Bargain.—Send Six Cents for samples of our Post Cards, Novelty Catalogue, and Free Present. Clarke & Co., Desk B, Le Roy, N. Y.

\$5.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 QUARTERS. Keep all money coined before 1875 and send 10 cents at once for a set of two Coin and Stamp Value Books, 4x7. It may mean your fortune. C. E. Clarke & Co., Dept. 14, LeRoy, N. Y.

100 ENVELOPES, PRINTED, Noteheads, Bill-heads or Cards, 40 cents. Samples free. C. Jeffrey, 2125 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

10 Xmas Post Cards Free for name and address of ten ladies. 2c postage. F. J. Leeman, Box 115, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Books for Christmas Presents: Dickens' Christmas Carol, Emerson's Poems, Ruskin's Queen of the Air, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Christian Living, Prue and I, Cranford, John Halifax, Lorna Doone. Send 25c for one of these, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

25 BEAUTIFUL COLORED CHRISTMAS post-cards, gold embossed, etc., only 15 cents. R. Berg Co., 2217 E. 32d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Xmas Gifts.—Other Christmas presents get lost or broken. Books are life-time treasures. How about these: Child's Life of Christ, Black Beauty, Treasure Island, Adventures of a Brownie, Anderson's and Grimm's Fairy Tales, Henty, Alger, Oliver Optic titles also. Send 25c for one of these illustrated, cloth-bound books, or \$1.00 for five (postage prepaid). Very low rates to teachers and Sunday Schools. The Classic Book Co., 6011 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BIRCH WOOD.—I live near fine white birch woods and can supply all the paper you can use for presents and ornamental work. Twenty-five large sheets mailed, postpaid, for 25 cents. John Gestel, Dollar Bay, Mich.

FOR SALE—As a whole, 4,000 Indian relics, stone and flint implements, game heads, horns; various kinds old arms, old coins, sea shells, agates and petrifications. All very fine. My only reason for selling is old age. J. K. Cooney, Montrose, Iowa.

If there is anything you want, read this department. You may find what you are looking for. If you have a proposition that you want to make known to others, advertise it. This is your chance at a low rate. Send a trial order, and find out its worth. THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DAILY PHILATELIC WORLD, 15 cents per month. Will save you dollars. The Philatelic World, Plano, Ill.

W. STEIN'S STAMPS—They are clean, about 125 different articles in the auction that you will be able to get at very low prices. Send postal for auction list. We give premiums for every purchase of this auction. This auction will contain countries from Africa, U. S. Colonies, Asia and Australia. All bids must be in by Dec. 20. Send for our app. sheets. FREE—Everyone who sends for auction list and app. will get 50 fine stamps. We sell wholesale to small retailers. Send for bargains. W. Stein Stamp Co., 1306 W. Wash. St., South Bend, Ind.

60c Sheet Music, 10c—Merry Widow Waltz, Toreador, Two Grenadiers, Rosary, Calvary, Palms, Lost Chord, Anchored, Good-Bye, Could I, Killarney, William Tell, Wedding March and 1,400 other regular 60c numbers postpaid 10c each. Large catalogue free. National Music Imporium, Christmas Dept., Albany, N. Y.

Adirondack Art Photographs—Three large original art photographs of Adirondacks, all different, only \$1. C. S. Valentine, Artist, Photographer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ten Lovely Postals, 25 cents—Silk Floral with greetings and your name beautifully frosted; perfumed satin, entrancing, frosted Holiday Valentine, etc. Address American Art Co., Clintonville, Conn.

U. S. Half Cents, 20 cents; Civil War cents, 20 cents. R. L. Deltrick, Lorraine, Va.

Learn to Write through my Correspondence Course. Very valuable to teachers or pupils. Send today for information. F. D. Cross, Principal of Normal Academy & School of Penmanship, Oshkosh, Wis.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.



Cute Sayings

Too Much Smoke.

(By Mrs. Jennie Farrer Avery, Dewey, Ida.)

Little May was on her way to school when she saw an engine pulling a heavy load of coal. The black smoke and steam went up in great volumes. May said to her companion: "Bessie, I should think all that would smoke God out."

Giving the Alarm.

(By W. D. Farrand, Monroe, Neb.)

Ethel had just come down cellar and her attention was attracted by the gnawing of a mouse. She exclaimed:

"Oh, there's a mouse down here; I can hear him tick."

Changed Her Mind.

(By Frank N. Brownell, Sac City, Ia.)

A little girl kept begging her grandmother to get icicles for her. After getting several, grandma told her that she would get her one more if she would promise not to ask again. She promised but soon asked for another. In answer to grandma's exclamation of surprise, she replied:

"But, grandma, I've made my mind over."

A Doll's Hammock



Strong, simple, and pretty enough to adorn any home. Can also be used as a shopping or carrying bag, a camping convenience, or a young man's laundry bag. May be folded up and stuck in the pocket. Send 50c. and we will send you one at once. Give joy to the little folks and buy one right now. Made in red, blue, gray and mixed colors. BALTO FIG. CO. Dept. C. Chicago

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries, good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

BE A STENOGRAPHER AND BOOK-KEEPER

Make a future for yourself. Stenographers and Bookkeepers earn good salaries. We teach you by mail, by improved methods and fit you for position in short time. Demand for competent people is growing. Write for FREE catalog. The Wenthe Ry. Cor. School, Dept. 8-B-101 Freeport, Ill.

FREE SEND NO MONEY! We trust you with 24 Packages of New Style, Easy-to-Thread, Best Quality Gold-Eye NEEDLES. Sell them at 5c each. We give a Silver Aluminum Thimble FREE with every 2 pkg. When sold, send us \$1.20. We'll send Premium entitled to, selected from Big Premium List. Extra Present Free if ordered today. Keystone Novelty Co. Bldg 201 Greenville, Pa.

FREE SEND NO MONEY—We give 136 premiums for selling our New Style Easy-to-thread BEST Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 5c a package. Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG Premium List. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order today and get extra present FREE. Crown Mfg. Co., Aspinwall, Pa. Box 402



25 PHOTOGRAPHS 25c

Send any Photograph, Tin Type or Proof, with 25c and 2c stamp for return postage, and get

25 ELEGANTLY FINISHED PHOTOS copied from it. Or put on

4 POST CARDS FOR 25c

Your Photo returned unharmed
ACME PHOTO CO., Dept. A., Wheaton, Ill.

HOW TO LEARN SHORTHAND

A practical guide to Stenographic writing and Reporting also Illustrations of Keys. Any Person can gain a Practical Knowledge by using this 64 Page Book. Postpaid 10 cents.

Halley Book Co., Dept C, 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE POSTSCRIPT

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and to remember what other people have done for you?
Then you can keep Christmas.

Good-will is not a bit of weak sentimentalism; it is a force actively engaged in righting the wrongs it sees.—Crothers.

Back of every case of pessimism may be found failure of some sort.

A Cure for Tuberculosis of the Bones.—Dr. Emil Beck, of Chicago, has discovered a cure for tuberculosis of the bones. The treatment consists in filling the cavity caused by the disease with a metallic salt and thirty grains of bismuth-subnitrate, combined with sixty grains of vaseline. The discovery was incidental to an X-ray photograph of a little invalid in the Home for Destitute Children in Chicago. The solution was applied to fix the outline of a tuberculosis abscess and, being left in the cavity, proved a healing agent. In a five weeks' trial twenty out of forty crippled children in the home were cured. Medical men estimate that fully fifty per cent. of all crippled children suffer from tuberculosis trouble of one kind or another.

FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING FREE

American Movement Watch Gold Plated Case, warranted to keep correct time, similar in appearance to Solid Gold Watch warranted for 25 years; also Gold Filled Ring with Sparkling Gem, both free for selling only 24 Jewelry Novelties, at 10c. each.

Write for Jewelry. When sold send us \$2.40 and we send watch and ring.
FRIEND SUPPLY CO., Dept. 140 Boston, Mass.

Vaudeville Jokes Jolly Joker

and side-splitting stories, rib-tickling and button-bursting jokes and witticisms from the best comedians on the stage. We guarantee to drive away the worst case of the blues. Pictures to make a horse laugh. To introduce catalogs of tricks and entertaining book, all for 10c postpaid.

Halley Book Co., Dept. C., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC GOODS FOR EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.

OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents



THE SURELY WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFT

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all-runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 11022, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

FREE MAGIC LANTERN AND OUTFIT FREE!



55 Exhibition Tickets, a Show Screen and large Posters for advertising your show. BLUINE MFG. CO., 881 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass. (The Old Reliable Firm)

WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address.

L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 295 Rochester, N. Y.



Don't Drink

Hershey's

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

unless
you appreciate

Purity-Quality & Flavor.

If you are interested in these

DRINK *Hershey's*

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

For
Breakfast Lunch & Supper

BEST IN THE WORLD
SOLD EVERYWHERE



MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Prickly Heat and Chapping. For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } *No Samples*
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) }
Specially prepared for the nursery.

*There is nothing mysterious
about shorthand.*

*It is merely a brief form of
writing.*

Gregg Shorthand

is based on longhand.

It has the same slant, the same forward movement, the lineality and the same swing.

It is simpler than longhand, infinitely more rapid, and much more legible.

Let us send you the first lessons in GREGG SHORTHAND free, together with a copy of our booklet,

"About Gregg Shorthand."

THE GREGG PUBLISHING CO.
151 Wabash Ave., Chicago

THE American Examination and Review BOOK

Written and compiled by HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph.D. (Leipzig), formerly senior examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and GEORGE C. ROWELL, Ph.B., (Union), editor of American Education.

Prepares Candidates Seeking Regents' and Teachers' Certificates, and Positions in the State and National Civil Service in

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling.

The Questions have been carefully selected from papers used during the past five years by the Education Departments of New York and other States and by the New York State and United States Civil Service Commissions.

The Answers are such as have been accepted by the examiners.

Besides the Questions and Answers there are chapters giving detailed information on the following subjects:

- How to prepare for an examination
- How to take an examination
- How to prepare an examination
- How to rate an examination
- Rules for marking examination papers
- Requirements for Civil Service positions and schemes of examinations
- Specimen examination papers
- Directions for rapid computation
- Computation tests

Bound in Silk Cloth, 333 pages. Price \$1.50 Postp'd

The Book and American Education
for one year \$2.00

Published by

New York Education Co.
ALBANY, NEW YORK



A Good Jackknife.

This is a Favorite Knife with the Boys. Made strong and is neat in appearance. It has one large and one small blade of good quality, with substantial iron lined handle and is nicely finished. We have used this knife as a premium several seasons and it has given universal satisfaction. GIVEN FREE with your renewal at \$1.50. No extra charges for the knife if you send your order at once for the paper another year.

THE PREMIUM WATCH.



This watch answers all the requirements of nine-tenths of the people, and is used largely by prompt practical business men. It is guaranteed an accurate time-keeper by the manufacturers, who have a reputation of years' standing to sustain. Many cheap and unreliable imitations are on the market, but this watch *does* keep accurate time and is guaranteed to do so.

Subscribers taking advantage of this special offer can have the watch delivered by mail for only 28 cents in addition to the renewal price. Send \$1.78 for the paper a full year and the watch postpaid.

THE "MIDGET".

A beautiful little watch, and a reliable time-piece. Made by the same manufacturers and fully guaranteed. This is not a toy, but a regular 6 size ladies watch. The case is bright nickel finish and very pretty.



Price for this special offer \$1.05 extra. Send \$2.55 for your renewal and The "Midget" postpaid.

BARGAINS, While Stock Lasts.

Stereoscopes and Views. The illustration shows one of our beautiful high-grade Premium Stereoscopes. Finished in satin aluminum, hand engraved, bound in plush. The frame is natural birch, high finished, nickel trimmings, with patent metal lens lock. This scope, **Number One**, will be sent **postpaid** to our subscribers for only 60 cents, cash. This low price only while present stock lasts. The retail selling price is \$1.00. As a premium with one year's subscription, \$1.85, postpaid.

Stereoscope Number Two is thoroughly good, although not so highly finished. It has plush bound hood of bird's-eye maple, with the best of lenses. Will be sent prepaid for 38 cents. Only a few left. As a premium with one year's subscription to *The World's Chronicle*, \$1.65.

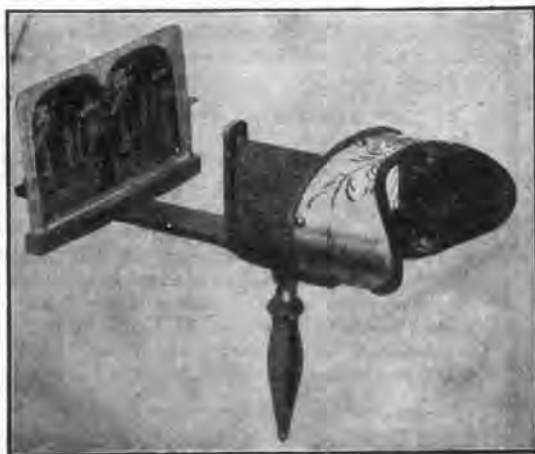
Stereoscopic Views. Our views are not the cheap kind, but are highly finished, and the sets have been properly selected and grouped so as to make them of **real educational value.**

Free. We will send one set of views, your choice from the list below, free with your renewal at only \$1.50, or for sale at the following prices:

Set No. 1—"An Evening Trip Around the World"—36 Views with Guide Book, only 23 cents, postpaid.

Set No. 4—"An Evening Trip to the World's Fair"—Full Natural Colors with Guide Book, only 35 cents postpaid.

Set No. 5—"Japanese Set"—25 Views, Sub-



Stereoscope No 1

duced Colors, without Guide Book, 35 cents postpaid.

These prices good only while present stock lasts. **Sample views** will be sent free on request.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago



This illustration is greatly reduced from actual size of Sugar Bowl

FREE

THIS Handsome, Gold-Lined, Quadruple Silver-Plated, Satin Finish Sugar and Cream Set will be given away absolutely free. A certificate guaranteeing the quality accompanies every set.

We have purchased from the manufacturers 50,000 of these sets and are going to give a set FREE with every new yearly subscription received to the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, prepaid, until January 31, 1909. This is beyond any doubt the

Greatest Offer Ever Made by any Magazine in America

This is possible only by buying thousands of dollars' worth of these Sets and paying cash in advance for them. The money received for all subscriptions coming to us after the Sets are exhausted will be returned. All orders will be filled in their turn as received.

OUR GUARANTEE

This Sugar and Cream Set is guaranteed to us by the manufacturers; and we in turn guarantee it to be lined with 24 Karat Gold, and Quadruple Plated with Pure Silver, 999-1000 fine. Warranted to wear 10 years in ordinary use.
CHAPPEL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS GREAT OFFER is intended to interest 50,000 new subscribers. Present subscribers may send us \$1.50 and have the Magazine, and Sugar and Cream Set both sent to the address of a friend; or the Magazine may be sent to a friend and the Sugar and Cream Set sent to your address. But, in every instance, we must receive a name not now receiving the Magazine. While we cannot stand all of the delivery expense, we will prepay express charges when 20 cents extra is added to remittance.

Subscribers become attached to the NATIONAL—women especially—it's so full of human interest. Are you a subscriber? If not, send us \$1.50 for twelve monthly issues, and receive at once the Sugar and Cream Set.



This illustration is greatly reduced from actual size of Cream Pitcher

NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.

December.....1908

GENTLEMEN: Find enclosed herewith \$.....for which please send for one year the NATIONAL MAGAZINE to.....Street.....
Town.....State.....beginning with.....issue. Also send the Quadruple Silver Plated, Gold Lined Sugar and Cream Set (COLLECT PREPAID) to.....
Street.....Town.....State.....

Add 20 cents if the Express is to be prepaid

Sign your name.....

.....

SLED THAT STEERS, FREE YOU CAN HAVE ONE.



Send
No
Money

This is the greatest sled for boys and girls ever manufactured. Known all over the country as the "sled that steers." Runners are spring steel, and when you coast down hill a slight pressure of the foot curves them and steers the sled to one side. No digging in the snow with your heels or plowing the snow with your foot. Not one boy in a hundred has one of these sleds. You can have one for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you all about it.

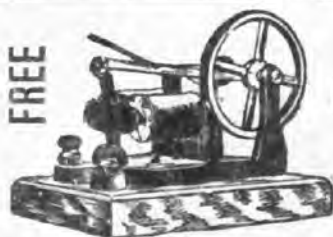
A. M. PIPER, 810 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA.



.22 Caliber Hunting Rifle

Shoots long or short cartridges and will kill at 100 yards. Has peep sight, automatic shell ejector, steel barrel, brass inner tube, black walnut stock. A dandy gun in every way. Write me today and I will tell you how to get this rifle for a few minutes easy work.

A. M. Piper, Sec'y., 545 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa



FREE

FREE! Electric Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.



FREE GOLD WATCH AND RING FREE

American Movement Watch. Solid Gold Filled Ring, with a Sparkling Gem given free for selling 10 Jewelry Novelties at 10c. ea. Write for them. When sold, send us the \$2.00 and we send Gold Watch and Ring.
COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO., Dept. 266 East Boston, Mass.

BOYS IF You Do Your Own Printing
Send for Free Catalogue
TYPE FOUNDRY, 238 N. Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



FREE! FREE!

We give one pair of ice or roller skates for boys or girls, for selling 24 packages of Sachet Powders at 10 cents each. Write at once.
COLUMBIAN PRODUCT CO., Fall River, Mass



Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

A Magic Bill Book.

Bills placed in this book change from one side to the other in a mysterious way. No one can explain. Keeps them all guessing. Creates endless amusement and wonderment in a crowd. Everyone thinks you do it by sleight-of-hand. We will send one Magic Bill Book with \$23 in skidoo stage money for only 10c. Order today.
Kraven Supply Co., 3308 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to *The World's Chronicle*. *World's Chronicle*, Chicago.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1001 Detroit, Mich.



The Shops of Naples at Christmastide. Musicians from the rural districts play reverently before the images displayed among the merchandise.



Notices of Educational Meetings. Unbiased Reports of Board of Education
General Educational News. A Clean Reliable Newspaper

Boulevard 2648

The World's Chronicle

Illinois Teachers' Edition *January 9, 1909*



Marked Copy



Continuing **THE SCHOOL WEEKLY**



The Shops of Naples at Christmastide. Musicians from the rural districts play reverently before the images displayed among the merchandise.

Notices of Educational Meetings. Unbiased Reports of Board of Education
General Educational News. A Clean Reliable Newspaper

bound 2648

The World's Chronicle

Illinois Teachers' Edition

January
9, 1909



Marked Copy



Continuing **THE SCHOOL WEEKLY**

You Are One Of Thousands of Teachers

not regular subscribers to The World's Chronicle who will receive this issue of the paper. We want you to subscribe, and if we persuade you to take advantage of the Special Offer made in the following announcement we feel sure you will be glad we drew your attention to it.



WEEKLY CURRENT EVENTS MAGAZINE

"Is a History of Today For the Men and Women of Tomorrow." We are publishing the "Story of Now" in language which children understand, and so arranged that it is an invaluable help to Teachers. No matter how many Magazines and Educational papers you are taking you cannot afford to be without The World's Chronicle, because it gives you the live, up to date news every week, carefully prepared for you—just what you want at the right time.

In addition to all the regular weekly departments, we are going to give our subscribers during the early months of 1909 something worth ten times the small amount we ask for a year's subscription.

Don't Miss It. You Cannot Afford to Lose This. Subscribe Now and Get the First Chapters of The Story of Chicago and National Development. The special price to you as a Teacher is One Dollar for a full year's subscription. You do not need to send the money now. Pay when it is convenient. The complete historical work will be published

IN BOOK FORM

The Story of Chicago And National Development

For History and Geography Study of the Middle West. (A complete announcement may be seen elsewhere.) This book will be in great demand for reference and supplementary reading in the schools. The copyright is owned by this company and the complete book will be sold on subscription with The World's Chronicle.

We expect to gain 25,000 new subscribers during 1909 from the sale of this book. We realize that we must offer you Something Attractive to get your attention. We want your name on our regular subscription list for a year, and as an experiment we shall make the following

Special Low Price

The World's Chronicle, Regular Price.....\$ 1.50
The Complete Book, Story of Chicago and National Development, Paper Cover .50 Cloth 1.00

All for \$1.35 that's all

Book to be sent postpaid as soon as completed.

This offer is extended to all subscribers who are Teachers, for renewals, or extensions. For \$1.35 we will extend your time a full year and send the book postpaid. Add 25 cents if you wish the book in cloth.

Order Now, and take advantage of this Special Price.

TEACHERS' SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

The Little Chronicle Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Please send The World's Chronicle one year, and the complete book, "Story of Chicago and National Development."

Amount enclosed \$—, or I will remit later. Special Teacher's rate, \$1.00 for the paper and 35 cents extra for the book.

Name Address



ILLINOIS TEACHERS' EDITION
CONTINUING THE SCHOOL WEEKLY

Published weekly from September to July by The
Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago

VOL. XXIV. NUMBER 1 WEEKLY, \$1.50 A YEAR
WHOLE NUMBER 451 TO TEACHERS, \$1.00

W. E. WATT, Editor

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1909.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Sept. 12, 1908, at the
Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, Under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

MEETINGS SOON.

The Chicago Head Assistants' Association will meet for luncheon Saturday, Jan. 9, at 12:30, at the west end of large tea room at Mandel Bros. Plates, 75 cents. "Art and Construction," Mrs. Antoinette Miller, Miss Cushman, Mr. O. L. McMurray, and others.

The George Howland Club, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock, at Athletic Club, 125 Michigan avenue. "Japan," Hon. K. Matsubara, Imperial Consul of Japan; "Some Impressions of Japan," Prof. W. D. MacClintock. Wm. J. Bartholf, secretary.

The Ella F. Young Club, Saturday, Jan. 9, at 12:30, at Woman's Club rooms, 203 Michigan avenue.

Annual meeting of Department of Superintendence, Chicago, Feb. 23 to 25. Headquarters at Auditorium Hotel.

N. E. A. at Denver, July 5 to 9.

NEW DIVISIONS OF CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Beginning this month, there are ten districts. The three practice schools, the Normal, the Carter, and the Harrison, are in no district, being supervised by the principal of the Normal. All district superintendents hold office hours twice a week, from 4 to 5 on one school day and from 9 to 12 Saturday.

Dist. No. 1, Charles D. Lowry, Thursday: Agassiz, Alcott, Arnold, Audubon, Blaine, Burley, Coonley, Field, Goudy, Greeley, Hamilton, Hawthorne, Hoyt, Headley, Jahn, Knickerbocker, Lincoln, McPherson, Morris, Nettelhorst, Prescott, Ravenswood, Schneider, Stewart, Thomas, Thorp, O. A.

Dist. No. 2, Rufus M. Hitch, Tuesday: Avondale, Bancroft, Beaubien, Belding, Bismarck, Brentano, Cameron, Chase, Darwin, Goethe, Henry, Irving Park, Langland, Linne, Lloyd, Logan, Lowell, Mayfair, Monroe, Moos, Nixon, Nobel, Parental, Pulaski, Stowe, Yates.

Dist. No. 3, William C. Dodge, Friday: Adams, Anderson, Burr, Carpenter, Drummond, Franklin, Jenner, Kinzie, Kosciuszko, La Salle, Mannerie, Montefiore, Motley, Mulligan, Newberry, Ogden, Otis, Peabody, Schiller, Schley, Sexton,

Sheldon, Stanley, Von Humboldt, Washington, Wells, Wicker Park.

Dist. No. 4, Edward C. Rossiter, Tuesday: Brainard, Brown, Clarke, Dante, Dore, Emerson, Foster, Garfield, Gladstone, Goldsmith, Goodrich, Hayes, Irving, Jackson, Jefferson, Marquette, McLaren, Medill, Rogers, Scammon, Skinner, Smyth, Spalding, Tilden, Washburne.

Dist. No. 5, Ella C. Sullivan, Wednesday: Beidler, Byford, Calhoun, Columbus, Crerar, Emmet, Ericson, Grant, Howe, Key, King, Lafayette, Marshall, May, Mitchell, Morse, Nash, Ryerson, Spencer, Sumner, Talcott, Tennyson, Tilton.

Dist. No. 6, Henry C. Cox, Friday: Bryant, Burns, Chalmers, Cooper, Corkery, Farragut, Froebel, Hammond, Howland, Jirka, Jungman, Komensky, Lawson, McCormick, Penn, Pickard, Plamondon, Spry, Swing, Throop, Walsh, Whitney, Whittier, Worthly.

Dist. No. 7, Minnie R. Cowan, Thursday: Armour, Brenan, Burroughs, Davis, Everett, Fallon, Graham, Greene, Hamline, Hancock, Healy, Hedges, Hendricks, Holden, Longfellow, Mann, McAllister, McClellan, Seward, Sheridan, M. Shields, Ward, Webster.

Dist. No. 8, Orville T. Bright, Monday: Altgeld, Auburn Park, Barnard, Bass, Beale, Brownell, Chicago Lawn, Copernicus, Dewey, Earle, Fulton, Gresham, Harvard, Holmes, Kershaw, L. Champlain, Libby, Oglesby, Parkman, Roster, Sherman, Sherwood, Wentworth, Yale.

Dist. No. 9, Gertrude E. English, Monday: Burke, Colman, Doolittle, Douglas, Drake, Faren, Felsenthal, Fiske, Forestville, Fuller, Hartigan, Haven, Jones, Keith, Kenwood, Kozminski, Moseley, Oakland, Ray, Raymond, Shakespeare, Willard.

Dist. No. 10, Kate S. Kellogg, Wednesday: Bradwell, Burnside, Clay, Cornell, Curtis, Fernwood, Gallistel, Madison, Marsh, McCosh, Park Manor, Parkside, Poe, Pullman, Revere, Scanlan, Scott, Sheridan, P., Sullivan, Taylor, Thorp, J. H., Van Vlissingen, Wadsworth, Warren, W. Pullman.

QUICK DISMISSAL.

Authority for immediate action by the superintendent in suspending members of the teaching force was given at the last meeting of the Board of Education, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That section 198 of the rules and regulations of the Board of Education be amended as follows:

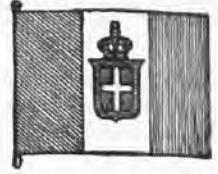
"The superintendent shall be authorized and empowered to suspend from the service pending a hearing before the trial committee any assistant superintendent, district superintendent, principal, head assistant, teacher or cadet whenever, in his judgment, such action is warranted or advisable.

"Upon such suspension he shall forthwith re-

(Continued on page 28)



The Catastrophe in Sicily and the Peninsula



DEVASTATION BY EARTHQUAKE.

"The day will come," says an old Sicilian legend in the words of an ancient oracle, "when the navigator will make his way through the strait saying, 'Here once was Sicily.'" More people have lost their lives in the half minute of convulsion of nature at the straits of Messina than Russia lost in a year of her war with Japan. It appears now that the most destructive movement since history began is that of the last week.

More lives were lost than in the earthquake of Tokio in 1703, which until now has been regarded as the worst in history, when 200,000 were killed. In China in 1731 there was an earthquake which destroyed 100,000 lives, and in Sicily in 1693 occurred one which destroyed an equal number. But now, on the same island

with carefully constructed arches are the rule in countries where a shock may be expected at any time.

We quote the words of a Sicilian opera singer, Madame Blanchard Marchesi, who is now in Chicago, but who has many relatives among the lost in her native island:

"It is a terrible country for earthquakes," she explained. "In Messina and Catania shocks are always most violent. Tremblings of the earth are so frequent people have become used to them, and are no more concerned than Americans would be at a thunder storm. My people have always lived among earthquakes. In Sicily people are taught to rush to an archway or window as soon as the slightest shock is felt. This is because an arch is the strongest part of the wall. Often after an earthquake the only part of the building still standing will be the archway. When we were children we were taught this and even now when I feel a tremor of any kind, I often scream and fly to a window. That is why Caruso rushed to the window in the San Francisco earthquake. Americans fancied it was out of curiosity, but really it was instinctive, because he had been brought up in Sicily.

"**Preceded by Signs.**—There are always terrible signs before a violent earthquake. The temperature is something which can not be described. Volcanoes become suddenly still and a queer heat comes, not from the sun, but from inside the earth. Over the craters hang little puffs of smoke and then people commence to get frightened and form processions, and make the sign of the cross, fall on their knees in the streets and raise their hands to heaven. People give way to the most violent emotions. On the approach of a great shock, interior noises are heard away down in the earth, a deep rumbling which is like nothing else in the world. That is what frightens the people. Churches are thrown open and the people all rush there.

"**Tells of Miracle.**—Several years ago, at a violent eruption of Vesuvius, the people formed a procession in the streets of Naples. Lava was coming from the sides of the mountain and the people went out with the Sacrament before them to stop the flow of the molten stone. It was wonderful. They stood in the street and the lava stopped within one foot of the head of the procession."

The Earthquake Path.—Reference to the shaded cut will show the course of the recent demonstrations. The short dotted lines are in the rift of the earthquakes of 1783, 1894 and 1905, and the dashes show where the motion of last week was effective. Dr. James F. Kemp,



KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III.

has come a repetition of that destructive movement of the earth's crust, and the greatest casualty that the modern world has known has taken place.

Why people will consent to live where the earth is unstable is surprising to those outside the zone of frequent earthquakes; but those who have visited such regions and seen the people are aware that man will live where he is in continual jeopardy and forget his danger. What we see others doing becomes common after awhile, and so in all southern Italy we find buildings erected with a view to standing when the earth trembles. Broad, sloping walls

professor of geology at Columbia University, says:

"I cannot get away from the old theory that the earth was at one time a molten mass, the surface having cooled off sufficiently to form a crust. The earth is continually contracting, which causes the weaker portions of the surface to cave in, and it seems to me that this is what occurred in the case of the Italian earthquake.

"I should say that for about fifty miles parallel with the Straits of Messina the land under the sea and along the coast caved in, causing the sea to rush with great force in on the land, sweeping all before it."

Professor John J. Stevenson, professor of geology at New York University, said in speaking of the disaster:

"As a disturbance in the earth's crust the Messina quake, terrible as were its effects, was only a small affair. It may be compared to the explosion of an immense dynamite bomb, which does frightful execution within a small area, but is without effect a short distance away. Thus, while Messina and Reggio were entirely devastated, according to present reports, Palermo was only slightly shaken. Taormina was unharmed and at Naples the shock was not felt at all."

Royalty in Heroic Effort to Save.

Italy is a constitutional monarchy. Vittorio Emanuele III. became king on July 29, 1900. He has endeared himself to the hearts of his people by his more than kindly actions during the distress in the south. He at once made a gift of 2,000,000 lire (\$400,000) to aid the sufferers, and then with his queen went to the scenes of the disaster and did all that could be done to relieve distress and give comfort to his people. It is remarkable that in many instances persons who would not be comforted by others instantly became calm and rational on learning that their king and queen were among the sufferers.

Pope Pius made a gift of 1,000,000 lire, and prepared to go to the relief of his people, but was restrained by his physicians who declared that he could not leave in his present condition without adding to the terrific results of the disaster.

The President of the United States sent a message of sympathy and is asking for an appropriation of two millions for relief. It is expected that the fleet on the way through the Suez canal will report at Messina for such service as fifteen battleships can render. The long voyage from Colombo, Ceylon, to Port Said, being greater than from Italy to New York, finds the fleet out of many sorts of provisions; but supplies will be secured as quickly as possible.

The Suffering experienced is beyond all imagination. Added to the terror which possessed the people who survived the shock of the earthquake, the rush of the tidal waves, the pinioning

of bodies by falling walls, and the fires which followed, there came a cruel, cold rain which pelted unmercifully the people who had rushed from their beds without time to think of clothing. No shelter, little clothing, and the wildest desolation and terror made many of them frantic. Losing their reason some have become criminals. The bursting of the prison walls liberated some of the worst elements of society, and their robberies and acts of savagery have made the world ashamed of man. Dogs prowled among the ruins and attacked the rescuers to appease their hunger



MAP OF DEVASTATED REGION.

or thirst. These and some of the looters have been shot by the soldiers.

As a vessel was leaving Sicily with refugees a man came crying to the dock asking for his wife and children. His shouts were soon heard by the mother on board, and she said, "I am here! I am here!" "Are the children there?" came from the dock. "Yes, we are all here," the woman replied, but the tone of her voice showed no joy, her heart could hold no happiness after the experiences of the night.

One old man was carrying a little girl covered with blood. "Is that your child?" "No," he

replied, "yesterday I found her on the pavement of Messina. I picked her up and cared for her. No one claimed her and I could not abandon her. I have had her in my arms ever since." One little girl brought her canary in its cage aboard the ship. She could not leave the bird. Soon after it found itself on the quiet deck it began to sing. It was the only being on that great vessel that could show any joy at heart.

Cyclopean rocks are found along the straits of Messina. Some are rocks which have been partly hewn into regular shapes and others are mere lumps of lava rock which look as if thrown down for some warlike operations. In the straits of Messina you are shown rocks which were hurled at the stranger by Polyphemus. The Cyclops were giants with one eye in the middle of the forehead. They were lawless shepherds and cannibals, and Sicily was their principal roaming place; it was there that Polyphemus lived. Some of the rock work attributed to these mythical personages are hewn into blocks six by nine by three feet and laid upon each other in regular style, but were never cemented in any way, showing that the people who shaped them knew how to build walls but did not have

painful experiences while driven on that prolonged tour of wandering over the face of the earth. We present a reproduction from the bust



HEAD OF ULYSSES,
DOGE'S PALACE.

of Ulysses, or Odysseus, now preserved in the Palace of the Doges at Venice. The name means "the hater," and the ingenuity of all literary time has been taxed to learn just how it applies.

He was king of Ithaca, one of the smallest of the Ionian islands, having but thirty-seven miles of area and much of that uncultivable. It consists of two volcanic mountain peaks which rise two thousand feet above the sea and are joined by an isthmus of low hills. Only a part of the hillsides are fit to raise the delightful fruits for which the island is famous; but there is a port called Vathi where may be found excellent anchorage and a population of 2,500. The whole island now contains about 10,000 people.

Cyclopean rocks here abound, and one pile of them is called the ruins of the Castle of Ulysses.

Scylla and Charybdis are two sea monsters described in the "Odyssey." They personify the dangers to navigation near rocks and whirlpools. Scylla is said to dwell in a cave on a precipitous rock. To show how terrible a rocky coast is to the sailor, she is represented as having six long necks with a head on each one, and each head has three rows of terrible teeth. She lures her prey upon the rocky coast and devours them, tearing them with her teeth and her twelve feet.

Opposite her sits Charybdis under a fig tree. He sucks in his breath and blows it out three times a day, and the water goes with it whirling in such currents that it is impossible for the navigator to pass through the strait without being drawn into the whirlpools on the one side or dashed against the rocks of Scylla on the other. These two monsters were notorious in the poetry of the olden times, and when it became necessary to fix their location the straits of Messina were selected as conforming most accurately to the descriptions given. In fact, one of the towns destroyed by the earthquake last week



A Sicilian in Native Costume.

the use of cement. They were probably the Pelagi, who lived about the year B. C. 1,000.

Face to Face With the Ancients.

We are brought face to face with the people of the heroic times of Italy and the Mediterranean by the disaster which has made all the civilized world mourn over Sicily's grief. It was in Sicily that Ulysses had some of his most

is Scylla. One of the priests of that town who escaped reports the rock of Scylla entirely swallowed up. The entire coast line has been so changed as to make it necessary to rechart it. All the lighthouses and harbors along that part of the strait where the action was most severe have been destroyed and ships can go through with difficulty only by daylight. Other witnesses say that the rock Charybdis, on the opposite side, has been carried completely out of sight.

The **Seismograph** is an instrument which shows the movements of the earth's surface in times of such disturbances as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and explosions. Seismos is the Greek for earthquake, graphein for write, and metron for measure. A machine which writes out the results, keeping time by clockwork and tracing the motions on smoked glass by a sharp tracing point, is properly called a seismograph, and the first syllable has no Z sound, but is sice. An instrument which measures the amplitude of such motions and records them may be called a seismograph. The difference between the two words is practically lost, as such machines as are in use are properly of both sorts. The simplest form of seismograph is a bowl with some heavy fluid like molasses in it, which when the bowl is agitated, rises at the sides showing how violent the motion was and also its direction.

Sig. Stancei, a noted scientist attached to the

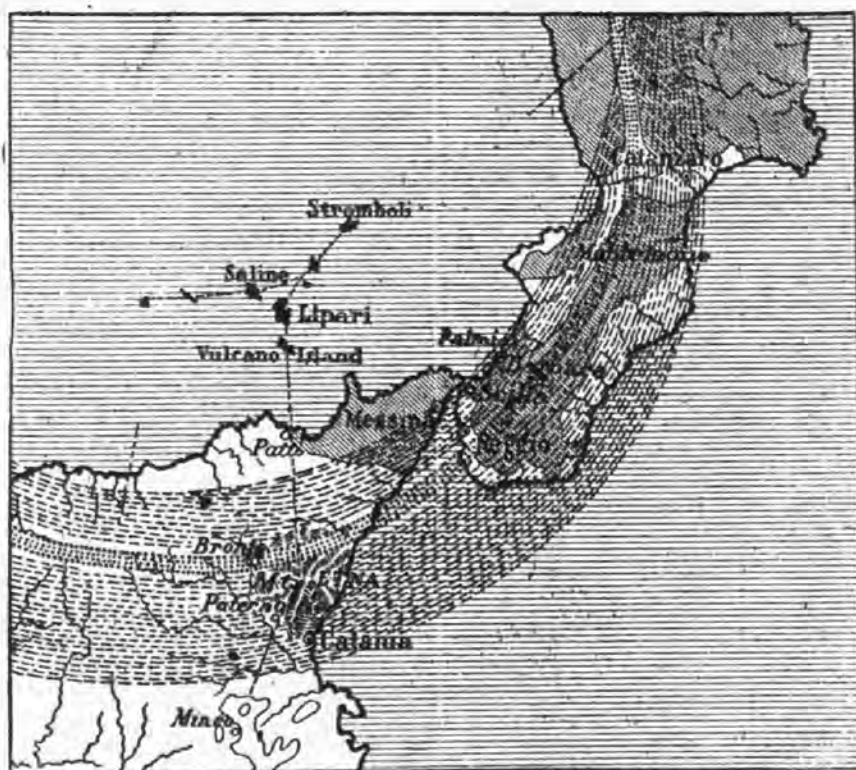
Florence observatory, is of opinion that the cataclysm in southern Italy was geologic rather than volcanic. He thinks a settling of a lower stratum of the earth under Sicily or the strait of Messina caused the great cracks in the earth running in a semi-circle, the center of which was the focal point of the disturbance.

Washington Jan. 4.—Admiral Sperry was ordered by the Navy Department late today to proceed to Naples with four ships as soon as possible.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Both houses of Congress this afternoon adopted the bill appropriating \$800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers, recommended by President Roosevelt in a special message, including the \$300,000 worth of supplies on the supply ships Celtic and Culgoa.

Messina, Jan. 4.—Frank Perret, scientist, declares other shocks are inevitable, as there is now a flaw in the earth's crust where the slip occurred. On Jan. 7 and 8 the sun and moon will pull together and strain the earth's crust at that point.

Messina and Reggio will be rebuilt, but perhaps with slightly altered locations. There is a commercial and social demand for seaports there, and men will build there in the face of all opposition from nature.



..... *Main Rift of Earthquakes of 1783, 1894 and 1905*
 ===== *Region Affected by this Week's Earthquakes*

Dotted lines indicate zone of destruction.



From the Charming Bay of Naples to the Frowning Piraeus



MR. THOMPSON ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.



IN the 5th of October we said farewell to the city of Naples and sailed out of that most famously beautiful bay to pass around the peninsula of Italy to the south and east and then northeast to the port of Athens. Although we left at half past six o'clock it was quite dark before we got out of the glorious bay. We could see the tomb of Vergil, and the lighting up of the windows and streets of the first city of Italy and its second seaport in importance. The beautiful islands of Ischia and Capri enhanced



WM. H. THOMPSON, JR.

the charm of the blue sea, and the city looked peacefully down upon us as it nestles in its amphitheater of hills with old Vesuvius smoking grandly away to the southeast.

The people look upon Vesuvius as a live thing endowed with some intelligence, and it grows upon you as you associate with them and it. When the smoke of Vesuvius rolls off towards the island of Capri, you may be sure of fair weather. That volcano seems to be a true barometer. This is due probably to the fact that the weather in Naples is rather uncertain, owing to the alternating north and south winds which cause rapid changes of temperature and of moisture and dryness. It almost never snows in Naples, but when the rain decides to come down, it comes with a falling inflection which leaves nothing to be guessed as to its intentions. But the heat of summer here is said to be modified regularly by the sea breeze which may be depended upon in the hot season to blow every day until about two o'clock in the afternoon, giving the Neapolitans a day for work which is quite as long as they care to put in at anything at all strenuous.

Early in the morning we entered the beautiful straits of Messina and proceeded smoothly to the harbor where we were informed that the vessel would remain long enough for a trip

ashore for all who cared to take it. Messina is the capital of the province of the same name in the northeastern corner of the great island of Sicily. In ancient times it was known as Zanele, meaning sickle, on account of the sickle shaped harbor on which it is situated. As we lie in the harbor we are east of the city and it is set off with a fine background of cone-shaped peaks in a continuous chain rising to a height of 3,700 feet.

Messina is the second city in Sicily, but it does not offer visitors much in the way of sight-seeing, for a series of earthquakes has tumbled down its ancient structures, sparing the cathedral, which dates back to the Norman period, 1098. It is of a mixture of all the prevailing styles of architecture from that time down to the present, so that there is little of the original building left. The hills which skirt the city are covered with vineyards and orchards of various kinds with here and there a farm house or a castle such as are characteristic with Italian scenes. The hills show in outline very decidedly that they are of volcanic origin, for they are very rough and ragged. The town surrounding the harbor and these hills about the town make the sight one not easily to be forgotten. In the harbor are one torpedo boat, several ships of large dimension, and many smaller craft. One ship is from Constantinople, bound for Genoa, partially loaded with cattle from Asia Minor. They are pretty good looking animals, pretty fat, and resemble very much our range cattle as they came into market in Chicago.

Three two-masted sail boats are hauled upon the shore for repairs. Instead of taking them to dry dock it is the custom here to haul them ashore and let the workmen get at them on dry land. It is probably less expensive than dry-docking and gives a better chance for independent labor to make a livelihood, an instance of the social economy to be observed among the Italian people.

Our steamer for this trip is the Sachsen of the North German Lloyd line, and is a very good one in all respects. We enjoy our fare and quarters, and when she steams out of the harbor at seven o'clock it is too dark to see much except the lights of the city and harbor and the various signals displayed by the vessels at anchor or moving in or out on their courses.

The description given these waters which were the terror of ancient mariners as given by Helenus to Aeneas is good to this day. I quote from the translation made by George Howland:

But when, departing, the wind to Sicily's shores
 shall have brought you,
 And you perceive the straits of narrow Pelorus
 grow wider,
 You to the left must bear, and the sea and
 shore on the left hand,
 Then in a wide circuit seek: avoid the right
 shore with its waters.
 These shores, once, they say, by the shock of a
 mighty convulsion—
 Such great changes does time, in the long
 lapse of ages, accomplish—
 Started apart, although they before were united
 together.
 Then came the sea with great force in between,
 and cut off with its waters
 Sicily from the Hesperian shore, and the fields
 and the cities
 Stand upon separate shores, while the narrow
 tide flows between them.
 Scylla the right side holds; on the left is relent-
 less Charybdis,
 And to the deepest abyss of her thrice-whirling
 vortex abruptly
 Swallows the vast waves down, and again in
 quick alternation
 Throws them aloft to the air, and lashes the
 stars with the surges;
 But in a cavern lurks Scylla, confined in the
 dark hiding-places,
 Thrusting her head out to draw on the rocks
 the unfortunate vessels.
 She has a human face, and the beautiful form
 of a maiden,
 Down to the waist, but below has the shape of
 a frightful sea-monster,
 Which, to a body like that of a wolf, joins the
 tail of a dolphin.
 It is much better to double the point of Sicilian
 Pachynus—
 Though it may cause some delay—and to make
 in your course a long circuit,
 Than even once to have seen the unseemly
 dimensions of Scylla,
 In her vast cave, and the rocks with the howl of
 dark sea-dogs resounding.
 The next day I did not rise early, for there
 was a heavy sea. Coming out at nine o'clock,
 I found but few who were able to stand the
 weather. The good menu of the dining halls
 was no attraction to them. We pitched along
 in a very rough sea for twenty-four hours and
 then the passengers began to appear on deck
 very much the worse for wear. The first land
 to be sighted was a very high rock, standing out
 of the water apparently some 800 feet. On its
 top was a lighthouse. Although we were but a
 short sail from Italy, we were all very glad to
 see signs of landing. The sea was getting al-
 most too full of islands and protruding rocks for
 our comfort. But we steamed along among
 them in the quieter waters and found much
 amusement in watching them for signs of life.
 They are mostly volcanic and practically barren.

But now and then we espied a group of farm
 buildings and signs of cultivation of the soil.
 It looked as if some few misguided persons had
 gone there to see what they could do and after
 getting there had become so poor they could not
 get away and so had to remain and endure
 poverty and privation.

Entering the harbor of Piræus we seem to
 be coming down a great horseshoe towards the
 toe where we are to anchor. This port boasts
 the second city in population in all Greece, hav-
 ing about 45,000 inhabitants. In history it is
 noted for the great works established here for
 the protection of the ancient city of Athens.
 Formerly Phalerum was the port of Athens;
 but in the judgment of Themistocles it could be
 much more easily defended than the nearer and
 wider harbor. In B. C. 493 he began to fortify
 Piræus, and after the Persian wars the penin-
 sula was surrounded with strong and lofty walls,
 the mouths of the harbors narrowed by moles,
 or mounds of earthworks and rock, so that
 chains could enclose them and keep out any
 ships the enemy might bring against the port.
 All these works were connected with Athens by
 the Long Walls. In the Middle Ages Piræus
 was abandoned, but when Athens became the
 capital of Greece it was again built up.

There are not many large vessels in the har-
 bor, but in these waters there are fewer large
 ships, the bulk of commerce being carried in
 smaller bottoms which are more readily handled
 in difficult harbors and short trips. I counted
 seventy small craft which came out to lighter
 us. Only thirty passengers to get off! This is
 different from what we have been accustomed to
 on the larger vessels.

Bar Wedding Invitations. The new 2-cent
 postage rate to Germany, which goes into effect
 January 1, does not apply to wedding invita-
 tions. These missives with their heavy paper
 and double envelopes constantly pour into Ger-
 many from the United States with insufficient
 foreign or domestic postage. The oldest inhabi-
 tant of Germany says he can remember no time
 when a wedding invitation was received in a
 properly stamped condition. There are two re-
 sults of this. One is that the kaiser's govern-
 ment, which needs the money, gets a goodly sum
 from excess postage. The invitations cost the
 recipient in Germany all the way from 10 cents
 to 40 cents apiece.

It is said that the kaiser and other members
 of the ruling houses of Germany have a free
 and unlimited use of the mail. It is also said
 that Grand Duke Frederick, of Olenburg, sends
 the products of his immense dairy through the
 mails, amounting to several hundred packages
 daily. Now, if the German government really
 wants to increase the revenue of the country,
 why doesn't it force the lords and dukes to buy
 stamps like other people and send their heavier
 cargo by freight?

DIAMONDS

You have all read in novels, history, or story, something of diamonds, and of King Solomon's mines as being great subterranean passages in or near the mountains of tropical Africa. These latter are pictured by Rider Haggard as being fabulously rich in these precious stones. He says "They had reached the right spot in the passage, something was muttered, the great stone turned, the witch and company entered, and there were chests and boxes of the sparkling ones left by those who could not carry them away."

Diamonds have been found and dug up in many parts of India, Malacca, Borneo, and other regions of the east, nor were diamonds procured from any other part of the world till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when they were found in great abundance in Brazil. In 1829 they were discovered in the Ural mountains. Later they have been found in North Carolina, Georgia, in Algiers, Australia, and in South Africa. The last have proved the most productive mines of the world. They lie near those fabled mines known in story as King Solomon's mines. Thus is fiction sometimes near truth.

Some Noted Diamonds.—One of the largest known diamonds is the Orloff, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighing 779 carats, and said to have been the eye of an East Indian idol; the great Kohinoor found in India, once the boasted possession of the Great Mogul, afterwards became the property of the late Queen of Great Britain. It weighed 900 carats in the rough and was cut several times till it now weighs 106 carats; the Braganza diamond belonged to the late Emperor of Brazil. It weighed 1,680 carats. The greatest of all was found in South Africa and is known as the Mighty Cullinan diamond, weighing over 3,000 carats. It was presented by the government of the Transvaal to King Edward the Seventh, and was pictured in our columns last month. It is many times the largest diamond ever found and its value is over a million dollars. It was discovered by Mr. F. Wells, the mine overseer of the Premier. He said, "We discovered the Cullinan diamond on the 25th of January, 1904. I had a gang of natives working not far from the center of the pipe. We had gone down to a depth of about five feet from the surface and had been taking out good stuff all day. The sun was just setting and we were about to knock off when I saw something white and sparkling lying on the slope of the blue. The rays of the setting sun caught it and it looked like fire. I took up a pick and rushed to the spot. The earth was already loose about the stone, and in a short time it was in my hand. It was so big that I was dazed at the discovery. I ran with it across the mine to the office, burst into the

manager's room and laid down the stone before Mr. McHardy and Mr. Cullinan. They were as much astonished as myself. We then weighed it and the next day the word was sent out that the biggest diamond of the world had been found."

This Premier mine is comparatively new. The great pipes at Kimberley, which belong to the De Beers company, have been worked for more than a generation, and until this mine was discovered it was believed that they would always form the chief source of the world's supply. They have produced more precious stones than all the other mines together, and almost all the diamonds now worn came from Kimberley or thereabouts. The product has sold for something like \$600,000,000.

The Premier mine was discovered in 1902. It has already produced \$25,000,000, and its size is so enormous that it is bound to affect the diamond market of the future. So far the mine has scarcely been touched. It is being worked almost on the surface. At present rates it will take twenty years to turn the blue soil to a depth of 350 feet.

When it is remembered that the Kimberley pipe has been mined to a depth of more than 2,500 feet and that the De Beers is now more than 2,000 feet deep, and neither shows any diminution of the output of diamonds to the carload of blue earth mined, the enormous possibilities of the mighty eighty-acre diamond pipe, the Premier mine, can be appreciated.

A Chat With the Diamond King.—Mr. Cullinan said, "It is so big that we really cannot say how big it is. The pipe has an area of about eighty acres. It is shaped somewhat like a pear and the walls are almost vertical. We have already sunk diamond drills to a depth of 1,000 feet, and have found diamonds in the blue all the way down. We do not know how much farther the pipe extends, but probably to a great depth."

"How about the quality of your diamonds?"

"It is good and it improves as we go down. The diamonds of the Premier mine are usually large. The great Cullinan weighs 3,000 carats and we have a number of 300 or 400 carats each. We found one the other day which looked to me as though it had been chipped off the Cullinan."

"Of whom did you buy this property?"

"I purchased it of a Dutchman by the name of Prinsloo, who had something like 1,500 acres, for £52,000. He knew the possibilities of diamonds being found and made his price accordingly."

"Had you any idea of the enormous possibilities of the property?"

"No. My wildest dreams did not reach the conception of this biggest diamond mine of the world and of the discovery of the largest diamond ever known. I thought there might be a diamond pipe somewhere upon the farm, and I

was pretty sure that the land contained enough alluvial diamonds to give us our money back, even if no diamond pipe was discovered."

"What became of the Dutchman?"

"He is still living in a little mud hut not far from here. He made a good bargain in selling his farm. He paid only £500 for it and he got £52,000. He refused to give me an option on the property at £150,000, allowing me three months to prospect to see whether I would take it or not. He afterward sold another farm, which cost him less than this, for £100,000, so that altogether he realized about \$800,000 of American money for his lands, but he still sticks to his little mud hut."

Where Men are Cheap, and Boys Cheaper.

The Boys of Damascus.

Harry F. Ward.



HEY do not seem like boys but like little old men, these sons of Damascus, where in olden times was made the famous steel that would bend double and cut through a feather pillow thrown into the air, as Saladin, the great Arab fighter, showed Richard the Lion-hearted, king of England. Laughing and playing seems as much a lost art to these Damascus boys as is the making of the steel which has been lost these 500 years, ever since the workmen were carried away into captivity. But they can fight, these hard-working boys of the East, and every Friday the two gangs from the two sides of the town meet in a pitched battle on an open space near the cemetery, with fists and sticks, and slings for staves, and lately some of them have taken to using guns. Two boys have been killed.

When he first touches Syrian soil at Beirut, the traveler will learn that there is no law to send a boy to school or keep him from work. There are boys of ten or twelve in charge of a train of two or three loaded mules or donkeys; there are boys of eight or nine helping the workmen at their trades, including the boy who cleans the vessels after the coppersmith has mended them. He puts some wet sand into the bowl, then takes off his slippers, for no native wears shoes, and stands in the bowl; then he leans back against the door post and using it as a sort of pivot, twists himself from side to side until the motion of his bare feet upon the wet sand has scoured the vessel clean.

But in Damascus the boys go to work even earlier than in Beirut. In nearly all the booths of the narrow, crowded bazaar they are to be

Five years ago Mr. Cullinan had only a few thousand dollars, but now he is worth ten or fifteen millions. He is chairman of the company which owns the mine and he still spends much of his time at the works. Mr. Cullinan looks more like a miner than a millionaire. He is a well-built man of fifty years, and is a perfect picture of health. He has a dark complexion, and dark hair and eyes. His forehead is broad, his nose straight and his lower jaw heavy, showing determination and grit. He is said to have started in life poor and some of his first money was made as a bricklayer.

seen, some of them not more than six years old. In the shoemaker's quarter they saw out the wood for the heavy clogs of the women and girls; they cut the stone roughly for the mason until the dust almost ruins their eyesight; they beat the copper for the old-fashioned cooking utensils until their hammers ring a chorus; they cut tin as though they were born with shears in their hands; they use the adze to put the first shape on the wood for the wheelwright; they pound the red-hot iron on the anvil almost as cleverly as the grown up blacksmith; they make baskets, turn the wheel for the ropemakers, and sew tents as Paul did; in short all the trades in the bazaar of Damascus are full of apprentices, which would be the best thing in the world for the boys, if they did not start so young.

They work at cabinet making when they are ten years old and even younger, and look forward to the day when they can sit on the ground, and hold the chisel with the left hand, guiding it with their toes, while with the right hand they turn the stick, which is fastened loosely between two iron pivots by means of a string fastened to a handle in the fashion of a violin bow. For this is the Eastern lathe, and they drill metal in the same fashion.

Out at the slaughter house the boys carry the dressed, fat-tailed sheep on their backs to the butcher shop. We saw a boy, who said he was fourteen years old, with a sheep on his back that nearly covered him up; another boy of ten was carrying a smaller sheep; still another had two young goats at each end of a stick, over his shoulder, and they were all anxious to have their pictures taken with great loads.

But this is all going to stop. A new government is being formed in Turkey, which is going to build schools and make the children attend them. Then the boys of Damascus will have time to play, and then they will learn something before they go to work.

✚ EDITORIAL ✚

Taking fifteen thousand postmasters out of politics is one of the recent acts of President Roosevelt which will receive the hearty approval of those who wish to divorce the public service from party politics, and it will be heartily condemned by those who fear that their own interests will be hurt by making it impossible for a political party to reward one of its leaders by giving him the postoffice. When this happens in fifteen thousand places, it is important. It might have happened in fifty-five thousand places, for that is the number of fourth-class places, but only the section of our country east of the Missouri river and north of the Ohio could be put under civil service at this time. It is expected that the others will follow as soon as the government can take the matter properly in hand. This will end the old un-American plan of giving office as a reward for party services. It will take away a great source of embarrassment from congressmen, for patronage is one of their worst enemies. The claims of rival candidates for postmasterships which must be settled by a congressman often take much more time and strength than the entire legitimate work of a representative in the popular branch of our national legislature. This will bring the postmasters under the Civil Service Commissioners, who will examine into the work of the offices and see to it that, instead of politics, the chief business of the postmaster is attending to the work of the postoffice. Hereafter fourth-class postmasters will have to get signatures of patrons, furnish bonds, show that they are competent to take care of the work properly, and then pass an examination which will be open to all citizens who desire to take it and can qualify.

The total value of farm products this last year amounts to \$7,778,000,000, four per cent. above the value of the product of 1907, and four times as large as the value of our mining products. By farm products we mean crop and animal products. Corn represents one-third of the total; cotton, hay, and wheat one-third, and all the rest the other third. Cotton this year leads hay in value of total crop. The other cereals follow corn in this order: wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, and buckwheat. It is odd that eggs and poultry are more valuable than the whole cotton crop. Three-eighths of the value of farm products is represented by animals, sold and slaughtered, and by animal products at the farm.

The cotton planters of the South feel they are unjustly treated by the statistical bureau of our government when tables are published showing how many acres are being cultivated and how the yield is coming on, for it gives the buyers

the advantage of knowing how much there is in sight and they can fix prices accordingly. Now if the planters had some statistics furnished them showing how much cotton there is stored in warehouses and stockrooms available for manufacture, they would know about how urgently the present crop will be required, and so could have a chance to fix prices at which they might agree to sell. They are in the dark in this matter under the present system, while the buyers have all the information they need.

A Secretary of Agriculture was appointed twenty years ago, somewhat as an experiment. The twelfth annual report recently issued by Secretary James Wilson reminds us that he has been twelve years in that office. While we cannot say that the rise in the price of corn from 21 cents to the present high figure is at all due to the work of his department, yet some of it is due directly there, and all the improvements in the methods of dairying and meat inspection are its work. The department's agents have scoured the world for seeds and plants for possible introduction here. Durum wheat was brought from Africa and Russia; its value as a crop exceeds thirty million dollars. Alfalfa is an imported hay plant whose yield this year passed the hundred million dollar mark. By its warfare against pests the farmer's profits have increased several millions, because his crops have been saved when without its intervention all or a large part might have been destroyed. Much information has been given to farmers as to crop rotation and fertilization, and the results are highly gratifying to all concerned.

The House of Lords is wisely attempting to reform itself before an exasperated public undertakes the tasks in a more radical manner. It appointed a committee which has presented a report calling for cutting down the number of members from 617 to about 350. It would not make the possession of a peerage entitle one to a vote and seat in the House, but would have all hereditary peers form themselves into an electoral body to choose two hundred of their number, not as "Lords of Parliament," but to sit and vote at a single session. The twenty-six bishops are to elect but ten of their number. This will make the House so small that it can dispatch business, and there will be room for the representation of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in the House of Lords. Twenty years' service in the House of Commons shall entitle an Irish peer to a seat among the peers. Men who have held high office are also to be members without election.

The Rivers and Harbors bill has been for years regarded as the legislative "pork barrel," for out of it each congressman has got something for his constituents. We are getting now where the better class of citizens do not wish congress-

men to serve their constituents, but their country. The great improvements now demanded in inland waterways are calling attention to the fact that these matters should not be the business of any constituents, but the business of the nation. We have shown that the government can, in a large way, conduct a vast irrigation improvement scheme and make it successful and beneficial without regard to constituencies. Now let the waterways be put upon the same level. A national matter is bound up in the waterways as surely as in the irrigation schemes. The reelection of any congressman has nothing to do with this. Every European nation has built up a system of canals so that Americans are astonished when they visit them and trace the course of shipments across the country by water. Those canals were not made by any local politicians, but by the state or nation. You can cross almost any European country by water, climbing over watersheds, through locks and descending to sea level after hundreds of feet of elevation. Even among the Alps the value of canals is not overlooked. This is one of the lessons our people seem to be learning this year, that the whole country is vitally interested in waterways and the old way of treating the rivers and harbors bills should no longer be tolerated.

Wage-earners are killed by accidents in the United States between 30,000 and 35,000 annually according to the bureau of labor. Nearly one-half of these could be saved with intelligent factory inspection, legislation, and control. There were last year 2,000,000 accidents which were not fatal, but which shortened life and made it painful. We must profit by the better methods of Europe.

China is again troubling the world. Yuan Shi Kai, grand counselor and commander in chief of the forces, is dismissed. He was the friend of the Americans and to the Europeans when Chinese fury was rampant. Whether war is imminent now or not is a serious question.

In Montenegro an army of women is drilling daily with rifles and revolvers, expecting war with Austria. This is a most famous little nation for fighters and the women believe they will outmatch any ordinary army of men, both in maneuvers on the battlefield and in sharpshooting.

The railway motor car is winning favor on railway lines where traffic is light. The Chicago & Alton and the Clover Leaf railroads have put on a car of this sort, gasoline-electric, for the run between Dwight and Bloomington, Illinois. It is making two trips a day at low cost and giving excellent satisfaction.

The One Who Tells.

Most persons despise the one who tells. The tell-tale who runs with every bit of information and hands it in where he hopes it may make trouble for someone, is a mean and senseless being who ought to find out what society thinks of him.

But President Roosevelt has discharged men from the army in disgrace because they did not tell. Here are his words, "Almost all the members of Company B must have been actively concerned in the shooting, either to the extent of being participants or to the extent of virtually encouraging those who were participants. As to Companies C and D, there can be no question that practically every man in them must have had knowledge that the shooting was done by some of the soldiers of B troop, and possibly by one or two others in one of the other troops."

What of it, supposing they all knew it? Does the President think the soldiers are to tattle? Is it a soldier's business to tell what he knows? Is it not a soldier's business to keep still and let the officers find out if they can when wrong is done?

Let us see.

All the companies B, C, and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were discharged without honor, not as a punishment for having taken part in the raid on the people of Brownsville when the town was riddled with rifle balls, but because their evident combination in a conspiracy of silence to protect those who actually took part in the raid rendered them, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, no longer worthy of confidence and therefore of no further use as soldiers.

Then he announced that men of that battalion who desired to get back into the service must produce proof that they were not in the raid themselves, and that they had not "withheld any evidence that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof."

This looks as if the President, who is an army man and knows what the country demands of its soldiers, believes that a soldier ought to be discharged if he does not give his officers the benefit of what he has seen or what he knows about any crime. This ought to be known by boys and girls. It is a soldier's duty to tell when a crime has been committed if his words will help find the criminal and bring him to trial.

If a soldier may be dismissed in dishonor from the service of his country because he does not tell what he knows, how much more important that our young people learn the difference between common tattling and giving up the knowledge they may possess of what others are doing when they are injuring themselves and the school! Use your judgment. Tolerate no wrong. Wipe out the evil lurking in your midst.



Sicily

William Cowper.

(It is probable that the first lines of Cowper's poem refer to the relics of the ancient days when Sicily was ruled successively by the Siculi, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, all of whom left monuments of their occupation. None of this wonderful and beautiful architecture remains. The edifices, the Saracens and Byzantines are gone, but the most important memorials of the former are the useful plants, such as sugar cane and cotton, which they introduced. The "mountain smoke" refers to Mt. Aetna, the greatest active volcano in Europe. The condition of Sicily in the Middle Ages was most deplorable, and its entire history until 1860, when it was incorporated into the king-

dom of Italy, is a record of continual oppression, revolution and internal strife. Since 1860 there has been great progress in Sicily. The mining of sulphur is one of the chief industries, but unfortunately the supply exceeds the demand, and some of the largest mines have recently been closed. This, with the fact that the fruit industry has been considerably crippled by new tariffs imposed by the United States, may in a measure account for the number of Sicilians who are seeking a livelihood on our shores.)

Let those who believe poets have the gift of prophecy examine closely these lines which are not accurately based on history written before Cowper's time, but which might well have been based on present history by a poet of the present time.



AS for Sicily! rude fragments now
Lie scattered, where the shapely column stood.

Her palaces are dust. In all her streets

The voice of singing and the sprightly chord

Are silent. Revelry and dance and show

Suffer a syncope and a solemn pause,
While God performs upon the trembling stage

Of His own works His dreadful part alone.

How does the earth receive Him?—with what signs

Of gratulation and delight her king?

Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,

Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,

Disclosing Paradise where'er He treads?

She quakes at His approach.

The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke,
For He has touched them. From the extremest point

Of elevation down into the abyss

His wrath is busy, and His frown is felt.

The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,

The rivers die into offensive pools,

And charged with putrid verdure, breathe a gross
And mortal nuisance into all the air.

What solid was, by transformation strange,

Grows fluid; and the fixed and rooted earth,

Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,

Or, with vortiginous and hideous whirl,
Sucks down its pray insatiable. Immense
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs
And agonies of human and of brute

Multitudes fugitive on every side,
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene
Migrates uplifted; and, with all its soil
Alighting in far distant fields finds out
A new possessor, and survives the change.

Ocean has caught the frenzy, and, upwrought
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice

Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,
Upbridged so high, and sent on such a charge,
Possessed an inland scene. Where now the
through

That pressed the beach, and, hasty to depart,
Looked to the sea for safety? They are gone,
Gone with the reflux wave into the deep,—

A prince with half his people! Ancient towers,
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes,
Where beauty oft and lettered worth consume
Life in the unproductive shades of death,

Fail prone: the pale inhabitants come forth,
And, happy in their unforeseen release

From all the rigors of restraint, enjoy

The terrors of the day, that sets them free,

Who, then, that has thee would not hold thee
fast,

Freedom? whom they that lose thee so regret.

That e'en a judgment, making way for thee,

Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake.



THE STORY OF CHICAGO AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Note.—It is suggested that all schools at points touched in this work make a study of local history. State and county history have preserved much of which far too little is brought into the schoolroom. There is scarcely a town from Nova Scotia to Saint Anthony's Falls and down to New Orleans along the waterways followed by the French, from which a historical excursion could not easily be conducted.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "The Story of Ponty" may be read with much pleasure and profit as it makes the friend of La Salle, "the man with iron hand," a living personage and invests Starved Rock and other historic portions of Illinois with lively

images. Her "Romance of Dollard" is the story of the heroes of the Long Sault; and her "White Islander" is the story of a French girl among the Indians on the Island of Mackinac.

It would be a good idea for pupils to locate on an outline map of North America the disposition of the various tribes of Indians and the posts and missions established by the French. It will be found that the St. Lawrence was the dividing line between tribes friendly and tribes hostile to them. This will help to explain the struggle that was to take place in the next century for the possession of North America, and the defeat of the French.



COPYRIGHT BY THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

By ELEANOR ATKINSON. Edited, Enlarged and Continued by the Editorial Corps of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY.

CHAPTER I. The Pathfinders. (1534-1673.)

The Strange Adventures of Jean Nicolet.—In the spring of the year 1634, a number of birch-bark canoes manned by Huron Indians, turned south after passing the Strait of Michilimackinac and into the "Lake of the Illinois," as Lake Michigan was called by the tribes who lived on its shore. Pausing only at night to camp on some one of the numerous green islands that dot the reaches of blue water, the Hurons pushed on to Green Bay.

They were on a peace mission to the "Men of the Western Sea," whose country they had never seen, but whose warriors often fell on the villages of the Hurons which lay on Lake Nipissing, six weeks distant, by canoe

journey, to the east.

When they reached Green Bay a crowd of painted savages rushed down to the shore, brandishing their bows and arrows and ignoring the peace-pipes which the visitors displayed. The Hurons were not men to show fear. They raced their canoes through the surf and grounded them high on the beach. From the foremost boat sprang a white man who wore a magic robe of green silk encrusted with a profusion of birds

and beasts and flowers, in brilliant colors. The savages fell back in amazement, and before they could gather their wits again the white man threw up first one hand and then the other, and thunder and lightning roared and flashed from the tips of his fingers.

Who was this white man who first startled the woods and waters of Wisconsin with a pistol shot? Where did he come from? How did he reach Lake Michigan only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock? And why was he dressed in the robe of a Chinese mandarin?

His name was Jean Nicolet. He had come from France. He wore a mandarin's robe because he thought the "Western Sea" might wash the shore of China or India, and that such a costume would win the confidence and respect of the natives.

But we shall have to go back a century, to account for Jean Nicolet, before we can discover what his venturesome voyage led to.

The Division of the New World.—Exactly one hundred years before, in 1534, Jacques Cartier sailed into the St. Lawrence river and claimed for France the country drained by it. In 1542 De Soto found a grave in the Mississippi, which he explored from the south as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. In 1565 Spain established a military post at St. Augustine, Florida, and, in 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh discovered and claimed Virginia for England.

Thus the fields of future colonization in North America were roughly blocked out; but the

Seventeenth Century was to open before any serious attempts at settlements were to be made by any European nation. Then, two years after the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, Samuel de Champlain arrived at Quebec.



LOUIS JOLIET.

The Conqueror, the Colonizer and the Adventurer.—From the very first the English, French and Spanish explorers differed in all their aims and methods. The Spaniards were conquerors. They had but one object: to enrich Spain. The English came to found new homes. Their outposts were always in a hostile country, but they held and peopled every foot of soil they gained. The French, at first, came neither as home-builders nor as exploiters, but as merchants, to secure the monopoly of the fur trade of the Canadian forests to France.

It is clear, from the geographical position occupied by the three colonizing nations of the Atlantic seaboard, that the French were destined to be the first to penetrate far into the interior. The English settlers had a wall of mountains—the Appalachian ranges—to bar their way; the Spaniards had a limitless ocean front and innumerable tropic islands to engage all their powers. But the French, with no room to spread along the coast, had the St. Lawrence and the chain of lakes, forming a matchless and inviting highway into the wilderness.

In New France, as Canada was then called, the trader and the explorer flourished, while the settler was but indifferently developed. There was no material out of which to make him. To

the Frenchman of that day the toil of the pioneer was distasteful. He was romantic, and gain appealed to him less than the heroic. Today, in the colonial possession of France—Algiers, Madagascar, French Congo and Tonquin, the Frenchman displays similar characteristics. He pushes far into the interior, seeking adventure and empire, but he does not, as a rule, occupy the land except with military forces, nor till the soil.

The French who actually did settle in Acadia and all along the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi were thrifty and domestic and their descendants—today make up a large percentage of the population of these regions. They use the French language and retain as far as practicable many of the old world customs to this day. Americans who visit such localities are struck with the remarkable reserve of the American French who still prefer to transact business in the old language and carry on the operations of their very productive farms as nearly in the manner of their fathers as possible. They preferred throwing up dykes to reclaim lands from the tide or from the streams to cutting down forests. The spade was their favored instrument rather than the ax when settlements were laid out.

Their farms were usually narrow with one end touching the water or the highway so the houses could be close together. This accounts for the surprising array of fences so close together and running back from the water which we see on a trip down the St. Lawrence or along the bayous of Louisiana.

But the French explorer was different from the French settler. He was a romancer, a hero, an adventurer, a soldier with his gaze fixed on the distant hills. The whole French court was surging in miniature ebb and flow in his heaving



JOLIET AND MARQUETTE STARTING ON VOYAGE TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

breast.

Here in the New World what the Frenchman won in trade was spent lavishly in adventure. La Salle threw away his personal inheritance,

his grant of the seigniori on Montreal Island, and all he could beg from his relations and from the crown, to win an empire for France. He did only, but in a larger way, what every man in New France, of as good birth and fortune, dreamed of doing. He was an excellent representative of the spirit of New France. In moral daring and self-sacrifice he was matched by the early missionaries.

The French had many characteristics which fitted them to take the highest advantage of their position in the New World. They had urbanity and adaptability. The savage tribes were picturesque rather than disgusting to them. The hunters, fishers, sailors, traders, adventurers



PERE MARQUETTE.

From an oil painting discovered on a cart of rubbish in Montreal, 1897; artist, R. Roos, 1669; and labelled, "Marquette de la Confrerie de Jesus."

who came to Quebec with Champlain, felt for the Indian neither the Spaniard's scorn nor the Englishman's moral and social superiority. The brave was mon frere sauvage (my wild brother). Without any sense of degradation they went at once into the forest, lived with the natives, adopted their dress, habits, and speech, and took squaws for wives.

It was Champlain, the "Father of New France," as he is called by Parkman, who shaped the destiny of France in America. It is said by historians that he came to Quebec with no other thought than to develop the fur trade in Canada; but, as he stood on the forest-crowned bluff, afterwards known as the Heights of Abraham, three hundred miles from the ocean, and watched the broad flood of the St. Lawrence pour out of the wooded wilderness to the southwest, he realized the colossal scale on which this unknown continent had been planned, and it fired his imagination.

"Whence came this mighty stream?" he

asked himself. He thought it must rise in the South, and that across some distant watershed he might find the head waters of De Soto's "Great river." Whoever could hold these two rivers, he argued, would be masters of the continent they drained, and of the East Indian trade. The vast extent of North America and of the Pacific ocean had not been guessed. The object of exploration in the New World was still the discovery of a western route to the Orient.

In the year after he reached Quebec Champlain made an expedition to the south by way of what is now the Richelieu river. This brought him to the lake between New York and Vermont which bears his name. After the dark pines and spruces which give the predominating force to the St. Lawrence, Champlain was enchanted by the autumnal colors of the woods that clothed the Adirondacks.

How an Indian Skirmish Turned the Course of History.—He rode and marched down Lake Champlain and its shore very nearly to Lake George, and must soon have come to the Hudson, up which Henry Hudson had, the year before, sailed in the Half-Moon. Somewhere near Ticonderoga, the French explorers and their Algonquin guides met a band of Iroquois Indians—probably the Mohawks. The Iroquois were defeated, but Champlain gathered none of the fruits of victory, for the Algonquins turned and fled back to Canada.

The Iroquois tribes who occupied the region south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, in the present state of New York, were the hereditary foes of the Algonquin tribes north of the river. The news of this battle must soon run to Lake Erie and start the Five Nations on the warpath. As the Iroquois were the bravest, brainiest, and most ferocious of the tribes of eastern North America, the Algonquins considered discretion the better part of valor.

The French in New France were never to forget or cease to regret that small engagement which seemed so trivial at the time. Within the next hundred years the Five or Six Nations, as they were known after being joined by the Tuscaroras of the Carolinas, were to sweep every tribe from their path to the Mississippi. The Dutch of New York and afterwards the British used them to check the exploration of the French, furnishing them with fire-arms and supplies, in return for skins and military service. Had the French allied themselves with the Iroquois, instead of with the Algonquins, whose power was waning, the history of the American continent, as we now know it, must have been radically different.

Down the St. Lawrence into the Wilderness.—The route to the south thus closed to French explorers, they turned to the great water highway to the west. In 1611 Champlain opened a trading post at Montreal. To this point the Huron Indians—an outcast band of Iroquois, who

had fled from the south and sought protection and alliance with the Algonquins—brought skins and specimens of copper ores from the upper lakes in their canoes over the Ottawa river. Every Huron village on the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing soon had its group of young Frenchmen, who were very much at home with their red brothers of the forest. To the Hurons' Iroquois hatred was dealt out in double measure. These they drove, at last, to the edge of the Sioux country at the head of Lake Superior.

It was in this way that Jean Nicolet came to live among the Hurons on Lake Nipissing. The Hurons were enjoying a respite of persecution from the Iroquois, at this period, but they had an annoying foe in a tribe which they called the "Men of the Western Sea." These were the Winnebagoes of Green Bay. Famous canoeists they must have been, for they thought little of taking a six weeks' voyage eastward, over wild and devious waters, just to stir up the Hurons.

It was in 1634 that Nicolet conceived the idea of heading a peace mission to these "Men of the Western Sea." The priest of Montreal blessed him and absolved him of his sins, and Father Champlain, who was to die before Nicolet returned, gave him the mandarin's robe, for it might be this young explorer's fortune to arrive on the shore of China or India. In that case such a robe would inspire respect. As a protection Nicolet armed himself with a pair of the duelling pistols that were used so skillfully by all adventurous Frenchmen in the age of Louis le Grand.

So the first French explorer to reach Lake Michigan set his face westward and disappeared in the wilderness of woods and waters.

It would now be but a few days' journey by steamer, from Lake Nipissing, off Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, to Green Bay, Wis. Pleasant towns and lumber camps are to be seen on the shores, and there are glimpses of broad pasture lands and golden wheat fields through the clearings. The Canadian Pacific railway runs a branch line along the north channel of Lake Huron to the Sault Ste. Marie.

To Nicolet this journey was a six weeks' voyage by canoe through waters which, in all probability, had never before been traversed by a white man. Spruce and pine forests shut in the tortuous course of the French river like prison walls, and marched with the shore of the North Channel in dark ranks. Everywhere Nicolet stopped—at the nation of the Beavers on Lake Huron, at the Ojibwa village at the Falls,

at the retreats of the Ottawas on the Manitoulin and of the Pottawatomies on the islands outside of Green Bay—he was warned of venturing among the savage Winnebagoes. Along his journey he had passed through only Algonquin tribes, and these allies of the French were concerned for his safety.

His wonderful robe clothed him with mystery, however, and his pistols invested him with superhuman power. At Green Bay were soon col-



NICOLET AMONG THE WINNEBAGOES. Drawn by Mr. Bridgeman

lected 5,000 red men and their families, made up of Winnebagoes, Menominees, Foxes, Sacs and Mascoutins. Nicolet seems to have made friends with them all, and to have lived among them on the most amicable terms for two years.

They told him, at last, of the Great river to the west, that flowed southward through a land of burning heat. No man knew where it reached the sea. Nicolet very nearly had the honor of discovering the Mississippi from the north. He went down Fox river, made the portage across the prairie to the Wisconsin and reached a point within fifty miles of where Prairie du Chien stands today. For what reason is not known, he turned back. It was nearly forty years before Joliet and Marquette followed in the footsteps of this explorer, who reported in Montreal that he had been near the Great river "whence, in three days, one could journey to the South sea."

Some one must soon have discovered the Mississippi but for the fact that the Iroquois Indians entered upon a thirty years' war against the Hurons, the Algonquin tribes and their French allies. They swarmed over Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, drove the tribes far to the north and west, and shut the French up in their three fortified settlements—Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. For at least a quarter of a century the French scarcely dared venture outside their fortifications. Canada writhed for

twenty years, with little respite, under the scourge of Iroquois war.

In 1660, when there were but 3,000 white people in all New France, the three towns were in danger of extermination. Eight hundred Iroquois were encamped below Montreal and 400 more on the Ottawa. This united force was to lay siege to one stronghold after the other, until all should be reduced by starvation, when the forts were to be destroyed by flames.

What Twenty-one Heroes Did.—The commandant in Montreal, at the time, was one Adam Daulac, the *Sieur des Ormeaus*, better known as "Dollard." He conceived the idea of leading a band of volunteers against the savage enemy. Sixteen others joined him in the march up the Ottawa. Before starting on that heroic expedition they made their wills, confessed their sins and received the last sacraments of the church. They never expected to come back, for they had sworn neither to give nor to ask quarter. They hoped only to give the Iroquois such an example of the bravery and the fighting qualities of white men that should save the forts from attack.

This little band reached the rapids of the Ottawa (called the Long Sault or Soo) in May. There they found a rough Iroquois fort built of stakes and falling to ruin. This they repaired, built an inner wall, and filled in the space with earth, leaving loop holes for firing. They had only pounded corn to eat and no water, although the sparkling river laved the wall of their defense. An Algonquin and four Hurons joined them.

Day after day this heroic band held the little fort in the woods against 700 Iroquois who camped around it, and they picked off scores of Indians through the loop holes. It ended in the only way it could end—the extermination of the defenders. The sacrifice saved the colony of New France. The Iroquois had had fighting enough. They argued that if seventeen Frenchmen and four Indians, behind a picket fence, could hold off 700 Iroquois so long and each demand a score of lives for his own, what might they not expect from hundreds of men fighting from behind stone walls?

This story is told here to illustrate what sort of men were to reach and explore the Mississippi and the upper lake region and to give their names suitable prominence in the history of Chicago.

The Altars in the Wilderness. Daring and Devotion of the Missionaries.—The missionary priests were no less daring and devoted. A number of Jesuits came out to New France as early as 1626 and scattered through the woods around the river and the lower lakes. Thereafter, priests of this order were with every hardy band of Hurons and Algonquins, sleeping on the ground, listening for the midnight alarm, living on roots and berries and the results of

the chase; rearing their altars in the forests, comforting dying warriors, taking squaws and children to their scattered kindred and themselves dying strange obscure deaths in unhallowed lands.

It is not a matter for wonder, therefore, to find Père René Menard on the south shore of Lake Superior in 1661, with a band of fugitive Hurons. He led his savage flock, who needed all the consolation his religion could give them, to Chequamegon Bay, that beautiful sheet of water on which Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A long, lovely, green-rimmed arm of the "big sea water" fringed, on the outer edge, by the Apostle islands, twenty-seven in number, it is today a popular summer resort.

But gloomy enough it looked to that starving band of Hurons, in the beginning of the winter of 1661. The water was dark and stormy, the islands masses of funereal evergreens. Father Menard set up his altar near the city of Ashland. A stockade cut off the point, and canoes for escape were moored on the shore. In the spring a better fort was erected on Oak Point. Père Menard perished in the woods, in some obscure way, like so many of the heroic brothers of his order.

There was soon another to take his place, for Father Claude Allouez arrived in 1665, and built the mission of La Pointe du St. Esprit (the point of the Holy Ghost) between the sites of Ashland and Washburn on the shore of the bay. The original La Pointe mission was thus on the mainland, and not on Madeleine island, where there is an Indian mission some seventy years old.

This mission at La Pointe was among the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Hurons. But Pottawatomies, Miamis, Kickapoos, Sacs, Foxes, Sioux and Illinois Indians all visited it, and marveled at the altar fittings, the missionary's vestments and the tall wax candles and incense that gave such splendor and mystery to the bark chapel. Father Allouez remained at La Pointe four years. His mission is notable only because of the stories he brought back when he returned to Montreal, in 1667, on a visit. He reported that, beyond the country of the Sioux, lay the end of the world, and that the Great river, which was called the Mississippi by the Indians, fell into the sea by Virginia.

This news was sent to France. It was the age of Louis XIV, and Count Frontenac was ruling at Montreal as royally as was the grand Monarque at Versailles. The word went forth that New France must keep pace with the glory of Old France. In 1669 Father Allouez was directed to go to Green Bay to establish the mission of St. Francis Xavier, near the mouth of Fox river, while Father James Marquette, a priest known for his youth, his beauty of character and his zeal, was sent from Sault Ste. Marie, where he had helped Father Bablon establish a mission, to La Pointe. (To be continued.)

The World's Chronicle Class.
Shorthand Taught by Mail
Book and Practical Lessons.
Only \$2.00 - Pitman System

EXPLANATORY.—The Pitman System is one of the best. Nine out of every ten stenographers use it. Moran's Manual is for home study. Every member of the class will receive a term of practical lessons by mail given by the author, Prof. Eldon Moran, the well-known shorthand expert. It is claimed for him that he has taught more successful stenographers than any other instructor now living. The first student he ever taught by mail was an Indiana boy who took the course in 1881. This boy is now the famous Judge Landis of Chicago. As a result of his wide experience, he finds that bright young persons capable of becoming successful stenographers can easily learn by some study and lessons by mail. Pupils in the sixth grade and upwards are old enough to begin.

WHAT TO DO TO RECEIVE A FULL MEMBERSHIP.—Remit \$2 at once, giving your name and address plainly, your age, occupation, how much spare time you have, etc. Your Membership Card, Instruction Book, Grade Card and all

SHORT-HAND ALPHABET.

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 \ P | 9 \ F | 17 / L |
| 2 \ B | 10 \ V | 18 \ R |
| 3 T | 11 (lth | 19 — M |
| 4 D | 12 (The | 20 — N |
| 5 / Chay | 13) g | 21 — Ing |
| 6 / J | 14) Z | 22 — Way |
| 7 — K | 15) Ish | 23 / Yea |
| 8 — Gay | 16) Zhe | 24 / Hay |

necessary papers and directions will be forwarded to you at once. You will be surprised to find how easy and interesting shorthand mail lessons really are. You will be introduced and may correspond with classmates living in different states. This will give you excellent practice.

Show this Announcement to your ambitious young friends as they may wish to join also. You may send 25 cents for trial lessons, but the better plan is to send your orders for membership immediately and not lose valuable time. **Shorthand pays.** There is a good demand for competent stenographers and the work is pleasant and profitable. Stenographers also enjoy

many social, educational and business advantages. We expect the Chronicle Shorthand Class to number 500 members. Our wise young readers will join promptly.

Address all letters to **THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE, SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT, 358 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.**



Don't Drink

Heyler's

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

unless you appreciate

Purity-Quality & Flavor.

If you are interested in these

DRINK *Heyler's*

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

For Breakfast Lunch & Supper

**BEST IN THE WORLD
 SOLD EVERYWHERE**



TEACHERS WANTED

At once, to organize and direct Home Study Classes. Steady work and good wages. Splendid pay for spare hours. Any person fairly educated may qualify to teach for us. Applicants should enclose stamp, stating age, sex, experience and occupation, in first letter.

**Universal Correspondence School,
 Dept. 82, Chicago, Ill.**

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS will have no difficulty in securing good positions through Owen's Pacific Coast Teachers' Agency. Salaries good. Treatment, honorable. Terms, easy. Address, O. D. OWEN, Manager, McMinnville, Ore.

THE PACIFIC COAST TEACHERS' BUREAU

Teachers are very scarce on the Pacific Coast and especially so in Oregon. Salaries are good.

For information address,

Chas. H. Jones, Manager, Salem, Oregon.



For King or Country

A Story of the American Revolution
by James Barnes

Copyright, by James Barnes

"At that moment I recognized a man in the circle who was slowly rising to his feet. It was that rascal Cloud; the man who had robbed Uncle Nathan unknown for so many years, you remember."

"Well," cried Colonel Hewes. "He's got his dues. I—" the colonel stopped and dug his fingers into his palm.

George had not noticed the interruption. "I knew, of course," he went on, "that some mischief was afoot, for that wretch never had an honest thought. I backed away, and was going to make a break for the road near by, when I tripped and fell.

"Seize him!" said Cloud, and in another moment I was bound hand and foot. They took my purse, which yet contained some gold pieces—they were as murdering a lot of pirates as you ever saw!"

"We know of them," the colonel broke in, excitedly. "There's a price on all their heads, for they acknowledge no law or party—but go on."

"What are you going to do with me?" I asked, after they had searched every pocket. No one paid the least attention.

"They had drawn apart and were whispering together, and I could see that Cloud was talking angrily. How long they conversed I do not know, but it was at some length. When Cloud had finished, there was some dissent about what he said, and the rest—all but two—took their bundles, and, heading about, struck off through the woods. Cloud was left sitting opposite to me, his horse was tied to a tree a short distance off. I shall never forget the look in that man's eyes. It was the look of Satan himself—"

"Go on," said Colonel Hewes, breathlessly.

Aunt Clarissa and Grace gathered closer.

"Do you remember me?" asked Cloud.

"I do for a thieving villain," I replied.

"Do you know that your uncle had me tied and thrashed like a low black nigger?" he exclaimed, his teeth coming over under-lip.

"And well deserved," said I. Perhaps it

was foolish, but I so detest the man that I could reply naught else.

"I swore that I would be revenged on him and his," snarled Cloud.

"What are you going to do?" I inquired. I was wound about lengthwise with a rope, and could move no more than my thumbs.

"I am going to hang you," he replied. At this the two men that had been left behind approached us as if to interfere, but he drew a pistol and repulsed them and they hurried into the woods.

"I was frightened now. The idea that he really intended to do it had never entered my mind. But I judge that he must be a maniac and nothing less.

"You villain," I said, "you dare not lay hands on me!"

Aunt Clarissa started. She remembered this was the expression that George had used in his delirium.

"Do you know what that, that?"—George paused for an expression—"what he did?" he said at last, quite calmly. "He put a rope around my neck, and threw the end over the branch of a tree—I shall never forget the horror with which I felt it tighten about my throat! As he was no heavier than I, he could not lift me entirely from the ground. I could still almost stand upon my toes."

Aunt Clarissa and Grace both grew faint. The colonel dashed his riding-whip to the ground.

George panted as he went on with his story. "I can remember no more than seeing that fend standing there cross-legged, looking up at me. Then it seemed to me there was a noise of some sort; I fell from some frightful height."

"You must have come home after that on horseback," said Aunt Clarissa, "for you arrived here shortly after dusk."

"Yes," George answered, "that is the odd thing about it."

Aunt Clarissa made up her mind that she would not say anything about the latter escapade and his supposed escape from the house, and as George did not wish to talk on further, Colonel Hewes also concluded to say nothing about the doctor's discovery, which the latter had related to him.

"After I fell I remember nothing for two days, you know," George added, wearily.

"Never mind," said Aunt Clarissa, smoothing back his hair. "You must rest, dear boy."

He closed his eyes, and appeared to drop asleep.

Colonel Hewes took his leave at once. As

he went across the meadow towards the foundry a thought struck him. "Jove! I have the solution!" he said. "It was Adam Bent-Knee's revenge! Indian blood will show out; I have always held it so. He has settled scores for good and all with his old enemy Cloud."

There was one thing that puzzled every one—the presence of the strange horse that it was supposed George must have picked up somewhere on the Tumble Ridge Road, while still under the influence of his disordered mind. Burned into the saddle was the name "Ralston, Hoboken." If the colt could have talked, it could have added some astonishing information that would have cleared away the fog of uncertainty; it was thought, however, that the little horse might have escaped from the band of marauders; that the young man had found him after he had fallen, and had managed to free himself from his bonds. Colonel Hewes' cousin could have solved a great deal of this mystery, but he had gone to Morristown, and had been ordered thence to General Putnam's forces in the southern part of the state. Adam Bent-Knee could have told something and so could Cato, but they held their peace.

There was some confusion, also, about the time of day at which things had occurred.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An Unsought Leadership.

But we must return and follow the doings of the young royalist lieutenant after he had closed the door of his old home behind him, and bade that mysterious adieu to his white-robed sister in the hallway. Her exclamation and her calling him by his brother's name had proved again that the resemblance must be as marvelous as ever.

As soon as he had left the house he started on a run towards the old bridge, and, taking a lumber path, he waded through the snow, intending to make for the hut of Adam Bent-Knee in the hollow on the ridge. He knew that the old Indian would give him shelter, and would help him on his way, no matter to what party he belonged.

He reached the hut at last. It was built against a bank, and was roofed with bark and slabs of pine. Something had happened here, however. The interior was torn to pieces! The furs that hung upon the wall were cut and slashed, and a half-barrel of apples had been

thrown across the floor. All this had been done quite recently, for there were signs before the door of footprints and horses' hoofs. They led along the lumber path from the summit, and a short distance farther on the same tracks were seen going in the opposite direction, as if the party had doubled. The latter trail was much the fresher. William followed it.

As the party had broken a way through the snow, he traveled for three or four miles more easily. The trail led him through the woods until he descried the other side of the mountain. Far below him William made out a fire's light shimmering through the trees. Broad streaks had appeared in the east, and the edge of the red sun was showing through the horizon clouds. It was a grand sight! So still was the air that a twig that he stepped on in the snow seemed to him to crack like the report of a pistol. A belated owl in its sturdy driving flight swept across the clearing. Such a feeling of loneliness came over him that his heart sank again. What had his career as an officer of the crown brought to him? There was nothing of the coward in his disposition, and his sense of duty, as we know, was developed to the limit, but he hoped with all his soul that should he arrive safely in the city again, he and all the gleaming bayonets there might be bundled into the ships and sent back to England. He prayed that he might never be compelled to draw his sword against this people—his own people! who

\$1.00 for French Opera Glasses
Worth \$2.50

Leather Covered; Brass and Nickel
Trimmed.

This great bargain has finest wide range French lenses—Never before sold at this low price.

FREE—A beautiful velvet bag with each pair.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Send your \$1.00 today

SHATEN OPTICAL CO. [Not Inc.]
Dept. A., Chicago, Ill.

GLASS PINS and BADGES

FOR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer: Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration (order by number).
Silver Plate, \$1 doz., Sample 10c.; Sterling Silver, \$2.50 doz., Sample 25c.
Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make the highest grade solid gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs and estimates free.
Catalog Free, showing hundreds of new styles in gold and silver.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 151 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



were "rebels" no longer in his mind or estimation!

The sight of the fire in the woods reminded him that he was hungry, and must push ahead that he might reconnoitre. He half slid down the sharp declivity, and forced his way through the bushes.

There was a group of rough-looking men seated about a bivouac at the right of a great oak; some leaning forward wrapped in heavy blankets, appeared asleep, two of the party were munching at baked ears of corn. Three horses were nibbling at the twigs of the stunted undergrowth; one had strayed to quite a distance, and was standing mournfully leg-deep in the snow. As William came down the hill he found himself at the top of a great rock even with the branches of the oak and overlooking the small fire. He was in full sight when one of the party looked up and saw him. The man's jaw dropped, and he caught his breath with an exclamation that aroused the sleepy ones about him. A little snub-nosed fellow in a red knit cap rolled backward with a howl, and with his blanket trailing behind him tore down the hill.

"Greeting, good friends," said William.

The effect of this short speech astounded him. Two of the men sprang up and jumped astride the nearest horses, and the others took to their heels like the first, and soon the whole party was crashing down the hillside like a herd of startled deer.

William did not move. He was too astonished to call after them, and from his post on the rock saw them come out into the meadow some distance below, where they stopped and talked. They appeared to come to one decision, and,

after looking back, they pushed on hastily, and entered the woods on the other side of the valley.

Swinging himself down by the branches of the oak, William found himself in possession of the very things that he most needed. In their unaccountable flight the strange party had left behind them a rough blanket, a blue woolen comforter, and a huge flint-lock pistol, whose dark butt protruded from the snow, where it had been dropped, like some new growth of the forest; an ear of corn and an apple were roasting in the ashes.

A short distance away was the placid-looking horse, which had commenced again to gnaw the trunk of a white birch.

"Refuse not the gifts the gods provide," quoted William—"that is, when they provide them! What did they take me for? I must

WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?

Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our courses of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, are complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)
N 25 Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.



A Glowing Success

The Bilhorn Folding School Organs are indispensable for Public Schools, Music Teachers, Pupils, Music Academies and in fact, wherever music and singing are required. They are strong and durable, easily operated, can be carried from one room to another on short notice. Write for a catalogue and prices Bilhorn Bros., 152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE



A Flag For Your School

TEACHERS

Get in closer touch with your pupils. Cultivate in them a feeling of reverence and love. Stimulate that patriotism that smoulders in the heart of every American-Born Child. Be Patriotic. Don't bother the Board. Get credit for something yourself. By our plan you can secure for your school without cost to you, one of our large 8x8 feet Bunting Flags, 46 stars sewed on both sides, latest regulation as to stripes, etc., for indoor or outdoor use; warranted not to fade and guaranteed as represented. In any retail store, this flag would cost you from \$3.50 to \$5.00 or more.

Washington and Lincoln Pictures . . .

FREE

Write us and we will send you postpaid 35 of our Emblematic Flag Buttons in the handsome National colors. Let the children dispose of them for ten cents each—they will do it over night and be glad of the opportunity. Send us the proceeds and we will send you in return the above described Flag all charges prepaid. Do this now and you will instill patriotism and make the pupils proud of their teacher, their school and their country.

Every teacher should send us their name and address and secure a beautiful flag free. We will then place you in a position to earn extra money by writing a few letters for us to other teachers. Write today for Buttons, we will send them postpaid and you are not out one penny.

ARE THE PICTURES OF THE PATRIOTS "WASHINGTON" AND "LINCOLN" ON YOUR SCHOOL WALL?

We furnish them suitable for schools, 20x24 inches in size, beautiful photo colors, and framed in solid black 1 1/2-inch frame. You can procure them on the same plan as the Flag. Write for 35 buttons, send us the \$3.00 when sold by the children, and we will send either Washington's or Lincoln's picture securely packed and express paid to your station. We furnish either Washington or Lincoln buttons or the Flag buttons. Please state kind of buttons you desire us to send you.



MAIL ORDER FLAG CO., 124 Meridian St., ANDERSON, INDIANA

Don't break your Back

in sweeping up the dust. This **dust pan** has a long handle and its edges fit the floor tightly. No danger of spilling contents because it tilts back automatically when raised. Will outlast 10 ordinary dust pans. Sent postpaid on receipt of 88c. stamps. FREE—A useful article will be given free to any housewife for 5 minutes of her time. Address for particulars. **BRAYTON ALDERMAN CO., Clarkston, Ga.**



FREE TO YOU



LORD'S PRAYER BANGLE PIN
We mean what we say. We will send to you **ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS LOVELY BANGLE PIN** with the entire Lord's Prayer engraved on it if you will send us 2 cents in stamps to pay for mailing.

REED MFG. CO., 43 Sun St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

look like an army or a constable. A lot of thieves, most likely."

He extracted the horse with some difficulty, and, picking up the blanket and the pistol, he retraced his steps to the top of the ridge, and made his way along the summit towards the travelled road to the southward. By noon he had only covered some fifteen miles, as he could hardly urge the sorry beast out of a walk.

He met no one on the road, and the sun glowered directly above his head. Already had he passed several houses, but he deemed it safer to go on as far as he could before he stopped and asked the direction. He made up his mind at last, however, to speak to the first person he saw, and as he made his way through a bit of swampy land he perceived ahead of him a

Another Way To Get The Earth.

**An Exceptional Premium Offer that
May be Withdrawn soon.**

\$2.85

One year's subscription to **THE
WORLD'S CHRONICLE**, new or
renewal, and the **Globe.**

\$2.85



A 12-inch Globe mounted on an incline axis and supported on a stand made of oak neatly finished and modern in every detail. Such as sells at retail for \$5.00. The stand is lined with cloth to prevent scratching the desk or table. The circumference of the ball is 37 inches. While on the stand the Globe stands 19 inches high.

This Globe is thoroughly reliable, correct in its minutest details, noting every change wrought by the progress of time. The style is the very latest production in Globes and combines extreme lightness and elegance with the greatest possible durability and strength.

Those who are desirous of securing a Globe that combines grace and excellence of finish with practical value cannot find a Globe that is more properly suited to their needs than this one.

Packed in a corrugated pasteboard box, suitable for express or freight shipment. Charges are not prepaid. Sold only as a premium with a year's subscription to *The World's Chronicle*. Price for the paper one year and the Globe by express only \$2.85.

This is an exceptional offer, and may be withdrawn soon.

Send us only five new subscriptions for one year, or four besides your own renewal, and we will send you the Globe free as a premium.

**THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn Street, Chicago.**

strange-looking object. It was a man carrying a heavy burden on his back; what it was William at first could not make out, but as he approached nearer he saw that it was the body of a freshly slaughtered hog. He was almost at the strange figure's heels before the man turned. The broad, honest face, with a cheek closely pressed against the dead pig's open-mouthed visage, presented such a comical picture that William, to save himself, could not but smile.

"Greeting, good friend," he said. "Good-morrow."

The other did not answer, but, walking closely up to William's side, he almost thrust his own face and the pig's into the saddle.

"What sayest thou?" he cried. "I am deaf as a ploughshare."

"Can you tell me the direction of Plainfield?" shouted William, bending over.

"Yea, friend," was the answer, "but thou art too far north."

William had surmised as much.

"Where are you going with your burden?" he inquired.

"Oh, the shoat?" the man answered, rubbing his cheek against the pig's fat jowl to steady him on his shoulder. "It's a gift I am making to a righteous cause. I am not a man of war," he added. "It is against my creed, but they who fight need flesh to strengthen them. I am taking this to some good people who are camped below us. Thou art a soldier?"

"I am," said William.

"I would shake hands with thee, but I should drop my load." The broad face wrinkled into a smile.

"Come, put it upon my horse," said William, dismounting.

As they were placing the pink body across the saddle, and William was marvelling at the man's great strength, there came a hail from a clump of alders to the left.

"Ah, Brother Whitehead, what have we here?"

(To be continued.)

100 STAMPS FROM 100 COUNTRIES



Correctly placed in a New
England Pocket Album
50c. Postpaid.

116 STAMPS, all different, including 3 Unused Pictorial and used from all quarters of the Globe, 10c. Twenty-five different animals and birds with correct name and name of country printed beneath, 25c. Forty-page album, 5c. One thousand hinges, 5c. Large 1909 Price List and two unused Pictorial Stamps Free.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,
17 Washington Bldg. Boston.

WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address.
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 295 Rochester, N. Y.

I PRINT 100 neat Name Cards for 40 cts.
50 Wedding Invitations \$1.00
A. G. Neerman 1220 E. St. Clair St. Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalog of 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents.
OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents
A POULTRY BOOK FREE describes and tells how to make money with 25 paying varieties. address LEVI HARRIS, Clay Centre, Nebr.



25 PHOTOGRAPHS 25c

Send any Photograph, Tin Type or Proof, with 25c and 2c stamp for return postage, and get

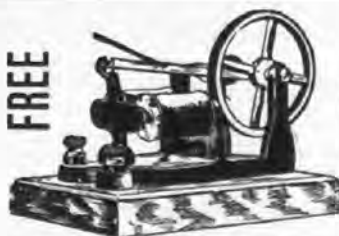
25 ELEGANTLY FINISHED PHOTOS copied from it. Or put on

4 POST CARDS FOR 25c

Your Photo returned unharmed
ACME PHOTO CO., Dept. A., Wheaton, Ills

BE A RAILROAD MAN
We will fit you by mail for position of **Fireman or Brakeman** and guarantee position to graduates mentally and physically competent. Only school whose instructors are practical railroad men endorsed by railway managers. Write today, state age and ask for **free** catalog.
The Wantha Ry. Cor. School, Dept. S-R-100 Freeport, Ill.

FREE SEND NO MONEY!
We trust you with 24 Packages of New Style, Easy-to-Thread, Best Quality Gold-Eye NEEDLES. Sell them at 5c. each. We give a Silver Aluminum Thimble FREE with every 2 pkgs. When sold, send us \$1.20. We'll send Premium entitled to, selected from Big Premium List. Extra Freight Free if ordered today.
Kaysman Needle Co., Dept. 204 Grandville, Pa.



FREE

FREE!
Electric

Engine

A wonder. Will run 1,000 revolutions a minute. All complete with battery ready to start. Will speed or reverse. Fast or slow. Will run other machinery. Lesson on electricity with each engine. Very instructive. Parents should approve and help. FREE for selling 30 packages. PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW. LONG-NEEDED. EASY SELLING. Send for 30 to sell.
A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 5, Melrose, Mass.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

Errors in Stamps. Stamp errors are highly prized by collectors, and the prices paid for them are sometimes higher than those paid for rare stamps. The reason for this is due to the scarcity, as the government issuing such stamps does everything within its power to recall them. Errors are mistakes in printing, such as the inverting of words and the omitting of surcharges, and the wrong use of colors. The prices paid for them are surprising, as they sometimes run up to \$2,500.

Trousseau from a Stamp. There is a certain twelve-year-old girl in Virginia, whose future trousseau will be furnished with the \$3,000 which was obtained by the selling of an old local "Provisional" stamp. Mrs. Janette Fawcett,

the grandmother of the girl, had promised to provide little Janette's trousseau, but, having lost a great deal of her money, was quite in despair as to how she could keep her promise. On looking through an old trunk, she came upon a bundle of her old love letters. On one was the old "Provisional" stamp. She realized that it was valuable, so she gave it to a friend who took it to a large city, where it was sold for \$3,000. Now little Miss Janette Fawcett will have no cause to worry about her trousseau.

Unpopular Coins. An interesting coin note is here quoted from Mehl's Numismatic Monthly:

The pretty squabble over our newest coin recalls the widespread controversy arising from the issuance of the famous Fugio or Franklin

300 Different Foreign Stamps
and 125 different U. S., all in fine condition, sent post free for 50 cents. M. Tausig, 1297 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFER 10 Illustrated Song Post Cards, also 5 colored, embossed 4th of July cards, and book, "Simplified Speller," endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt. Including catalog, all for 10c. W. Gallatin, York, Pa.

FREE POST CARDS. To prove that we sell best goods for least money we will send 10 fine Post Cards FREE. Send four cents to cover postage. Address L. CARL CO., Mill St., Deposit, N. Y.

OLD COINS WANTED I pay \$25.00 for certain 1853 Half Dollars. \$25.00 for 1894 Dimes S. Mint. \$1.50 to \$25.00 for Gold Dollars. I pay \$1.00 to \$1000.00 for old coins and bills to 1907. **GET POSTED.** Send only 4 cents for illustrated list. B. MAX MEHL, Coin Dealer. BOX 826, DEPT. S, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa.

250 Australian Stamps
well mixed 25 cents. R. Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas

STAMPS FREE 100 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c. postage—20 Russian stamps 10c.—20 Denmark 10c.—20 Japan 10c.—10 Foreign Coins 15c.—We buy Stamps—Buying list 10c. TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo O.

Post Cards Free

Illustrated price list and sample free. Send 4c for 7 high grade samples. We sell no trash, only the best, at about half usual dealers' prices, wholesale and retail. Best bargains in U. S. John Wilcox, 20 Main St., Milford, N. Y.

FREE 10 Diff. Stamps from Russia to all sending 2c for our big Price List. GEORGE W. LINN CO., Columbus, Ohio.

\$50.00 FOR DIME \$25.00 to \$50.00 for gold dollar 1854 C. Mint. I want thousands of coin, and pay the highest premium. Send 4c for illustrated list. B. MAX MEHL, Coin Merchant, Dept. S, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Greenbacks Pack of \$1,376 Int. Confederate Bills and 2 presents 10c; 3 packs 25c. send for a pack and show the boys what a WAD you carry. C. A. NICHOL, JR. Box 58, Chill, N. Y.

Foreign Stamps Free

52 different, including Cuba and unused Cuba, for the names and addresses of two active stamp collectors. Send 2-cent stamp for return postage. EDGEWOOD STAMP CO., Dept. 8, Milford, Conn.

STAMP ALBUM WITH 538 genuine stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (landscape), Jamaica (w't'rfalls), etc., only 10c. Agents wanted, 60 per cent. Big bargain list, coupons and a set of rare stamps worth 30c., ALL FREE! We buy stamps. C. E. Hussman Co., Dept. W., St. Louis, Mo.

All for **10c** and name and addresses of 2 honest stamp collectors. 100 varieties used stamps, 1 package stamp hinges, 1 pocket stamp album, 1 set Venezuela, 2 varieties, 1 set Ecuador, 2 varieties, 10 varieties unused stamps. LAKE VIEW STAMP CO. Hillsdale, Mich

STAMPS 108 all diff., Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G. H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per ct. List Free. I buy stamps. C. Stegman, 6939 Cote Brilliance Av., St. Louis, Mo.

20 different Post Cards 10c. All fine, scenery, sentimental, comic, colored, views. Big Stock. Illus. catalog free with order. F. J. STANTON, Norwich, N. Y.

STAMP COLLECTORS. Special offer. Packets do not contain duplicates. All Different, 40 Japan 5c. 200 Foreign 10c. 100 Different, Foreign Hinges. Album, Catalogue, all 5c. 50 Spain 11c. 50 U. S. 10c. 20 Turkey 7c. 10 Uruguay 8c. 10 Paraguay 6c. Postage 2c Extra. Price-List Free. Approval sheets for agents 50 per cent. Commission. Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada.

25 Embossed, colored, gold. Air Brush, Cats, Birthday. 25, all different, 20c. THE HUDSON CO., 326 Plk. Rd., Union Hill, N. J.

Post Cards

cent. This coin was expressly ordered by resolution of Congress, July 6, 1787, although it was struck by private contract, and the bulk of the issue was minted in Connecticut. It became almost instantly noted as the "Franklin copper," because of the pithy sentence on it, "Mind your business," which sounded so much like the philosophy of "Poor Richard" that it was attributed as a matter of course to Benjamin Franklin. He did recommend the adoption of good, plain mottoes on our coinage, but would neither affirm nor deny that he was responsible for the injunction stamped on the new money. Some high-minded persons went so far as to declare they would neither carry in their pockets nor accept as change a coin which was made the medium of a crabbed old man's still more narrow and crabbed philosophy. Many were the personal encounters and bouts of fisticuffs engaged in over this do-it-of-copper. Just the same, the "Mind your business" penny was the principal, indeed almost the only article of copper currency down to the issue of a new penny piece six years later.

Another notable instance of public disapproval of American coinage was that of the weird 1-cent piece issued from the newly established mint in 1793. Alexander Hamilton was at that time secretary of the treasury, and both he and the

president, George Washington, were roundly abused for permitting so hideous and meaningless a coin to pass into circulation.

Stamp Slot Machines. Stamp slot machines have been in use in Germany, England, Belgium, France and other European countries for several years. But it is only lately that they have been introduced into our country on trial. They sell 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent stamps and postcards. The 2-cent stamp machine is arranged so that a dime dropped into the slot procures five 2-cent stamps for the buyer. In the 5-cent stamp machine, a dime procures two 5-cent stamps.

HOOPING-COUGH CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

are also Quickly Relieved by a Few Applications.

Proprietors, **W. Edwards & Son**, Queen Victoria St.,
London, England. Wholesale of **E. Fougere & Co.**,
90 Beekman St., N. Y.

OUR WANT DEPARTMENT AND CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this department at the reduced prices of 15 cents a line of ten words, solid Nonpareil type, without display. No advertisement accepted of less than two lines space. Cash must be sent with order for single insertions. Special Offer: 50 lines for \$6.00, where cash is sent in advance. Space may be used as desired.

DAILY PHILATELIC WORLD. 15 cents per month. Will save you dollars. The Philatelic World, Plano, Ill.

U. S. Half Cents, 20 cents; Civil War cents, 20 cents. R. L. Deitrick, Lorraine, Va.

Ten Lovely Postals, 25 cents—Silk Floral with greetings and your name beautifully frosted; perfumed satin, entrancing, frosted Holiday Valentine, etc. Address American Art Co., Clintonville, Conn.

Adirondack Art Photographs—Three large original art photographs of Adirondacks, all different, only \$1. C. S. Valentine, Artist, Photographer, Ridgewood, N. J.

60c Sheet Music, 10c—Merry Widow Waltz, Toreador, Two Grenadiers, Rosary, Calvary, Palms, Lost Chord, Anchored, Good-Bye, Could I, Killarney, William Tell, Wedding March and 1,400 other regular 60c numbers postpaid 10c each. Large catalogue free. National Music Imporium, Christmas Dept., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—As a whole, 4,000 Indian relics, stone and flint implements, game heads, horns; various kinds old arms, old coins, sea shells, agates and petrifications. All very fine. My only reason for selling is old age. J. K. Cooney, Montrose, Iowa.

100 ENVELOPES, PRINTED, Noteheads, Bill-heads or Cards, 40 cents. Samples free. C. Jeffrey, 2125 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If there is anything you want, read this department. You may find what you are looking for. If you have a proposition that you want to make known to others, advertise it. This is your chance at a low rate. Send a trial order, and find out its worth.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Cleaner Formula.—The best cleaning fluid does not leave a streak where the wet spot ends. A school girl has this formula and will sell any boy or girl 25 printed copies for 25 cents—stamps or coin. You can sell them for 25 or 10 cents each, or can put up the fluid and sell to neighbors at a good profit. Get some orders in advance and then buy from me when your profit is sure. May Kuhn, 635 W. 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS. I am preparing to be a librarian. Two of my family are in that profession. I can find you any book published and get a bargain on it if it is possible. I can advise you what books you ought to get for your home or to advance you in the work you are preparing for. Kindly let me know your needs and I will submit prices and advice if asked for. I can get you any encyclopedia at right prices and often can locate the set which some wealthy Chicagoan owns but wishes he didn't. Ask for my special offer of sixty books for a family in the country, or fifty books for the city woman, or one hundred books for the doctor's reception room, or other lists suited to your purposes. Miss Mary Murdoch, The World's Chronicle.

BARGAINS IN MAGAZINES

See our Special Offers. Prices quoted on any magazine wanted in combination with your subscription to *The World's Chronicle*. *World's Chronicle*, Chicago.

(Continued from page 3.)

port in writing such action therefor to the president of the Board of Education, who shall cause to be sent to the person so suspended a five days' notice to appear and be heard in his or her defense; said charges and the grounds for his or her suspension to be attached to such notice."

ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The largest meeting in the history of the state association was held in Springfield during the holidays. The work of the Educational Commission was freely discussed and much favorable comment was heard. Undoubtedly Illinois will take great strides forward in educational efficiency as a result of the commission's work.

Educational Committee.

The convention voted to continue the committee of one hundred which was appointed to co-operate with the Educational Commission.

A significant action showing that the feeling of the teachers is for the most part in favor of the report of the Educational Commission was the adoption of a motion to have printed the speeches of President Edmund J. James, Frank H. Hall and O. L. Manchester, all of whom spoke in favor of the report. Twenty thousand copies are to be distributed to the teachers of the state and other interested parties.

Favors Library Commission.

By the adoption of a resolution presented this morning the association went on record as endorsing the movement to establish an Illinois Library Commission. A bill establishing this commission is to be introduced at the next session of the legislature, and the teachers pledge themselves to support this resolution.

THE LOVE TROTH.

(At Her Shrine.)

GAVE her a red, red rose,
She gave me a lily so white,
And we pledged our love with those,
In the dim of the darkened light.
We stood at her shrine alone,
Where never an eye could see;
And she vowed to be ever my own,
That her heart was alone for me.

And the years will come and go,
On that shrine the flow'rs will lean,

But no one ever shall know,
What the rose and the lily mean.
To that love I'll ever be true,
Yes, true to my latest breath;
No, nothing, my soul, for you,
Shall destroy that love but death.

Edmund Mortimer.



To Observe Centennial.

A resolution was adopted calling upon each school teacher in Illinois to set aside at least one-half of the day February 12 to observe the centennial celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. It was suggested that wherever it is possible old soldiers shall be called in to assist in the observance of the day.

A suggestion that a state museum be erected here for the use of the State Geological Department was favored.

The State Geological Society is commended by the association for its movement to form a state preserve at Starved Rock.

Would Teach Temperance.

For fear that the discussion in the convention on the question of teaching scientific temperance in the schools would lead people to think that some of the teachers were opposed to the teaching of the subject, a resolution was passed which states that the Illinois State Teachers are always in favor of the teaching of a specified course in scientific temperance in some form, and that the fact that there was a difference on the question of whether the new law should take the place of the old did not indicate that any of the teachers were opposed to the teaching of the subject.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President—C. M. Bardell, Aurora.

First Vice-President—A. H. Hiatt, Peoria.

Second Vice-President—Miss Marietta Neel, Charleston.

Third Vice-President—G. W. L. Meeker, Canton.

Secretary—Miss Caroline Grote, Macomb.

Treasurer—Charles Hertel, Belleville.

Railroad Secretary—E. C. Rossiter, Chicago.

Member Executive Committee—John M. Miller, East St. Louis.

Board of Directors—Charles H. Watts, Urbana; V. S. Booth, Mt. Carmel; Miss Lois Barbre, Taylorville; B. C. Richardson, Alton; W. A. Furr, Jacksonville.

Illinois Member Nominating Committee, N. E. A.—President Edmund J. James.

Simplified Spelling Committee.

The following were named to take the place of retiring members on the committee on simplified spelling:

A. V. Greenman, Aurora; D. K. Dodge, Urbana; P. R. Walker, Rockford, David Felmley, Normal.

The following committee was appointed to attend the convention of the National Educational Association next year:

W. E. Hatfield, Chicago; F. F. Heironymous, Eureka; Ella C. Sullivan, Chicago; E. E. Van Cleve, Murphysboro, and J. H. Collins, Springfield.

Stereoscopic Views

AND LANTERN SLIDES for illustrating
Geography. Underwood & Underwood's
"Geography through the Stereoscope."

HARRY C. THOMPSON

1717 Carroll Av.

Chicago

TEACHERS' SCHOOL

Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison St.

Instruction especially for Chicago examinations; more than 1,000 former pupils received teachers' certificates. Instruction Saturdays for County teachers desiring Chicago certificates. Instruction given applicants desiring Cook County certificates. Call or write for circular. Phone Monroe 2182.

MUSIC IN COLOR FOR LITTLE TOTS.

The musical kindergarten is doing a striking thing in education by presenting the scales with co-ordinate color work. Miss Evangeline Wallace, director of the Music Kindergarten Department of Chicago Piano College, has an excellent plan for those who are teaching in the public schools, or who have had such experience, to take up this fascinating work in their own residence neighborhoods, and secure a good addition to their incomes in this pleasant occupation.

Miss Wallace will be at Kimball Hall, 243 Wabash avenue, every Saturday at 1:30 p. m., to meet those interested in her color-music method, and is organizing a special class for teachers to begin immediately following the holidays. Special rates will be given members of this

class and assistance rendered in establishing classes of little children while pursuing the course of instruction.

JEFFERSON PARK COLLEGE

Preparatory and Collegiate

Courses leading to A. B. degree. Special Courses for teachers. Languages, Music, Domestic Science, Dramatic Art.

Professional Courses in Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing.

Special rates made to teachers
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

For information call or address

The Registrar, 475 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Illinois College of Commerce

Formerly

ATHENAEUM

18 to 26 Van Buren St.

Young people qualified in our Shorthand and Business departments in the shortest possible time for positions that pay at once from \$35 to \$60 a month. Individual instruction. Day and night sessions. Enter any time. Call, write or phone Harrison 1110 for catalogue. Positions for graduates. 37 years of uninterrupted success.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Shorthand
Typewriting
Spelling
Manifolding
Correspondence, etc.

Bookkeeping
Banking
Penmanship
Arithmetic
Commercial Law, etc.

Also Courses in
Grammar School
Studies, High School
Branches, Civil Service,
German, Spanish.

SAMUEL B. WILLEY, LL. B.
Superintendent.

Do you use
Outline
Maps?

OUTLINE MAPS.

The Little
Chronicle
Sells Them

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>The Baldwin Piano</p> | | <p>The Hamilton Piano</p> |
| | <p>World Famous BALDWIN MADE PIANOS</p> <hr/> <p>Cost no more than others not so good.</p> <p>Sold at extremely moderate prices on Terms to suit purchasers.</p> <p>The Baldwin Co. MANUFACTURERS</p> <p>Salesrooms - - 267-269 Wabash Ave.</p> | |
| <p>The Ellington Piano</p> | | <p>The Howard Piano</p> |



Politico Relief Maps

Showing elevations and depressions in ACTUAL RELIEF. In addition to the regular political divisions, Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain, is shown as a mountain; Death Valley is shown as a valley. The student sees, realizes, understands—doesn't wonder or try to imagine. The entire set comprises seven maps, consisting of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, United States and World, in Oak Cabinet Case and may be seen at the offices of the company.

Atlas School Supply Company

315-321 Wabash Avenue, opposite Auditorium

Chicago



The 100th Anniversary of
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
 February 12th 1909

We offer teachers of public and private schools a matchless series, expense and quality considered, of timely, literary and artistic helps for the appropriate and enthusiastic celebration of this **Lincoln Centennial**, a day which will receive loyal recognition among all peoples the wide world around.

Lincoln Life-Size Portrait. An adornment to any school-room. 12x16 inches. Heavy paper. Sepia tint, in tube, 25 cents.

Lincoln Portraits. Small size, half-tone, stiff paper. For compositions, cover designs, calendars and other school work. 24 copies in envelope, 10 cents.

Exercises For Lincoln's Birthday. Teeming with variety and a patriotic fervor, befitting the occasion and lastingly impressive. Prose and poem, song, concert and responsive exercises and

drills. Heavy paper, 80 pages. By mail, 25 cents.

The Life of Lincoln. A faithful, graphic portraiture, adapted to the higher grades of the common schools. Cloth, 25 cents.

The Story of Lincoln. For third and fourth grade pupils. Paper, 7 cents.

Lincoln's Speeches. Five celebrated addresses, including the Gettysburg Speech. Paper, 7 cents.

Blackboard Stencils. Life-size Lincoln Portrait, 5 cents; Log Cabin, Lincoln's Boyhood, Statue of Lincoln, Lincoln the Rail-Splitter, each, 10 cents. Large Stencil of Lincoln, 15 cents.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTENNIAL

FOR THE BOYS, GIRLS AND TEACHERS OF ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS.

By
LILLIAN C. BERGOLD.

State Normal School, Macomb, Illinois. Containing Over Fifty
Authentic Stories, Besides Poems, Songs, Programs, etc.
Price, 40 Cents.



Contents.

- I Stories Told About Lincoln.
- II Stories Told by Lincoln.
- III Maxims and Sayings of Lincoln.
- IV Materials for Readings from Lincoln's Speeches and Letters.
- V Poems: By Lincoln; Favorites of Lincoln; About Lincoln.
- VI Tributes to Lincoln by Our Great Men

Suitable for Readings.

- VII Toast to the Flag—Two Pledge Salutes to the Flag.
- VIII Songs: Favorites of Lincoln; Lincoln Campaign Songs; Popular National War Songs.
- IX Programs.
- X The National Lincoln Monument at Springfield.

SCHOOL SUPPLY DEPT. 1206, 358 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Moral Independence Buttons. Bright Scarlet 5-8 inch. **One Cent Each** postpaid
THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., Chicago.



Are you prepared for this short Span of Life ?



20 to 60

YOUNG MAN! Are you content with your present position? Is it secure against the fellow who plans and studies after office hours? Have you a good firm hold on a big, life-long job? Are you fortified against the "age limit"?

Sit down and think these questions over seriously. Don't try to fool yourself. Your inner consciousness will find you out and tell you what you really are.

How much can you save out of \$15.00 or \$20.00 a week? Are you ever "broke?" Do you borrow to tide over till next pay day? Are you going to allow this to go on without becoming trained along special lines so you can command a large and satisfactory salary?

At 20 plan for 60 or you will find yourself in the "rainy days" of life without a cent laid by. Make the most of your youth—become an expert so that age will not affect your earning capacity, so your salary will be more at 40 than at 20 and as much at 60 as at 40.

The training you receive from our Home Study Courses will so increase your value to the firm that you will be proof against age limitations—the years beyond 60 will be provided for before you reach the "three score" period.

Write for our valuable 200-page bulletin describing our complete Engineering Courses—sent free for the coupon. There is no obligation attached to this. We employ no agents.

We help men help themselves.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Fill in and Mail Today.

American School of Correspondence:

Please send me free your valuable 200-page bulletin, and advise me how I can qualify for position marked "X."

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Draftsman | Telephone Engineer |
| Electrical Engineer | Telegrapher |
| Mechanical Engineer | Sheet Metal Pattern |
| Civil Engineer | Draftsman |
| Stationary Engineer | Heat. Vent. Engineer |
| Structural Engineer | Plumber |
| Architect | Locomotive Engineer |
| Structural Draftsman | Textile Boss |
| Hydraulic Engineer | College Prep. Course |

Name

Address

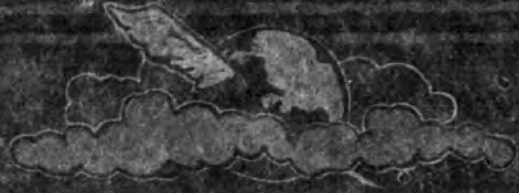
Occupation

World's Chronicle

16

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



APRIL 2, 1910

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO. CHICAGO



Are you prepared for this short Span of Life ?



20 to 60

YOUNG MAN! Are you content with your present position? Is it secure against the fellow who plans and studies after office hours? Have you a good firm hold on a job? How long will it last? Are you fortified against the "age limit"?

So do we and think these questions over seriously. Don't try to fool yourself. Your inner consciousness will find you out and tell you what you really are.

How much can you save out of \$15.00 or \$20.00 a week? Are you ever "broke"? Do you borrow to tide over till next pay day? Are you going to allow the 40 go on without becoming trained along special lines so you can command a large and satisfactory salary?

At 20 plan for 60 or you will find yourself in the "rainy days" of life without a cent laid by. Make the most of your youth. Become an expert so that age will not affect your earning capacity, so your salary will be more at 40 than at 20 and as much at 60 as at 40.

The training you receive from our Home Study Courses will so increase your value to the firm that you will be proof against age limitations—the years beyond 40 will be provided for before you reach the "three score" period.

Write for our valuable 200-page bulletin describing our complete Engineering Courses sent free for the coupon. There is no obligation attached to this. We employ no agents.

We help men help themselves.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Value of this coupon

American School of Correspondence:

Free

Send me without obligation a booklet and course information.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ... Draftsman | ... Telephone Engineer |
| ... Electrical Engineer | ... Telegrapher |
| ... Mechanical Engineer | ... Sheet Metal Pattern |
| ... Civil Engineer | ... Draftsman |
| ... Stationary Engineer | ... Heat, Vent. Engine |
| ... Structural Engineer | ... Plumber |
| ... Architect | ... Locomotive Engineer |
| ... Structural Draftsman | ... Textile Boss |
| ... Hydraulic Engineer | ... College Prep. Course |

Name

Address

City State

Send me this information by mail by mail

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



1912

The World's Chronicle

Published weekly, except the first week in January, and but two alternate weeks each in July and August, by the Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago. Telephone Harrison 1763.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

VOL. XXI. NUMBER 13. WHOLE NUMBER, 509
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

C. A. UNDERWOOD, MANAGER.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

INDEX.

Page. Leading Articles in This Issue.

- 259 Editorial.
- 260 The Restless World.
- 262 Spring Comes in Like a Lamb.
- 263 A Zig-zag Journey into Tibet.
- 266 The Wounded Engineer's First Thought.
Again the Horse.
- 268 Chicago's Railways and Steamship Lines.
- 272 Pearl Island (Continued Story).
- 278 Children's Sayings.

QUESTIONS AND CORRELATIONS.

History, Civics.—How are laws made at Washington? In your state? Why did the house rise against Cannon? What great work has this congress done? What voting privileges have American soldiers and sailors? What is the use of having voters register? How many cabinet officers are there now? Can you think of any interest which is important enough to warrant having another cabinet officer for it? How do cabinet officers get office? What can you say of the peace movement? What right has a city government to prevent free giving away of headache powders?

Finance.—What is the corporation tax? How is it determined? How much is expected from it this year? What is the main objection to it where a corporation and a firm are competitors? What is the difference between a firm and a corporation? Why do you suppose the law in some states will not permit men to use the word "company" in their title if not incorporated? What is single tax?

Agriculture.—From the map on page 262 give a few interesting facts about the coming of

spring in the United States. What has recently happened to the wheat fields of the Middle West? How will this affect prices? Of all the roads running into Chicago which would probably not have been built but for the farmers?

Industry.—What has caused a revival of whaling from New Bedford? How can the price of sperm oil send ships to sea? Why have house rents gone up in Mexico?

Commerce.—If universal peace could be secured what would that do for commerce? How does the prospect of war affect trade? Vessel building? How do the large packing concerns save money that the local butcher formerly lost? What sort of goods go by water from Chicago to Chicago? What arrive by rail? depart by rail? How does a freight tunnel affect a city?

Science.—What is a wireless telegraph? telephone? Why is the moving picture of a great tragedy specially valuable? What is a submarine cable? Where is it now used for power transmission? How was the submarine cable first used?

Moral and Humane.—What is the greatest matter mentioned in this issue? Why? What does the wounded engineer's first whisper prove? Tell your friends about the \$10,000 and be sure to understand the two great mistakes of the boy. Why are we pleased to see England's society folks favoring the horse? Is it right or wrong for the Duke of Orleans to try to gain the throne? Why?

Animals, Humane Education.—Why do we pay to see animals in cages? Are animals in captivity better off or worse than when wild in their native haunts? Tell about Teddy. Why has a pike so many sharp teeth? What animal suffering is electricity now alleviating?

TIME TO RENEW.

If this paper has a marked wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew at once, using the blank inclosed. If you do not wish to send the money now, fill out and return blank. Your subscription will be continued and payment may be made any time within 30 days.

Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive a marked wrapper and a blank. This does not mean that the renewal has not been received, as it may have reached us after the copy containing the blank was mailed. Renew promptly.

THE WORLD'S CHRONICLE until September 1st, 1910., 25 cents

In Clubs of five or more only 25 cents each. Paper will be sent every week from the time order is received until Sept. 1, 1910.

ORDER NOW.

When school closes you may furnish us with the home addresses and the remaining issues will be sent to each club member in a single wrapper.

In clubs of five or more to one address for six weeks ten cents each.

Five Copies 6 Weeks 50 Cents.

EDITORIAL

Congress does a great deal of work and frequently the pressure of public business puts the senator or member of the house on the sick list. The greater part of the work is trying to do rather than doing. When a bill receives a majority in one house we cannot feel at all certain the other house is going to favor it. The fact that the senators represent the states as a whole and are usually men of large means, while the representatives are frequently poor men and are directly responsible to the people, makes an entire agreement of the two houses on any bill a rather remarkable event. The most conspicuous legislation effected by this congress is the enactment of the corporation tax act, the income tax act, and the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, all matters of revenue directing how the money to run the government shall be secured from the people who are protected by our flag. The recent excitement in the house of representatives when Speaker Cannon had taken from him the second highest power in our government and then handed back again was a very interesting affair. He has dictated the rules of the house for years. The Democrats and insurgent Republicans united to overthrow his rule, but after determining to choose a committee of ten with the speaker left out, they went ahead and elected four Democrats and six Republicans, and the six are strong Cannon men.

Soldiers and sailors in the United States army and navy are usually deprived of the right to vote. They are sometimes home on furlough long enough to gain a residence, registration, and opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage. It is considered a sufficient service to one's country to bear arms in her defence, but most of our soldiers and sailors feel keenly the loss of this privilege of citizenship and wish to have their votes counted towards the success of the party they favor.

The Royalists of France are always watching for a chance to destroy the republic as has been done before. Taking advantage of the scandal arising from taking funds from religious orders and permitting officials to steal them, the Duke of Orleans makes the bold statement that republican institutions corrupt men. He says he is ready to appear at Paris the minute there is a

real chance of overturning the present government.

The battleship *Maine*, sunk in Havana harbor, is to be raised and removed, if the senate approves of the bill passed by the house to that end. It will give engineers a chance to find out the cause of the explosion. The permission of the Cuban republic will be required before beginning the work.

The duma of Russia assembled at St. Petersburg March 25 with Alexander J. Guehköf president.

Mount Aetna is very active and lava streams have done much damage, although the summit appears still to be snow capped.

FREEZES LIVE FISH IN ICE.

Government Fish Hatchery in Oregon Makes Discovery.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 28.—That live fish may be frozen in a block of ice, kept for months or shipped around the country and then be thawed out alive is the result of experiments carried on by Frank Smith, superintendent of the government fish hatchery at Coos bay. Mr. Smith has shipped salmon fry frozen in ice to Seattle, and when thawed out the young fish were as lively as when they were sent. He has also kept fish frozen in a block of ice for two months. When released they were found alive and in good condition.

The President's Cabinet.

- Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.
- Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.
- Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.
- Attorney General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
- Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.
- Secretary of the Navy—George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.
- Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.
- Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
- Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

AMERICAN FLAG FREE WITH SCHOOL CLUB ORDER.

THIS OFFER GOOD FOR TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

On all orders received after April 1st, 1910.

FREE. We will send one No. 1 American Flag, size 2½x4 feet, free with club order, new or renewal, amounting to \$3.00.

FREE, with club order amounting to \$6.00, one No. 2 American Flag, 4x6 feet.

FLAGS FOR SALE. Our premium flags are well made, soft and warranted fast colors.

No. 1, American flag 2½x4 feet, postpaid.....65 cents

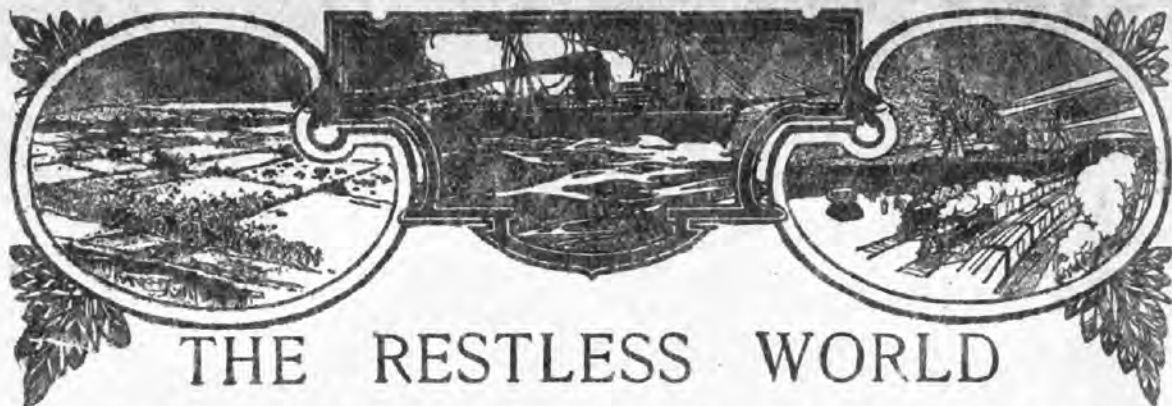
No. 2, American flag, 4x6 feet, postpaid.....\$1.00

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.,

358 Dearborn St.,

Chicago, Ill.





THE RESTLESS WORLD

THE TEMPLE OF PEACE IS BEING BUILT.

The Building in Which the Whole World is Interested is Under Way.

Universal peace is what all the countries and nations want. The peace palace which is now in the course of construction at The Hague in Holland, is to express the ideal of universal peace. It is said that the only other building in the world's history which so called forth the interest of all nations was the tower of Babel. There is a great difference in the significance of these two, as the tower of Babel was for the dispersing of the human race, while the temple of peace binds all nations together, as it is the first step towards a supreme universal court of justice for all nations.

The area of the edifice is about 260 feet by 280 feet; the height will be sixty feet to the roof and the roof will be fifty-six feet high. The great tower will be 266 feet high, the same as the tower on the St. Jacob's church, which can be seen for miles out at sea. Thus the city will be recognized from afar by its two great towers. Because of the composition of the soil of Holland the foundations for the peace palace had to be laid twenty to twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground.

Andrew Carnegie first conceived the idea of such a building, and gave the money for its erection—\$1,500,000. The Dutch government donated the ground, sixteen acres, valued at \$500,000. Thus America and Holland are joined in one of the noblest plans of modern times.

All nations are to contribute towards the construction and adornment of the palace. The base of the palace is faced entirely with Norwegian granite; Danish granite is built into the side walls and terraces, and the Swedish granite is used for the terrace and its balustrades. Italy will give the marble columns for the grand entrance hall. The United States will give groups of statuary; France, a mural painting for the small assembly hall, and the Gobelin tapestries for the great hall of administration; Germany, the great iron gateway inclosing the grounds; Belgium, the great iron and bronze door for the chief entrance of the building; Japan, embroidered silk hangings for the hall of the council of administration; Austria, the bronze and crystal chandeliers; South American states, precious woods; Holland, stained glass windows for the entrance hall and the famous paintings of P. Bol, the seventeenth century artist, for the mural decoration of one of the large halls on the second story; the emperor of Russia, a

vase six feet high of jasper and gold; China, two beautiful cloisonne vases. Argentina is planning to present a replica of the huge crucifix which stands in the Andes on the boundaries of Chile and Argentina.

\$40,000,000 REVENUE FROM CORPORATION TAX, ESTIMATE.

New-Impost Will Be Much Greater Than at First Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Estimates made by treasury officials now are that the revenue this year from the corporation tax will far exceed the amount Secretary MacVeagh originally thought would be derived from that source, some of them putting it as high as \$40,000,000. This estimate is based on the return up to this time. They indicate a larger amount of net income over the \$5,000 exemption than was at first thought would be the case. Returns have been received from about 300,000 corporations, and when the delinquents are all in it is believed the total number will approximate 325,000.

For the purpose of examining the returns preparatory to levying the assessments, a force of thirty-six clerks from the various branches of the treasury service have been designated for duty under the commissioner of internal revenue. The assessments must be paid before June 30.

Secretary MacVeagh estimated in December last that the revenue from the corporation tax this year would be \$25,000,000.

WHALING INDUSTRY REVIVED.

Fleet of Whaling Vessels Leaves New Bedford, Mass.

The old industry which was once New Bedford's chief glory has been revived, and two expeditions have been sent out. The fleet is composed of nine vessels, seven of which will hunt in the Hatteras grounds, returning to port in the fall, while the other two go to the West African coast.

The few surviving old-time whalers who have mourned the passing of the once chief industry of the city, have spent their spare moments these last weeks on the wharves exchanging reminiscences and spinning yarns, much to the delight of the small boys.

The market for sperm oil is depleted, and the price stands at 65 cents a gallon. Whalebone is one of the most valuable products obtainable and there is always a chance of finding a lump of ambergris.

INVENTS WIRELESS FOR POCKET.**Munich Professor Exhibits Unique Telegraph Apparatus.**

BERLIN, March 21.—A wireless pocket telegraph apparatus was exhibited here by the inventor, Professor Cerebotani, the priest in charge of the Munich parish, during a scientific lecture before an audience of persons engaged in the various branches of scientific investigation.

The instrument consists of a wooden base with the letters of the alphabet thereupon arranged in a circle. A small metal indicator swings on a pivot in the center, so adjusted as to respond to wireless dot and dash currents and spell out the messages.

The apparatus is very simple and is somewhat larger than the ordinary card case.

MOVING PICTURE OF ITO'S DEATH.**Accidentally the Machine Recorded Assassination of Prince.**

TOKIO, Japan, March 28.—The Japanese military photographer who, prepared merely to record Prince Ito's reception at Harbin railway station, actually cinematographed his assassination, has sold his film for £1,500 to the Japanese Press agency, says the Kobe Herald. The film will be shown to the Japanese imperial family and Prince Ito's relatives before exhibition in public.

The Local Butcher Succumbs to the Trust.

"Jim" Black and John Hackett were rival butchers in the town of Fort Dodge, Iowa, twenty years ago. Each owned his own abattoir on the outskirts of the town. They bought their cattle, hogs and sheep from the farmers and stock raisers of the outlying agricultural districts. They butchered for meat. When Mr. Black or Mr. Hackett butchered a beef he figured his profit on the steaks and roasts, lard and tallow, tongue and hide, sausage meat and stews. The horns, hoofs, bones, casings, blood and fertilizer were consigned to a pile where now grows the greenest grass in Webster county. Out of the goodness of their hearts Mr. Black and Mr. Hackett gave away the liver to fishermen and dog owners. Oftentimes they did the same with rich soup bones to such customers as owned chickens or dogs.

One day a large yellow car with side doors 8 inches thick was set off on a siding of the Illinois Central railroad. Simultaneously a new meat market appeared on Central avenue. The proprietor of the new meat market did not give away soup bones or liver. But he did cut prices on meat that neither Hackett nor Black could equal and live. Hackett and Black were both astute men. They closed out their meat markets, left the deserted slaughter houses as a source of interest solely to little boys afraid of spooks, and went out of the meat business. Whereupon the price of meat in Fort Dodge began to soar again. The instance marks the retreat of the small butcher before the invasion of the great packer, who butchers not only for meat but for by-products.—From "Our Beef Supply as a Great Business," by Walter C. Howey, in the American Review of Reviews for March.

Vancouver has adopted the single tax. It is a very progressive city, and long ago adopted the custom of taxing land at its full value and taxing improvements only 50 per cent. of value. This was looked upon as a good thing, and after it had been worked on some years the 50 per cent. was cut to 25. Now on the second of March the council adopted the single tax system entirely, and no taxes are assessed on improvements, but on the land only. The idea single tax means to tax but one thing, the land. By making the owners of land pay all the taxes the government can avoid tax dodging and collect easily. The system has been found to work good in many ways, among them the prevention of rich men's holding idle property along a busy street, for they have to pay as much tax on a vacant lot as on a lot occupied by a tall building. The result is that land values fall and people who will use the land are encouraged to buy. Another advantage comes from getting rid of the vacant property in the principal part of a town. If any city could have all its lots occupied as far as the buildings would reach, there would not be half the length of streets and sidewalks to maintain at great expense, and people would not have so far to ride to get into town or out into the country.

A submarine cable carries electric power from Sweden to Helsingore, Denmark. A 300-foot fall in the Laga river in Sweden supplies the current to a cable running along the shore, and then under the water. We have long been familiar with the use of the cable to carry telegraphic dispatches under the sea, but transmitting power in this manner is new.

The New York Aquarium has been visited by more people in the last year than any other museum in the world. It averaged 10,417 a day during 1909. This means 3,803,501 in the year. It is a greater attendance than the New York hippodrome had, and that is probably the largest theater in the world.

The explosion of a gas oven in a plant at Jamestown, N. Y., blew a window casing from the fourth story of the building into the river. Some time later the casing was recovered, and a watch that had been hanging on a nail in it was still attached and keeping good time.

Sample headache powders, containing a deadly poison, have been carelessly scattered in the back yards and alleys in many cities to get the people to acquire the habit of using them. The lives of many children are endangered through the presence of these powders. Police officials are taking action to destroy the packages and arrest those responsible when possible.

The pike is better provided with teeth than any other living creature. It has teeth all over its upper and lower jaws.

In Spain shoe blacking is mixed with wine instead of water.

House rents in Mexico have about doubled in the last ten years.

SPRING COMES IN LIKE A LION.

**Rain, Snow, and Raw Gales All Over the North,
Freshets and Ice Packs in the River Valleys,
and Winter Raging in the Mountains.
Yet the Ill Wind Blows Good to the
Winter Wheat Fields.**

March is down in the calendar as the first month of spring. But spring is not a matter for the calendar to decide; its beginning depends on latitude and altitude, and whether the land of its birth lies on the east or west shore of a continent. With this spring map you can easily trace the progress of the season from the Everglades of Florida to the pine forests of Maine, and discover for yourself that when the sun has finally journeyed 1,500 miles and melted all the snow in the sugar and lumber camps, summer is glowing in dark cypress swamps and in the odorous orchards of California.

By February 1 straw hats are in fashion in St. Augustine, and it is not long after that the old French quarter in New Orleans is draped with roses and King Carnival is dining on strawberries. The Gulf states begin to plow for corn and cotton about the time the groundhog comes out in the North to look for his shadow; and by March 1 all the Pacific coast valleys are riotous with orchard blossoms and wild flowers clear up to the Columbia river.

Stormy Advent of March.

South of the Ohio river March is marked by freshets and snowslides. On the southern slopes of the Alleghanies and Rockies snow begins to melt and the water to run into rivers where the ice is breaking up. The Potomac river has been so high that the bridges at Washington were in danger of being swept away by the ice-packs that have been jammed against the piers by the flood. From Pennsylvania to South Carolina a February thaw has swollen all the streams. In Colorado winter still rages in the mountains.

Benefit to Thirsty Wheat Fields.

It also increased its beneficence by drenching the winter wheat fields of Kansas and Oklahoma as well as of the Middle West. After the snow disappeared it was feared that a cold wave might catch them in this unprotected condition, and so the price of wheat went up in the grain pits, but with the fall of generous rains a wave of green will soon run across the land with its promise of plenty. Spring has already touched the southern limits of the Ohio river.

Adam Bede on Kansas.

J. Adam Bede, former member of the house of representatives, has an answer to the old query, "What's the matter with Kansas?"

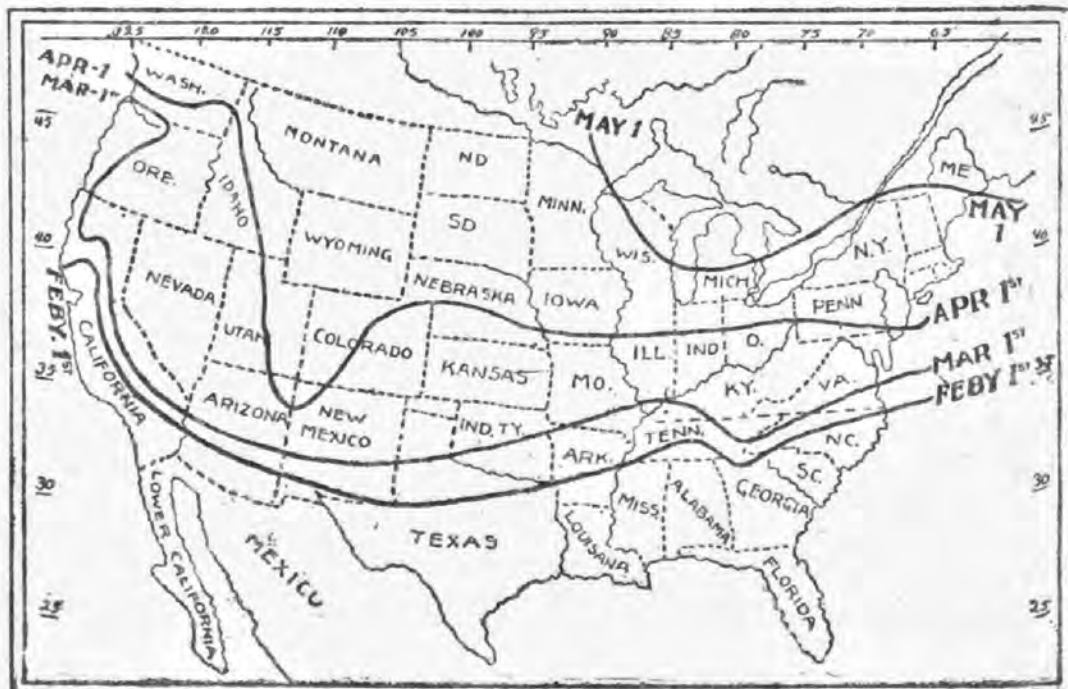
"They are burning the air out in Kansas with tariff talk," he explained today. "That is true of some other states, but especially so of Kansas. I was out there a short time ago delivering a lecture, and I told them a thing or two. I told the people Kansas was a great commonwealth, but I added that it would make a mighty poor nation.

"I advised them to stop thinking in counties and think in nations. I am as loyal a Minnesotan as anybody, but I am first an American citizen, and Minnesota is simply my postoffice address.

"Kansans are thinking too much about Kansas, and too little about the rest of us."—Washington Times.

Twenty years ago the New York postoffice issued money orders to the value of \$101,334,173, and during the last year their value was \$423,543,860.

New York is the only city in the world where the restaurants provide the native dishes of every land. A Spaniard, a Norwegian, a Chinese, or a Scotchman finds no difficulty in getting his home cooking.



MAP SHOWING WHERE SPRING USUALLY COMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A ZIG-ZAG JOURNEY. INTO TIBET



TIBETAN PRIESTS IN FESTIVAL DRESS.

THE LAND DR. SVEN HEDEN PENETRATED.

The Chinese have captured Lhasa. Tibet has been looking to Europe for ideas since Dr. Sven Hedin visited the roof of the world. But China has struck the blow which puts an end to progress there. Let us see something of the recent history of Tibet.

CALCUTTA, India.—This city was visited early in 1906 by Tashi Lama and Tonsa Penlop, from Tibet. It was a surprise to as many of our 840,000 people as could get into the streets to see them. Whether in the elegant European quarter, with its wide streets, lined with palm trees and beautiful Grecian houses, or in "Black Town," the native part, where mud and bamboo houses prevail, everybody was alive.

Even the great painted idols by the side of the streets seemed to know that high rank Buddhists were in town.

An Odd Procession.

The blare of trumpets rang out as a long procession of barelegged men, clad in garments of the richest silks, swept up the street. Some rode on shaggy ponies, others were on foot. Near the head of the procession a sedan, gorgeously lacquered, was borne by four men.

"That's the Tashi Lama of Tibet," said a bystander who was watching the procession.

After the Lama came a company of Tibetan monks, wearing quaint hats, of various queer shapes, some resembling Roman helmets, some church steeples, and others cart-wheels with silken tassels attached.

Further along in the procession came the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan, and followed a gorgeous retinue.

These two rulers were on their way to pay a visit of state to Lord Minto, viceroy of India. The visitors were entertained with great ceremony. They attended a race and were much impressed by the spectacle. They said that they had never thought there was such numbers of people in the world.

Both the Lama and the Tongsa Penlop were well supplied with money and were driven to numerous shops. They made many purchases, and seemed especially fond of buying toys, pictures and photographs.

In his journeyings around the city, the pony of the Tashi Lama was led behind his sedan chair. The devout Buddhists of the city continually sought permission to kiss the long, flowing tail of the animal.

SIMLA, India.—Two and one-half years later Simla received a more curious party—not enough to make much of a procession.

The men looked like Tibetans, but one of them had European manners. Their bright-colored Tibetan coats of red, purple and green were worn and faded, and their heavy boots showed many a weary mile of tramping.

They Called on the Governor.

Straight to the governor's house they marched, the Indian boys and men gazing at them in astonishment. The leader spoke softly to one of the guards and the party entered the house.

Then a cable dispatch went over the land and under the sea to King Gustav, at Stockholm, Sweden:

"Sven Hedin arrived safely today."

For months nothing had been heard of this famous explorer. He was last reported from Chinese Turkestan. Then Central Asia swallowed him. The Swedish government asked India to try to find him.

Dr. Hedin says it is a monotonous country,—wide plains of barren sand and clay, shallow lakes fed by rivers, often almost dry in summer. Little vegetation. None at all in places. Poplars line the watercourses and tamarisks stand up from the sand with tapering crowns and twisted boughs.

Huge mountains loom up, austere and grand, with exquisite colors in the distant view when the weather permits the far away hills to be seen. Frequent storms darken the sky and the wind blows for days. The heights are frightfully cold and the valleys hot and swarming with mosquitoes and gaddies.

He Had No Maps to Guide Him.

Among people hostile to strangers, he found his way across deserts and mountains. Sometimes he split his party into two caravans to get



SVEN HEDIN.

30th and 32nd parallels of latitude, the edge of a vast tract that he had crossed on his previous trip. He was marching now to explore the headwaters of the Brahmaputra. Several ranges of mountains were crossed. In one range he passed a huge glacier, so large the people think it is a mountain of ice. The party was now in a region into which no European had ever before gone, and their cautions had to be redoubled. Several times they narrowly escaped discovery. For a whole day he traveled along the shores of a great salt lake hitherto unknown.

Spies and Secrecy.

During the latter part of his trip his work was harassed by spies who suspected the party. The charts, maps and instruments had to be hidden in bags of rice to prevent discovery, and the work of exploration and scientific investigation carried on with the greatest secrecy. No people are more fearful of the coming of strangers than the Tibetans. They are a gentle race, simple, religious, kind, and easily led. It is probably this last trait that makes them afraid of a new and unknown influence. The laws issued by the lamas are received without question and obeyed to the letter, and officers to enforce the laws are unnecessary. There is nothing harsh in their



A GROUP OF TIBETAN NUNS. NOTE THE PRAYER MILL CARRIED BY ONE OF THEM.

treatment of strangers unless the stranger disobeys their directions. Their sacred cities must not be approached, and an attempt to do so against the wishes of the people would meet with death.

Dr. Hedin found it more difficult to get out of the country than to get into it. The frontier facing India is closely guarded. There are only a few mountain passes over which it is possible to go.

He Tells of Suffering.

"We passed a man who had been abandoned with both hands and feet frozen on the Karakorum pass; the fingers were literally falling off. He said he was creeping down to Sheyok. We gave him bread, flour, matches and some rupees. In the nights the moonshine was brilliant, the mountains stood like black coffins on both sides of the valley, with the blinding white snowfields over them. A lonely raven followed us for a month; I hate them; they only wait

in case somebody may be left behind. But on December 16 the caravan got an addition—four puppies; two were drowned, one died at once, but the last one came with me to Simla. At Burtso, where the cold went down to 34 degrees below zero, I made the first discovery during this journey—only eight days' corn left. In the night the animals were kept tied up; they ate two sacks and most of their ropes. Mohammed Isa's pony from Shigatse was the first to die; he looked tired and done for where he had fallen in the snow; he seemed to need a long, long rest. The raven at once pecked out his eyes. Now our sheep began to die of cold, height and fatigue.

"On the evening of December 23, in the ravine Kisil-unkur, the men, eight of whom were Mohammedans, began to sing a rhythmic and melodious hymn to Allah, praying him to let us cross the Dapsang without a snowstorm. And still nobody knew my real plan. So they were rather astonished when I, the next day, gave orders on the heights of Dapsang to turn straight east. We left the Karakorum pass to the north, went over the range by another pass, and the whole day we plowed a track through deep snow. The night came down over the enormous snowfields, biting cold; the temperature went down to the freezing point of mercury. I had two candles and a nice fire in my tent, as it was Christmas eve. The next morning one pony lay dead and hard in his place among the rest."

China Drives Euler Out.

China has control of Tibet, and early in 1910 showed displeasure over the rule of the dalai lama. The Chinese army advanced upon Tibet to depose the lama. He fled to Darjiling, India, where he was met by a great procession of Buddhists. They bore him in a magnificent yellow sedan chair with great ceremony to a hotel, where he took the entire top floor as his apartments. The reason for taking so much space is that, according to the Tibetans' custom, it is wrong for anyone to lodge higher than he. His bed chamber was draped with yellow silk, and in a corner of the room incense was set to burning and not permitted to go out.

Correlating History.—1. When De Soto and Cortez made their trips through America, did they have the same object in view Dr. Hedin had? 2. Were they received by the nations in the same way? 3. How did the Indians about Jamestown and Plymouth feel toward the settlers? 4. Do you think the Indians were right in feeling this way toward the whites? 5. Are the Tibetans right in feeling toward Europeans as they do? 6. Tell a story of life among the early settlers that will show some of the Indian customs that were different from those of the settlers.

Geography.—1. Tell how the terrible wind storms Sven Hedin encountered help to wear away the mountains. 2. Can you explain why the air in Tibet is so dry? (The great mountain wall about the country has something to do with this.) 3. Name some part of the Western Hemisphere that, like Tibet, is almost unexplored. 4. Name a great island in the Southern Hemisphere that has many miles of unexplored territory.

THE WOUNDED ENGINEER'S FIRST THOUGHT.



On the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad a passenger train was whizzing northward along the bank of the Ohio river. The river was at flood height and the train was running at the rate of something better than forty-five miles an hour. On board were fifty passengers—most of them asleep. Albert Coughanoor, one of the best engineers on the Pennsylvania system, was sitting on his bench, watching the track. There was a straight piece of road ahead and the throttle of the locomotive was wide open. Suddenly, without a waver of the track to give warning, without a shudder of the engine, or any sign of a disaster, the track dropped from under the wheels, and the engine, with the train behind it, plunged into the Ohio river. The mad rush of the locomotive drove its pilot and half its

boiler into the mud. The fireman jumped to the land side in safety, scarcely getting a scratch, but Engineer Coughanoor, scrambling from his box on the other side, saw only the river before him.

One instant he hesitated; the next step he took, his foot was caught between the engine and the tender, the running-board having lifted. A lurch of the machine freed him and, with one foot mangled so that amputation was necessary, he was thrown headlong into the flood.

The train lay along the bank, just outside the main current of the river, so that the waters, although they surged in around the cars and through the trucks, had not force enough to carry them away. Coughanoor, however, found himself in the midst of the current—being borne rapidly down stream. His crushed ankle and foot made his leg numb to the hip, but with the other foot and his hands, in spite of heavy clothing and overalls, he struck out for the shore.

After being borne along about two hundred yards he began to make some headway, and at last succeeded in reaching land. By the help of underbrush and strong weeds he pulled himself out on the bank. He did not know whether another person on the train had been saved, but he did know that to keep his own life, the blood flowing from his wounds must be stopped at once. With a cool, steady nerve he pulled off his dripping "jumper," tore away his shirt, and bound his wounds, twisting a stick in the bandage around his foot so as to completely check the bleeding. This done, he fell on his face in a dead faint.

The passengers meanwhile, who have suffered nothing worse than an unexpected mud-bath, were soon released, and Mr. Chapin of Cleveland, who was one of them, found the apparently dead body of Coughanoor on the shore. After vigorous efforts to revive him, the engineer rolled over on his back, in a half-conscious condition, and faintly whispered:

"The passengers—are they safe?"

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.

What a Boy Did When He Was Trusted.

The ticker which tells the business men of New York how the market fluctuates all through business hours, had the following announcement for them recently, and excited a great many persons:

"Lost—A \$10,000 bill. Notify Hornblower & Weeks."

A boy who had been in the office but four months was sent to deposit the bill in the bank. This shows a careless way of doing business, but it is not uncommon in large concerns. Here was a fortune, as the boy saw it. It startled him.

The bill was pinned to a deposit slip, and both bill and slip were inclosed in the firm's bank book. The boy did not reach the bank. Neither did he return to the office that day.

The next morning he came with his mother and reported the bill lost. He was locked up as a suspicious person. This is what he said to the police:

"I never had seen so much money in one bill before, and I could not help showing it first to the elevator man, then to another bank runner, and, thirdly, to a Greek bootblack, who has a stand in front of the building. I let him handle it and hold it up to the light. He did not believe it could be real. He gave it back to me. I put it into the pass book, put the pass book in my overcoat pocket and hurried to the bank. When I took the pass book out the bill was gone."

He says he was so dazed by his loss that he wandered about the streets until nightfall, when he confessed his plight to his mother and went to bed.

The boy who shows money to strangers or talks of his employer's business has a great lesson to learn.

AGAIN THE HORSE.

Society Favors the Beautiful Animal.

After five years of neglect in London high social circles the horse is returning to favor.

"Ladies are getting tired of concealing their pretty dresses and faces," said Vero Shaw, the editor of the Horse World. "When they travel in motor cars they put their heads in bags and wear motor cloaks, and their appearance is far from prepossessing.

"They are now taking kindly to horses again, and this year will see a distinct revival in this direction.

"Already there is an increase in the number of horsed vehicles to be seen in Hyde Park, while many more women riders are seen in the row than was the case last year.

"When motor cars were first introduced people regarded them as an exclusive luxury and sold their horses, but nowadays anybody can get the handsomest motor car for \$5,000 or \$6,000, so there is not that marked distinction in regard to them which there was formerly.

"A motor car is indispensable when one wants to travel fast, but for appearance, for absence of vibration, and for cleanliness, the horse carriage is undoubtedly the superior vehicle.

"Horses are now in great demand, and prices have risen. A first-rate English carriage horse costs from \$750 to \$1,500, while a pair of horses, well matched in color and of good action, cannot

be bought for less than \$2,500 or \$3,000. An exceptionally good pair will command the high figure of \$5,000.

"Her Majesty the Queen, although fond of motoring, uses her carriage horses whenever convenient, and among others who prefer horses are the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Marl-

borough and many other well-known ladies.

"Women can also be seen seated in buggies or Raleigh cars, driving their own horses, in the park, and the most expert among them are better 'coachmen' than men, because their hands are lighter and they do not worry the horse's mouth."



THE WOUNDED ENGINEER'S FIRST THOUGHT.



On the Cleveland and Painesville railroad a passenger train was whirling northward along the bank of the Ohio river. The river was at flood height and the train was moving at the rate of something better than forty-five miles an hour. On board were fifty passengers—most of them asleep. Albert Conaghan, one of the best engineers on the Painesville system, was sitting on the bench, watching the track. There was a straight piece of road ahead and the throttle of the locomotive was wide open. Suddenly, without a waver of the track to give warning, without a shudder of the engine, or any sign of a disaster, the track dropped from under the wheels, and the engine, with the train behind it, plunged into the Ohio river. The mad rush of the locomotive drove its pilot and half its boiler into the mud. The fireman jumped to the land side in safety, scarcely getting a scratch, but Engineer Conaghan, scrambling from the box on the other side, saw only the river before him.

One instant he hesitated; the next step to look, his foot was caught between the engine and the water, the running board having lifted. A latch of the machine freed him and, with one foot tangled so that amputation was necessary, he was thrown headlong into the flood.

The train lay along the bank, just inside the main current of the river, so that the waters, although they surged in around the cars and changed the tracks, had not force enough to carry them away. Conaghan, however, found himself in the grasp of the currents, being borne rapidly down stream. His crushed ankle and foot made his leg useless to the hip, but with the other foot and his hands, in spite of heavy clothing and overhanging branches that for the shore.

After being borne along about two hundred yards he began to make some headway, and at last succeeded in reaching land. By the help of a brush and strong weeds he pulled himself out on the bank. He did not know whether another person on the train had been saved, but he did know that to keep his own life, the blood flowing from his wounds must be stopped at once. With a cool, steady nerve he pulled off his dripping "gumby," tore away his shirt, and bound his wounds, twisting a stick in the bandage around his foot so as to completely check the bleeding. This done, he felt on his face a dead faint.

The passengers meanwhile, who have suffered nothing worse than an unexpected mud-bath, were soon released, and Mr. Chapin of Cleveland, who was one of them, found the apparently dead body of Conaghan on the shore. After vigorous efforts to revive him, the engineer rolled over on his back, in a half-conscious condition, and faintly whispered:

"The passengers—are they safe?"

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.

What a Boy Did When He Was Tricked.

The ricker which tells the business men of New York how the market fluctuates all through business hours, had the following announcement for them recently, and excited a great many persons:

'Lost—A \$10,000 bill. Notify Hamilton & Weeks.'

A boy who had been in the office but four months was sent to deposit the bill in the bank. This shows a careless way of doing business, for it is not uncommon in large concerns. There was a fortune, as the boy saw it. It started him.

The bill was pinned to a deposit slip, and both bill and slip were included in the firm's book. The boy did not reach the bank. Next day did not return to the office that day.

The next morning he came with his mother and reported the bill lost. He was looked upon a suspicious person. This is what he said to the police:

"I never had seen so much money in my life before, and I could not help showing it first to the elevator man, then to another bank customer, and, finally, to a Greek hookback, who for a stand-in front of the building. I let him handle it and hold it up to the light. He did not believe it could be real. He gave it back to me. I put it into the pass book, put the pass book in my overcoat pocket and hurried to the bank. When I took the pass book out the bill was gone."

He says he was so amazed by his loss that he wandered about the streets until midnight, when he confessed his plight to his mother and went to bed.

The boy who shows money to strangers in talks of his employer's business has a good lesson to learn.

AGAIN THE HORSE.

Society Favors the Beautiful Animal.

After five years of neglect in London high social circles the horse is returning to favor.

"Ladies are getting tired of concealing their pretty dresses and faces," said Vera Shaw, the editor of the Horse World. "When they travel in motor cars they put their heads in bags and wear motor cloaks, and their appearance is far from possessing."

"They are now taking kindly to horses again, and this year will see a distinct revival in that direction."

"Already there is an increase in the number of horse vehicles to be seen in Hyde Park, where many more women riders are seen in the park than was the case last year."

"When motor cars were first introduced people regarded them as an exclusive luxury and sold their horses, but nowadays anybody can get the handsomest motor car for \$5,000 or \$6,000, so there is not that marked distinction in regard to them which there was formerly."

"A motor car is indispensable when one wants to travel fast, but for appearance, for absence of vibration, and for cleanliness, the horse carriage is undoubtedly the superior vehicle."

"Horses are now in great demand, and prices have risen. A first-rate English carriage horse costs from \$750 to \$1,000, while a pair of horses well matched in color and of good action, and



to be bought for less than \$2,500 or \$3,000. An exceptionally good pair will command the high price of \$5,000.

Her Majesty the Queen, although fond of racing, uses her carriage horses wherever convenient, and among others who prefer horses are the Princess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Duke of Devonshire.

Women can also be seen seated in haggles or darabagh carts, driving their own horses, in the parks, and the most expert among them are better 'conclusion' than men, because their hands are lighter and they do not worry the horse's mouth.



TRANSPORTATION

CHICAGO'S RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

Chicago has a favorable location. Being situated in a broad and fertile valley, she is able to command abundant supplies of food for her great population, as well as raw materials for the various lines of industry carried on in her manufactories, foundries, and shops.

Her position at the head of Lake Michigan gives her control of the commerce of the lakes, and invites to her door the products of the varied industry of the North and East during the season of lake navigation. This control of the lakes and her easy access to the productive prairies west and south have naturally made Chicago the terminus of many lines of railroad and these railroads have proved important factors in her phenomenal development.

Let us consider the work of the numerous roads and steamship lines, and note their services to Chicago as carriers of her food supply, as well as distributors of the rich and varied production of her mills and manufactories.

The Chicago & North-Western railroad was the first line laid to Chicago. It was laid to connect Chicago with the lead mines at Galena, Illinois. The rails were of wood, with strips of iron laid over and fastened to the top.

The Chicago & North-Western is now one of the great roads of this country. Its lines run north, northwest, and west. It is one of the great cattle and grain routes that carry supplies to the stock yards and grain elevators of Chicago. Besides its grain and cattle business, it brings to Chicago quantities of lumber from the North, the chief points of shipment being Duluth and Ashland.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is a strong competitor of the North-Western in the commerce of the Northwest, and also brings grain, cattle, and lumber; the lumber is mostly from the pine regions of Wisconsin.

The Santa Fe running to the Southwest from Chicago, brings grain and cattle, and also large supplies of fruit from the West and Southwest. The southern terminus of the road is El Paso, Texas; the western terminus is San Francisco. It therefore controls the fruit supply of a vast region.

The Wisconsin Central, with eastern terminus at Chicago, runs to Kansas City on the southwest and St. Paul on the northwest. It is chiefly a lumber, grain, and cattle line.

The Pere Marquette railroad runs along the east shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, carrying

to our markets chiefly coal, salt, and fruit.

One of the chief roads of the western system of railroads is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. This is a big grain, cattle and coal road. More recently it has become a tea route for Chicago's needs. The tea is turned over to this road at Billings, Montana, the northern terminus of the road, where it is received from the Great Northern railroad.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also brings copper from Butte, Montana, and considerable lumber from the Northwest.

The western terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is Denver, whence fruit, grain, and cattle are shipped by this route to Chicago. Passing through Illinois, it receives cargoes of coal from Chicago.

The Rock Island, another western railroad, finds its western terminus at Denver, and its southwestern at El Paso, Texas. It makes connections at El Paso with the Southern Pacific, and receives from the latter fruits and grains from the West. The Rock Island road also brings to us cattle and coal, and is the chief carrier of fine hay supplied by Oklahoma and Kansas.

One of the most important southern and western railroads is the Chicago & Alton, with terminals at St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri. This road is laid through a productive section of country, and brings to Chicago the chief products of our great prairies, such as grain, cattle, vegetables, and hay. This is also a coal-carrying road.

The Illinois Central is our principal line to the South. It is another cattle and grain route, but is also a leading carrier of corn and coal. It brings quantities of fresh vegetables to our doors during the early spring months, while its fruit cars are an important feature of its traffic. It is the great lemon and banana route from the South.

The Illinois Central has connections with the sea at Newport News, Va., and receives foreign merchandise there for the South and West.

A southern and eastern line of less importance is the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon Line). This road carries to us not alone grain, coal, and cattle, but also fruits from the South. It supplies us with building stone from the quarries of Indiana.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad runs to Nashville. It brings us fruit from the South, hay from Indiana, and cattle from the country along its route. It is also a leading carrier of coal from the mines of Illinois.

The Wabash railroad belongs to the Gould sys-

tem. It has its southern terminal at St. Louis, and its eastern one at Buffalo. At St. Louis it connects with the Iron Mountain railroad, and at Buffalo it has connections with the Lackawanna. It is an important carrier of coal for Chicago, receiving great quantities of anthracite coal from the Lackawanna. It is also a leading carrier of general merchandise received at Buffalo for western points.

The Wabash enters Pittsburg and receives manufactured iron for Chicago, being an important competitor of the Pennsylvania system in this business. The Wabash is also a leading carrier of coal and grain, and an important fruit line from the East. Her stock trains supply the stock yards of Chicago with some of its best beef, pork, and mutton.

The leading line of the Pennsylvania system is the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. It is an important carrier between Chicago and the East. It brings to Chicago coal from the mines of the East, and also manufactured iron.

The Panhandle railroad is a southern line of the Pennsylvania system, running to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Its chief freight to Chicago is coal and hay. It carries some fruit from the South.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad brings to Chicago coal, mostly bituminous. This road and the Pennsylvania brings anthracite coal during the winter when lake transportation is closed. It carries hay from Indiana to the markets of Chicago.

Foreign merchandise taken on from the ocean steamship lines at Baltimore is carried to Chicago by this route.

The Erie, another eastern line, brings us quantities from that productive hay state, Indiana, but it is chiefly a carrier of coal, and is recognized as the big coal road between the East and Chicago.

The eastern terminus of the Erie railroad is Jersey City. With connections in the heart of the manufacturing region of the East, it is, therefore, a prominent carrier of general eastern merchandise for Chicago.

The Union Steamboat company, with offices at Washington and Market streets, belongs to the Erie line, and supplements the work of the railroad in carrying general merchandise during the season of lake transportation. This road carries cattle to Chicago also.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad (Vanderbilt system) is also a leading carrier of merchandise from the East. It delivers some grain and cattle, and brings coal from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

The Michigan Central (Vanderbilt system) carries great quantities of merchandise to Chicago. As a carrier of coal it holds a place of minor importance.

The Nickel Plate (Vanderbilt system) has its eastern terminus at Buffalo. It carries large supplies of coal, cattle, and grain to the western metropolis. This is also a general merchandise line, receiving at Buffalo heavy cargoes of goods from the mills and manufactories of the East.

The Western Transportation company, with offices in Chicago, is the boat line of the Vanderbilt system, the leading roads of which are: Chicago & North-Western, New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Nickel Plate,

Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati & Louisville (Big Four). The Western Transportation company is auxiliary to these roads during the lake navigation.

The Grand Trunk railroad holds a position of importance among the roads entering Chicago, because it links together the people and the industries of two great nations, Canada and the United States. Leaving Chicago, its western terminal, it passes through Detroit, Hamilton, and Toronto, and enters Montreal. From Montreal a branch line runs southward to Swanton, Vermont, where connections are made with Portland, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, by means of the Boston & Maine railroad. The Grand Trunk carries westward foreign merchandise received at Montreal from ocean steamship lines. It receives foreign goods by way of Boston also, and is an important carrier of shoes, hosiery, and other manufactured products of our eastern states.

The lake transportation line of the Grand Trunk railroad is the Canada and Atlantic Transportation company. This line of boats makes connections with the Grand Trunk railroad at Depot Harbor in Georgian Bay, and delivers to the railroad freight consisting largely of foreign merchandise, wines, and liquors.

The Rutland Transportation company is auxiliary to the Vanderbilt system. This boat line makes connections with the Rutland railroad at Ogdensburg, New York. From there it runs up Lake Ontario and through the Welland canal, making connections at the different ports along the way with the Vanderbilt railroads during the navigation season, and thus bringing to our doors shoes, hosiery, and general merchandise from New England.

The Anchor Line of boats runs from Chicago to Erie, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, New York. There are seven of these boats, and they are owned and operated by the Pennsylvania system of railroads. As auxiliary to the railroads this boat line brings to Chicago general merchandise taken on at Erie and at Buffalo.

The Lehigh Valley Transportation company is auxiliary to the Lehigh Valley railroad. This company runs five or six boats between Buffalo and Chicago. These boats carry cargoes of cement from Pennsylvania, general merchandise from the East, and some hard coal.

The Northern Michigan Steamship line runs, at present, four boats to Mackinaw, Michigan, during the navigation season. Its principal freight is merchandise and potatoes. The potatoes are obtained at Traverse Bay, Michigan. As many as 20,000 bushels sometimes make up one cargo.

The Graham & Morton line runs boats from Chicago to Benton Harbor and Holland, in Michigan. The principal cargo is fruit. This is also an important passenger line between Chicago and the Michigan shore.

The Michigan City Steamship company runs boats from Chicago to Michigan City, Indiana. They carry some merchandise, but the principal business is the carrying of passengers on excursions from Chicago during the heat of summer.

The boats of the South Haven Transportation company carry fruit, peaches principally, across the lake from Michigan to Chicago. During the excursion season this is also a passenger line.

The Chicago & Saugatuck line carries fruit and passengers between Chicago and Saugatuck, Mich.

A steamship passenger line known as the Northern Steamship company, runs one boat, the Northland, between Chicago and Buffalo for about seventy-five days in the year. This boat, which belongs to the James Hill system of railroads, makes several stops between Chicago and Buffalo.

Two freight and passenger lines connect us with Milwaukee by lake. They are the Goodrich line, and the Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee line. These lines also are engaged in transportation of general merchandise between Chicago and their terminals.

A very important lake line is the South Chicago line of boats carrying iron ore from Duluth, Ashland, and Escanaba to the steel mills of South Chicago.

One of the most important systems of railroads around Chicago is that of the Outer and Inner Belt lines which make the transfer of freight cars from one railroad to another. The Outer Belt line has its northern terminus at Waukegan, and passing around Chicago crosses all roads entering the city.

Switching is a very important industry and affords work for many employes. The miles of freight cars which come into the city every twenty-four hours must be separated into trains going out on many lines of road. It is no small problem to find an economical way of taking cars out of one train and putting them into twenty other trains, especially when the twenty trains must be made up so the cars at the front or rear of the train may be cut off at their proper stations on the line before the terminal is reached where the train is again stopped to be cut up into other trains.

If we could merely pick up a car from the middle of a train and set it over on another track in the middle or at the end of another train, the problem would be simpler. But we must run the cars along on regular tracks with switches to cut off as many from the front or rear as belong to that particular track, and then we must run other cars upon other tracks by use of another switch or set of switches.

All this time the engine must be running back and forth for miles in the distribution of cars. This is expensive and requires much time. How to get the work done without running the switch engine so many miles is an interesting question, and it has been solved in a manner which wins admiration from all who have seen the gravity switch in operation.

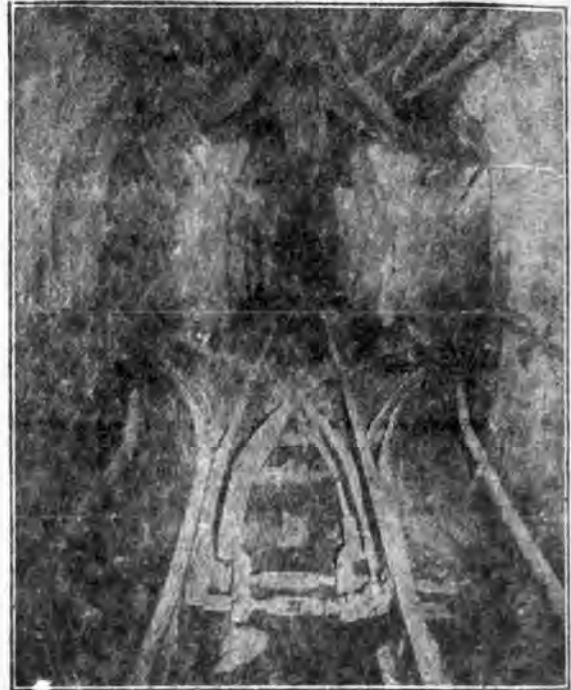
The gravity switch yard is a set of tracks so arranged that a light engine may push a few cars uphill a little way and then unhitch them, one after another, letting them run downhill, where they are directed by switchmen to various tracks where trains are made up for different roads.

The switch engine runs up the hill with a few cars and the head switchman notes the destination of the first one, two, or more cars. If several cars are to be transferred to the same railroad, he keeps them coupled together and lets them run down the little hill by the force of gravity. But where the cars are all going to

different railroads he has to cut them off one at a time and let each find its way to the track set apart for that line. He signals to men down at the different switches to let them know how far along the main track each car or set of cars may be allowed to run before being switched off.

This device saves the cost of running the switch engine with several cars ahead of it to the switch where the first car is cut off, backing up and starting again to run the next car to its switch, and so on, carrying along several loaded cars back and forth until the train has been cut up and the distribution made to the different tracks.

Such a gravity switch may be seen working all day at the western end of the Fifty-first street car line. It looks much like a game, the cars



IN THE TUNNEL.
TYPICAL FOUR-WAY STREET INTERSECTION

Standard four-way intersection with 56-pound rails installed, three-way switch, telephone cable, trolley and permanent lighting systems.

being pushed up the hill and permitted to coast rapidly down and the workmen acting quickly according to signals given so as to turn each flying car upon the proper track so it may become part of a train for the road over which it is routed in the waybill. There are not as many men as switches, and this keeps them running back and forth as they are signaled to open switches a few rods away, and with the running of cars, the waving of arms, throwing of switches, pushing of the engine, and the rapid work of distributing the train, the scene is a lively one and worth making a trip to observe.

An important factor in the transportation of goods within the business center of Chicago is the subway of the Illinois Tunnel company, by which goods are transported from the freight depots to the sub-basements of the great mer-

cantile establishments in the heart of the city.

The Illinois Tunnel company's tunnel was built by the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company to carry wires and cables underground. It was later developed for freight traffic as well, but its charter will not permit its extension to passenger carrying. It has now over sixty-six miles of railway in the down-town district, taking care of business in all parts of the loop and crossing the river eleven times at a depth of sixty feet below the stream.

It runs north to Superior street, south to 16th, and west to Halsted. Connecting all freight houses in the city with the great wholesale and retail stores, many of the great factories, and a large number of manufacturing concerns, it does a great deal of expedite business in the congested parts of the city. Jobbers and producers who formerly conducted business during only eight or ten hours a day, are now enabled to carry on their operations twenty-four hours daily, thus trebling their capacity without increasing such fixed charges as rents, heating, taxes, and repairs.

Instead of following the old plan of taking orders one day, filling them the next, and hoping they may be on the way the third day, the jobber now receives an order at any hour of the day, hurries it to the order picker, gets the consignment together in a few minutes, sends it underground to the freight or express house, and often has it actually out of the city before the close of the day. It is to the interest of all to keep all orders on the way instead of letting anything stand over night to delay other goods.

The old expenses for drayage are almost completely saved by the economy of the tunnel, and this saving vies with the saving of time in its importance to the manager of a well-conducted concern.

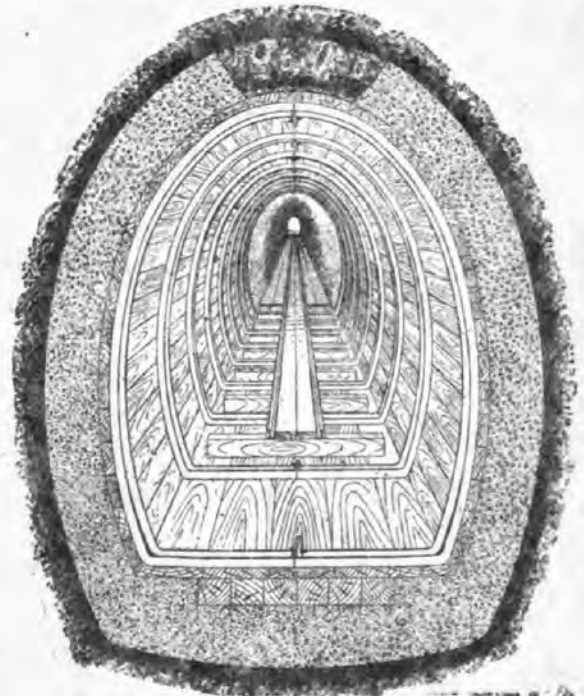
Subways in other cities are for passengers, as a rule. But in Chicago the first subway was constructed for business purposes, leaving the streets less cumbered with traffic for the accommodation of the people. It is expected that a passenger subway will be constructed above the tunnel. The tunnel averages 42 feet below the surface of the streets, and there is ample room above it for a passenger subway, sewers, gas and water mains, and all the wires and tubes required by modern life under the streets of a great city.

The city council demands that the tunnels shall be high enough and wide enough to enable workmen to stand erect and carry on their labors without obstruction, and there must be space for wires from the roof and walls as well as for the expected growth of such items of general welfare.

The regular size of the bore is 6 feet wide and 7½ feet high, arched overhead. The trunk lines are 12 feet high and from 12 to 14 feet wide. The track is narrow gauge, only 24 inches, while the cars are 13 feet in length and capable of carrying safely 3 tons each. There are 3,000 carloads a day carried about the city, and while we have no intimation of the work, our coal, ashes, and refuse, as well as an immense amount of merchandise are being taken about, far underground, without giving offense by their presence in the streets we are using.

The cars are run by electric motors, and the block system is used, making it one of the safest railroads in the world. Cars with goods for a certain house go upon the siding belonging to that house and the freight goes up in an elevator to the floor of the building where it is required, and all is done so easily and silently that the goods appear and others are taken away as if by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp.

A map of the tunnel system shows that nearly every street in the loop district has a track under it and in many places more than one. This underground network covers the business district pretty thoroughly as far south as Sixteenth street and much of the West side in the manufacturing districts, and also the North side from the North branch eastward through the industrial section to the steamboat docks which communicate with the outer harbor. At each street crossing the curves are so gentle that going around a block is almost the same as traveling in a circle. In the second block north of the river between Rush and Pine streets the track map shows a true circle in getting around the block. So deep below the river is the tunnel that no notice of it is taken. In fact, between Polk and Taylor streets there is a line of tunnel railroad directly under the river bed and running in the direction of the stream.



METHOD OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION

First, 14 inches of concrete is placed in bottom. Five-inch timbers are used to form recesses in order to lay the 56-pound rails. On top of 5-inch by 5-inch timbers 2-inch lagging is placed. Then 5-inch steel channels weighing 10 pounds to the foot are placed 3 feet to centers. Then 2-inch by 6-inch lagging is placed, and concrete rammed between lagging and excavation, 6 inches in height, filling all voids before another section of the 2-inch by 6-inch is placed, and so on until concrete is placed as shown in cut. The channel ribs and lagging are left in place until concrete has had at least six days to set.



PEARL ISLAND



By ANDREW CASTER.

Copyright, 1903, by Harper and Brothers.

Synopsis.—Two boys, Frank Mayne and Harry Eppington, after travelling around the world, go to Calcutta, India, to visit Frank's uncle. The uncle and the two boys start on an ocean voyage to Java and Sumatra, on the ship "Bengal." The ship was wrecked on an island in the Indian Ocean.

After various adventures the boys find they are the only ones alive on the island. The ship being well stocked with provisions, they camp near it. In their search over the island they come across a cave, and as this is what they are looking for in case of wet weather, they remove everything they will need from the ship to this cave. After living there a week or more they find a dog which has been left on the island until it has become wild. After much coaxing it becomes quite tame.

During several days of rain, with great electrical display, the boys occupied the time in reading, playing games, and arranging the cave so as to make it more comfortable. After that nothing exciting happened until about a week later, when there was a hurricane across the island. During the storm the boys explored the cave and found the south end of it was an empty crater of a volcano.

The day after the storm the boys were out fishing and came across a life saving boat and footprints in the mud. They followed the footprints and the dog succeeded in finding a sailor apparently dead. They carried him to the cave and after working over him for several hours were rewarded by all the signs of returning life.

This sailor was one of the crew named Jack, who had escaped from the Bengal in a row boat. About a month after his rescue, the boys and Jack started out on an exploring trip to the west, following the shore.

They found oyster beds and the boys took turns in diving for oysters in search of pearls. The following day they explored a cave in the Malay Cliff and found an air-tight room containing hundreds of mummies, the island having been occupied at one time by a tribe who understood embalming. The next few weeks were spent in building their vessel and watching out for wild animals.

The next few weeks were spent in tramping over the island. They killed a dugong, an animal resembling a sea-cow, and several other animals. They came across pearl oysters and found a gold nugget in a stream. After many days of moving up and down the beach looking for lumber with which to build their vessel, a cabin was discovered, partly demolished by the storm, in which they found a round tin box containing a complete set of plans and specifications for the proposed vessel.

CHAPTER XIV. THE "DEFIANCE"

"Harry," he cried, "you are certainly our Christopher Columbus, for you discover everything. When—please note the accent on that word—when I make up my mind to get married, I will send you forth to search for my life-partner."

"Thank you very much for the prospect, Jack, but I advise you to employ Frank instead; for if ever I found the woman I thought would make an ideal wife for another, I might be tempted to marry her myself."

The finding of these valuable papers would make the work of completing the vessel a comparatively easy one now, for we had but to follow the instructions so carefully outlined. The preparation of the plans had no doubt required much time, thought and labor, and this accounted for the care taken of them. In the departure from the island, however, they had been left behind, being of no further use to the designers.

We floated the raft here and there along the shore, taking on the timber we had gathered at various points. While Harry and I attended to this work, Jack was engaged in constructing a sort of tramway from the clearing to the water's edge. He also contrived a sledge that was to run upon this, the idea being to transport the timber quickly and with the least possible labor. Jack and I went ahead in the life-boat, towing, while Harry managed not only the sail, but steered.

We took advantage of every favoring breeze and the tidal movements, finally arriving at the landing without accident. It required two days to accomplish this, however. Several more days were necessary to unload the raft and arrange the lumber on shore in convenient order. Then we felt to work upon the vessel with renewed energy and hope.

Jack was well pleased at the quantity of material we had saved from the wreck, all of which was now of the greatest use. In fact, it would have been impossible for us to complete the vessel had we not had the foresight and energy to save these things.

During the fine weather we camped on the shore near by, going to sleep soon after dark and arising at break of day. As the construction progressed our interest in it increased, and our energy overcame all obstacles. The sails and rigging consumed much time and required thought and care; but we worked on them during the rainy season, and had all ready when needed. After getting the solitary small cannon aboard and located, we considered ourselves prepared for a moderate defence; for, in addition to this, we had many guns and pistols, and could keep all loaded and ready for use whenever danger threatened.

One day, when all was in readiness, the sails were spread, Jack stationed himself at the wheel, and we were soon enjoying our first run in the vessel. How proud we were of this product of our labor!

Following Jack's suggestion, we painted the name agreed on—*Defiance*—in black letters on a white background.

"We ought now to be strong enough to defy our enemies," said Harry, confidently.

"Be not too sure," replied Jack. "We must first ascertain her speed and see how she behaves in rough water. Then, if our best expectations are realized, we can bid defiance—always at a safe distance from the enemy."



We Give You This Wonderful Moving Picture MACHINE
Extra Size French Doll and 200 Other Premiums **FREE**
To Boys and Girls!

who sell our New Gold-Eye Needles at only 5 cents a paper. **EASY TO SELL**, because you give **FREE** a silver aluminum thimble with every two packages. Your neighbors buy you out in a few minutes.

WE TRUST YOU! Write plainly by your name and address (use postal) ordering 25 papers of needles and 12 thimbles—we mail postpaid, at once. Sell—return our \$1.25, selecting the Premium our Big 200-Book shows you entitled to.
Order today—extra prize for quick work Big cash commission if you prefer.
Earn All These Presents in a Few Days!

WAVERLY SUPPLY COMPANY
Box 390, Monongahela, Pa.



We took a short sail out to sea, and found that the *Dedance* was capable of but moderate speed. While returning in the direction of the Pass we came across a "school" of porpoises.

We anchored at the landing, going thence to the Retreat. We had not taken Try with us, afraid that he might get sea-sick. He welcomed our return with every demonstration of canine joy.

CHAPTER XV THE EAGLES.

The completion of the vessel had taken up the remainder of our third dry season on Pearl Island, and we had hardly finished when the rains began.

"We dare not venture far to sea now," observed Harry.

"No," replied Jack, "for the struggle between high and low barometer will soon be on, and we may then expect gales and hurricanes."

"But there is a possibility of another island lying near this one, and some of our friends who were on board the *Bengal* on the night of the wreck may be there even now, waiting eagerly for a welcome sail. We ought to make a search as soon as the weather permits, for we might find Captain Herbst or Uncle Will."

"One chance in a hundred," answered the sailor, gloomily.

We had several times noticed great birds soaring high in the air above us, but had never been able to get a shot at them. We had not observed any until a few months after our arrival on the island, but now there was quite a number, and this led me to think that there was some land near ours from which they had emigrated. Occasionally we had seen one alight on the topmost point of the mountain, and had frequently observed them circling above it. We thought they had their eyries on the summit, but as we had never been up so far we could not confirm this supposition. We were certain of one thing, however—these birds were members of the eagle family, and giants at that.

Jack now called my attention to one, which was soaring at no great height above us. Its flight was described in circles, and at the completion of each we noticed that it had drawn much nearer. Suddenly it descended with lightning rapidity, seizing with its powerful talons the game Harry was carrying, and before we were aware of its object. Taken completely by surprise, Harry stumbled and fell.

Drawing my hunting-knife, I sprang forward to drive away or kill the eagle, for I hesitated to fire on my friend's account. But one blow from its mighty wing sent me sprawling head over heels on the ground, and my weapon was thrown five yards away. Jack, who immediately followed my example, met with the same treatment, though neither of us was stunned. The eagle then rose in the air with

its booty.

Harry reached at once for his gun, which had dropped on the ground as he fell, and, springing to his feet, fired at the retreating bird. Unfortunately, but one barrel was loaded, and that with small shot. The eagle was struck, but the only damage it sustained was the loss of a few feathers. Before he could reload it was far up in the air and out of range. Jack and I each tried a shot, but with apparent worse success.

In a little while it began to descend, making for the southern part of the mountain. Keeping it in view as long as possible, we followed after until we stood at the foot of the great obsidian wall, for we wanted to locate its eyry. But on looking up at the crags surmounting that section not an eagle was visible soaring around.

"They probably have nests on those projections," Jack remarked, "but during the wet season occupy also holes and fissures."

"You might as well try to battle with twenty Sea Gypsies simultaneously," observed Jack, "as to withstand one of those infuriated birds, especially when you are in an unfavorable position."

"Where did you get that name for the Malays, Jack?" Harry asked.

"Oh, the Malays who live by piracy spend most of their lives on the water, roving and wandering about as gypsies do on land. They are also called 'Men of the Sea,' and are a very bad lot to meet."

The next day we went to the top of the mountain. It was quite a climb, but the day was fine and the view, as we ascended higher and higher, became grander and more sweeping. And when we gained the very summit, what a glorious panorama was spread out beneath us!

We were now about twelve hundred feet above

THE PALMER METHOD PLAN IS REVOLUTIONIZING WRITING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The vitality of the true Pedagogical Principles taught by the PALMER METHOD OF BUSINESS WRITING is being demonstrated daily in the NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, in FIFTY-SEVEN of the SIXTY-SIX PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF BOSTON, and in hundreds of smaller Public School Systems. The cost of introducing is trifling when compared with the results secured.

FREE NORMAL COURSES are given teachers when complete introductions have been made. Where introductions have not been made, teachers are charged ten dollars for the Normal Course, through correspondence. One copy of the self-teaching Palmer Method Manual, postpaid, 25 cents. More information upon request.

The A. N. PALMER CO.,
Reliance Building, Union Square,
New York City.



WANTED—RIDER AGENTS IN EACH TOWN

and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1920 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S., without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$20 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offer.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half normal prices. Interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. A58, CHICAGO, ILL.

the sea. The latter was to-day comparatively calm, but the waves dashed as unceasingly as ever against the reef, and we could see how wonderfully protected was the island from ocean onslaughts.

We found ourselves, as we expected, on the rim of a crater; but this, at its narrowest point, was over twenty feet wide, so that we felt no fear in walking around the tremendous shaft. The latter was nearly three-fourths of a mile in circumference, and the surrounding wall was much the thickest to the south, the rim there being about two hundred feet wide.

Among the crags dwelt the eagle colony, and we noticed several great nests constructed of small branches of trees. Only three or four were at present occupied, but we saw some holes and fissures that we felt certain were made use of by the birds.

The nest that appeared most accessible had the mother-bird sitting on it. I threw a small piece of rock, and this luckily hit her on the back, when, giving vent to a shrill cry or scream, she flew to an adjacent crag. We noticed that the vacated nest contained a couple of eggs, and these I determined at all hazards to obtain. But Jack called my attention to the danger of an attack from the old bird, in case I attempted to take them, and said it was best to get rid of her first.

"Now one of you fellow throw a rock at that eagle," said Harry. "When she rises high in air I will fire. But I want her to fall to the base of the mountain rather than on any of these crags or ledges. In the latter case it might be a tremendous task to get her."

Harry being considered the best shot, no objection was made to his doing the killing. It required two or three throws to get the bird to fly, and when finally she did, it was to circle for a time in the vicinity of the crags. At last, when she had moved about two hundred yards from the mountain-side, Harry fired, the contents of both barrels striking her. She fell with ever-accelerating speed to the earth, one thousand feet below.

"I think we will find that eagle too badly used up for taxidermal operations," said Harry.

The mother-bird disposed of, we now turned our attention to securing the eggs, and anticipated no trouble from the other eagles, although some of them rose at the noise of the firing. Still, the undertaking was a hazardous one, and we proceeded with our usual caution. First, one end of the rope by which I was to be lowered was made fast to an immense rock; the other end was fastened securely around my body, under the arms. Taking a fine sword and a loaded pistol to ward off any possible attack, I was let down about thirty feet to a ledge. This conducted by a gentle descent to the crag, on the top of which was the great nest.

The ledge was only two feet wide, and a precipice was on either side. As I had about fifty feet to traverse before reaching my destination, it was with some trepidation that I made the start, although I had the rope as a protection in case I made a misstep and fell.

I gained the crag in safety, then found the nest was thirty feet above me, at the top. Eagles certainly choose inaccessible places for their homes. It was an ugly climb, but I accomplished it in safety, seizing with great delight the coveted eggs. They were white in color, and quite large, and I am told that seldom more than two are found in a nest.

I had brought a small wooden box with me, and in this I placed my treasure, first wrapping the eggs carefully in soft cloth. At that moment I heard a loud cry from my companions, and, suspecting danger, cast a hurried glance around and above me.

The warning was received none too soon, for at that moment, like a flash of lightning, a huge eagle came swooping down. It was the mate of the murdered bird. I had barely time to grasp my sword—never thinking of the loaded pistol in my belt—and put myself on the defensive when the eagle attacked me fiercely, using talons, beak, and wings.

I was almost hurled from the crag by the vigor of its onslaught, but the great danger I was in caused me to think and act quickly.

My position was now a perilous one, and in order to avoid the terrible beak of the bird I threw myself face downward upon the rock, clinging desperately to it. My eyes and face being thus protected, the bird did not strike me with its beak, but almost stunned me with blows from its mighty wings as it apparently strove to brush me from the rock. As soon as I recovered courage I turned partly around, giving it such a vicious blow with the

Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball Bat, Cap and Belt for every Boy Who Will Write to me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me to-day and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER

211 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

sword that it desisted from the attack for a few moments. It hovered threateningly above for a time, and then, with a scream, came at me as furiously as ever. It seemed as vindictive as an enraged serpent.

I shielded myself as before, and, when I again felt its presence, turned quickly about, striking at it with the weapon. By this method of defence I undoubtedly kept it from using its beak, with which it might have inflicted ugly scalp wounds, although my cap, drawn tightly on my head, partially protected me. The battle was fought in this manner for several minutes, and I became so exhausted I thought each blow of the wings would hurl me from the crag. It was the eyes, however, that it tried hardest to reach whenever my face was turned towards it.

My athletic training came in good stead once more. I was proficient in fencing and up-to-date in sword practice, and as long as I wielded my weapon rapidly the ferocious bird remained just beyond reach, hovering but a few feet above, as I lay on my back upon the rock. To the latter I clung desperately with my left arm, while my right was kept fully employed.

Seeing a favorable opportunity, when I had permitted the eagle to get within striking distance, I raised myself very quickly, at the same time thrusting with the sword. Before I realized what had happened I had passed the blade of steel into its body and as suddenly withdrawn it. The giant bird made every effort to keep up the attack, but in vain. The proud head drooped, the terrible eye lost its fierceness, and with a few faint flaps of its mighty wings it fell, expiring on the great nest beside me.

What a prize it was! As it lay there I made a rough measurement of its spread of wings, and found it to be eighteen feet from tip to tip, or exceeding that of the great albatross.

My companions had watched the flight with intense interest, being unable to render the least assistance, although Jack had to restrain the impetuous Harry from chancing a shot. When the eagle was finally vanquished they set up a loud shout of exultation.

"Bravo! Bravo!" cried Jack. "Well done, Frank!"

I accomplished the crossing in safety, carrying the giant bird with me. As I bore it along in my arms I realized more than my readers can what a monster bird it was; and, indeed, it weighed twenty-five pounds. As I was pretty heavy for the others to haul up, I tied the eagle to the slack part of the rope, and then climbed, hand over hand, to where they stood, being helped by them to scale the edge of the wall. Then we drew up the dead bird.

"This bird recalls a story from the *Arabian Nights*—that of Sindbad the Sailor and his adventures in the valley of diamonds," said Harry. "You will probably remember about the giant eagles—not the rocs—which inhabited the place. That valley—if it actually existed, and I believe there was a foundation for all these stories—was located somewhere in this very ocean. Possibly we are not far from it, and these great birds may only have taken up a temporary residence here, as they and their ancestors have done for centuries past. You know how the seals and sea-lions come and go."

The clouds were closing in from all points of the horizon, so, picking up the dead bird, we started on the return.

I often thought of my home in America, and wondered whether my folks mourned me as lost. My dear old father and mother—were they still living and well? Would I ever see them again?

"There are thousands of miles of land and ocean to be crossed before you do," said Jack, "and many a perilous adventure to be met and overcome."

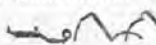
(To be continued.)

SHORT-HAND AND BUSINESS EDUCATION.

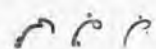
SPARE TIME HOME STUDY CLASSES CONDUCTED BY ELDON MORAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHRONICLE READERS.

Names in Shorthand.

Agnes
Alabama
Albert



Alfred
Alice
Allan



Anna
Arkansas
Arthur



Baltimore
Belle
Benjamin



Blanche
Boston
Buffalo



Brown
Brooklyn
Bruce



visiting cards with full name nicely written in Shorthand.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—

The series of articles to appear from week to week under the above caption will be brief, pointed and instructive along the line of business training, with the art of Shorthand as a predominating feature. The aim will be not simply to give useful information to our readers who are young and ambitious, but to encourage them also in their efforts to live strenuous lives, to inspire them to do things. In a casual survey of that vast army of youth by which our public schools are filled, it becomes apparent at a glance that the brighter pupils not only lead off in their grades, but do so easily, with considerable spare time for other things.

The value of business training is attested by the fact that the curriculum of all our large city high schools includes a commercial course. That larger multitude, however, which comprises the pupils of our town and rural schools, are deprived of this opportunity. From the moral standpoint, however, they have equal rights and should have equal advantages. In recent years, however, the progress of events has been such as to render a business training more and more essential. It is the desire of the *World's Chronicle* to aid its young readers in the most effectual manner in securing just this training. In proposing to form a number of Home Study Classes, the plan adopted is no mere experiment, but a practical and assured success.

Our class members are instructed by a correspondence plan that is so realistic that the learner is made to feel that he is an actual college student—acquainted with his classmates—acquainted with his teachers; getting in full measure all the help that the pupil really needs to have from his tutor. Class reports showing actual progress will be published at intervals. Parents having wide-awake sons or daughters would do well to give them the advantage of membership, thus securing important benefits at an outlay of dimes instead of dollars.

CLASSES AND TERMS

SHORTHAND—two months' course, also complete instruction book (value \$4) for \$2 only.

Double Entry Bookkeeping—three months, \$5.

Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Typewriting or any one branch, three months' course, \$5.

Address all letters and make remittances payable to the *WORLD'S CHRONICLE*, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

IF YOU STAMMER



I will send you my 84-page book, "Advice to Stammerers," Free. It explains how I quickly and permanently cured myself. Profit by my experience and write for free book and advice.



BENJ. N. BOGUE

1405 North Illinois St.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

MORE PREMIUMS For Every Boy Or Girl

who will send us ONE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION at the Special Rate of

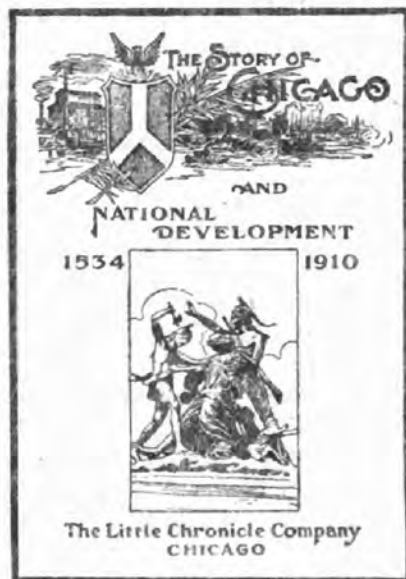
\$1.10

before July 1st, 1910.

ROLLER SKATES.

For boy or girl. Not the cheap kind, but good, serviceable skates fitted for use on cement sidewalks.

One pair given free for only two yearly subscriptions at our special rate.



The Story of Chicago and National Development, by Eleanor Atkinson, edited and continued by the editorial staff of *The World's Chronicle*, 128 pp., large octavo, published by The Little Chronicle Company, Chicago. It is full of heroic matter and illustrates the lively course of events from 1534 to 1910. Many fine illustrations, index, and suitable maps and notes.

Given free for one new subscription at our special rate.

A Good Jackknife.



This is a favorite knife with the boys. Made strong and neat in appearance, with one large and one small blade of good quality. Given free for one subscription at our special rate.
Agnes

AMERICAN FLAG.



You all want one. This is a splendid flag, well made, soft material, fast colors. Size 2½x4 feet, given free for only new subscription at our special rate of \$1.10.

Larger Flag. Size 4x6 feet, given for only two subscriptions at the special rate of \$1.10.

Flags sold for cash. No. 1, 2½x4 feet, only 65 cents cash, postpaid. No. 2, 4x6 feet, only \$1.00 cash, postpaid.

Your Name Printed on 100 Cards.

Printed in plain or fancy type on good cards. Given free for one new subscription.

Cards printed at any time at 35¢ per hundred postpaid.

MRS. JAMES D. MONROE

Size of Card 1½x3½.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON.

Get this coupon signed by any person who is not now a regular subscriber to *The World's Chronicle* and send it to us with a money order for \$1.10, less cost of money order, and the premium selected will be mailed to you at once.

Date _____, 1910.

The Little Chronicle Co.,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

I am not now a regular subscriber to *The World's Chronicle*. Please send same to me for one year from _____, 1910, for which I have paid your agent \$1.10.

Signature

Address

Send Premium to

Name

Address

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.,

358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Union of South Africa is likely to have a new issue. The stamps of the present issue of British South Africa have been overprinted with the word Rhodesia in fancy letters, so that they will plainly show from whence they come. It has always seemed strange that the British South African company should omit the name of the country in which the stamps were used.

The suffragists are to have a label with which to carry on their "indirect plea" campaign. It will be a little larger than the regular two-cent stamp and will be printed in various shades of blue. In each of the four corners there will be a star, one for each of the four states in which women have the right to vote. Beneath a scale of justice are the words, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Hudson-Fulton imperforates were issued, although an announcement had been made contrary to this. The government issued them to accommodate the makers of stamp vending machines. Two of the largest department stores in Brooklyn put these stamps on sale in vending machines during the Hudson-Fulton celebration and, by advertising, invited the public to make use of the opportunity to secure this interesting stamp.

STAMPS—100 all different. Album and Hinges, only 12c. 30 Sweden 10c—1,000 all different stamps \$2.00—20 different foreign coins 25c—We buy stamps and coins—Buying Lists 10c. Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Good Men Wanted.

To sell galvanized steel wire fish-traps on halves. Price, creek-traps, \$1; river traps, \$2.50. Write us. Liles Crowson, Bivins, Texas.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 5c. for mailing. LOUIS BOHN, Jr., Coe Bldg., Grafton Sta. Pittsburg, Pa.

200 Fine Stamps 10c. Star Stamps Co., 427 45th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Ribbon Cane Seed.

Guaranteed pure, makes 500 gallons syrup per acre, grows on any soil like corn. Sample package 10c, large package (enough to plant one acre) by mail, postpaid, 50c, bushel \$3. Lyle Seed Co., Bivins, Texas.

100 Beautiful embossed post cards only 75c. Advertising and Distributing, 1397 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Stamps 100 var. foreign, FREE. Post-ages 2c. Mention Chronicle. Lists Free. We buy Stamps. QUAKER STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio

\$5.00 Per 100 FOR NAMES

We will send 20 assorted post cards for 10 cents, and blanks free for collecting names at 5c each. HARRISBURG POST CARD CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED

one boy in each school to act as our Agent to sell stamps from our approval books at 60 per cent discount. Applications for Agency must be accompanied by parent's consent.

BALTIMORE STAMP COMPANY
805 Madison Ave. - Baltimore, Maryland

OLD COINS: \$5.75 paid for rare date 1853 Quarters. We pay a cash premium on hundreds of old coins. Keep all money

coined before 1880, and send 10 cents at once for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book—size 4x7. It may mean your fortune

C. F. O Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers. Le Roy, N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMP LESSONS.

Something entirely new that will interest every stamp Collector, both young and old. Write today for a FREE SAMPLE STAMP LESSON and find out how to become a Philatelist.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY
17 Washington Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WOW CLASS PINS AND BADGES

FOR COLLEGE, SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE
Either style with any three letters or figures and one or two colors of enamel, Sterling Silver, 25c each. \$2.50 a doz.; Silver Plated, 10c ea., \$1.00 a doz. Special designs in Pins or Badges made for any School or Society, at low prices. Send design for estimate. Catalogue free. BASTIAN BROS. CO., 311 SOUTH AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Music Lessons Free

at Your Home. Write to day for our Booklet. It tells how to learn to play any instrument—Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, etc. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 62 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

THESE FREE 4 Rings



Send us your name and address and we will send you 12 packages of our beautiful Gold Embossed Souvenir Post Cards to sell at 10c each. When sold return us \$1.20 and get these four gold laid rings, also our big list of valuable premiums free. Write today. Address MYER ART CO., Ring Dept. 7 CHICAGO

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS



If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation. I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
428 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.
E. R. HARDEN
President

EASY TO EARN! COMPLETE CAMERA AND OUTFIT GIVEN FREE



We trust you with 2 dozen packages Gold Eye Easy-to-Thread Needles. Sell them at 5c. each. We give Free one aluminum thimble with every 2 pkgs. When sold, send us \$1.20 and the Camera is yours, or your choice of many premiums from our Big Premium List. Write today. Address. Keystone Novelty Co., Box 88, Greenville, Pa.

THE ELLSWORTH MONTHLY A MAGAZINE OF QUALITY.

A magazine for men and women of learning. Real Quality Guaranteed. Sample copy for five cents in stamps. Satisfaction, or Five Cents Returned. Address 39 Henry Street, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

THE POSTSCRIPT

Children's Sayings

Did as He Was Told.

Little Willie was going to his cousin's birthday party. "Here's a dollar, Willie," said his father, "and if it snows be sure you take the cab home." When the boy reached home, late that evening, he looked like a snow man. "Why didn't you take a cab?" asked the father. "I did," said bright little Willie, "and it was great fun sitting up there with the driver all the way."—Herbert Bertolaet, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Choke on the Uncles.

A little boy was dining for the first time at his grandma's table. Artichokes were on the bill of fare. There were at the table two of the little boy's uncles, Artie and Louis. So when he was offered an artichoke he turned and said, "Grandma can have the artichoke; I want the Louischoke."

A Year in College.

\$250 cash or a year in College can be easily earned by one young man or one young lady in each county in the United States. Plan easy and does not interfere with other employment. State name of institution you wish to attend. No money required. For particulars address M. H. Pemberton, Columbia, Mo.

THE PASSION PLAY.

\$385, 69 days, including England, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Paris. Small party. Write for detailed itinerary. D. A. Tear, Gladstone School, Chicago.

Howard, a child of three years, observed a hole in his dress and gathering up the part with the hole in it, in his little chubby hand, said, "Mama, dty me a sears." I asked him what he wanted them for, and he said, "I want to tut the hole out of my dress."—Delineator.

A little girl asked her father for some ice cream. Her father took her to the ice cream parlor and asked if she wanted an ice cream sundae. Stamping her foot, she said, "No, I want it right now."—Clara Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank, aged three, saw a little boy very much bowlegged. Turning to his mother he said, "Oh, mama, what makes that little boy's legs keep saying O for all the time?"

Once when I was washing Walter he noticed my hands were chapped, and he exclaimed, "Oh, mama, you is wearing out."

Little Mildred asked mama if we were rich or poor. Mama answered, neither one. Mildred thought a few minutes and finally said, "Well, I guess we're just cheap then." And she went out to play.—Ruth Lentz, Morris, Minn.

Teachers wanted for commercial departments of high schools and colleges. Prepare at home. This is your opportunity to advance. Enclose stamp, C. E. Birch, Department of Commerce, Effingham, Kansas. 6

PRINT Your Own Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press \$5. Larger \$15. Rotary \$60. Save money. Profit for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, paper, &c
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

VIOLIN Handsome Violin of good size. Sweet tone. Nicely polished, German model. Ebony finished finger board and tail piece; complete with bow, rosin, strings and S&P-INSURANCE BOOK. Sell \$4 plus. of our Gold Embossed Post Cards at 10c per plus. Return our \$2.40 when sold and we will send this fine violin and outfit at once, Express Prepaid. **MYER ART CO., Violin Dept. 7, Chicago**

FREE Stem Wind WATCH AND RING - FREE

Genuine American Watch, Stem Wind and Stem Set. Beautifully embossed, highly polished case, latest improved movement. Guaranteed correct time keeper; also Fine Ring with Sparkling Gem, both Free for selling 24 Jewelry Novelties at 10c each. Write for Jewelry. When sold send us \$2.40 and we send watch and ring.
Friend Soap Co., Dept. 130 Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT STUDENTS ART MAGAZINE

MAGAZINE OF ART INSPIRATION for ART STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS. PUTS THEM IN TOUCH WITH EACH OTHER. GIVES THEM CASH ASSIGNMENTS AND LESSONS. PUBLISHES AND CRITICIZES THEIR WORK. ALSO FOR ALL STUDENTS OF LIFE TEACHES THAT HIGH THINKING AND RIGHT LIVING LEAD TO HIGH ACHIEVEMENT. STANDS FOR TRUTH AND PROGRESS. ALONG ALL LINES OF HUMAN UNFOLDMENT THIS MAGAZINE IS NOT GIVEN AS A PRIZE. WHAT'S WORTH HAVING IS WORTH PAYING FOR. THE FELLOW WHO OFFERS YOU SOMETHING FOR NOTHING INTENDS TO SKIN YOU IN SOME WAY. THIS MAGAZINE IS MAKING A FIGHT FOR HONESTY AND A SQUARE DEAL. IT OPPOSES THE METHODS OF FAKE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS WHO ARE COINING MONEY FROM THE CREDULOUS. IT STANDS FOR A CLEAN ART AND A CLEAN LIFE. IF YOU BELIEVE IN THESE THINGS IT NEEDS YOU, YOU NEED IT.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION DIRECT from the PUBLISHERS 50 CENTS for SIX ISSUES SAMPLE COPY 10 CENTS

G. H. LOCKWOOD, Editor, INSTRUCTOR U.S. ART SCHOOL, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN. DEPT. 17

Roller Skates For Boys, Girls



These are extension roller skates, new and up to date in every particular. The rollers are made of the best cold rolled steel and they are especially fitted for skating on sidewalks. Remember these are first class skates and not like the ones usually offered as premiums. I will send a pair of these fine skates to every boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. Write today for my great offer.
A. M. Piper, 505 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

On a busy day a woman walked into the offices of the court rooms at Atlanta, Ga., and addressing Judge Blank, said:

"Are you the reprobate judge?"
 "I am the probate judge."
 "That is what I was saying," she said, "and I have come to you because I am in trouble. My husband was studying to be a minister at a logical seminary, and he died detested, and left three little infidels, and I have come to be appointed their executioner."

LIONS AND TEDDY BEARS SOLD.

The Largest Collection Scattered in a Day.

PARIS, March 19.—Bidel's menagerie, the largest show of animals on the continent, was disposed of by auction in one day.

M. Bidel died in December, and the son, not having much liking for the show business, dispersed his father's collection. Frank C. Bostock bought the pick of the menagerie for over \$2,000.

Before each lot was disposed of tamers put the beasts through their facings to show what they could do. A fine lion and three young lionesses proved a very savage lot. At one moment the spectators held their breath while the trainer fought with the enraged beast, Sultan, to recover his whip. Finally victory rested with the trainer, and he emerged from the contest amid frenzied applause. This lot was knocked down for \$140.

Lion Subdued With Difficulty.

Another fine exhibition was forthcoming when Bluto, a magnificent lion with a grand mane, was led into the central cage, followed by two superb lionesses, Hans Pepie and Cora.

The lion showed his teeth and manifested little disposition to obey the commands of the man with the whip, but the latter eventually cowed the brute.

"Teddy" Bear Provides the Fun.

The crowd showed its fears by apprehensive murmurs during the presentation of the next lot—a very fine group of five lionesses. All the time the tamer was in the cage he was menaced by one or the other of the creatures.

The comic element was supplied by a little black Teddy bear, Romeo, who shuffled round the cage on his hind legs, begged for a piece of sugar, and sat up and kissed his trainer. He greatly amused the public and was disposed of for \$55.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT



This machine is a Regular Moving Picture Machine operating with films on the same principle as the machine costing hundreds of dollars. We give with this machine two sets of Moving Picture Films, with Slides, and full directions for operating and giving exhibitions. Simply send us your name and address and we will send by return mail 30 packages of our perfumes. Sell them to your friends at 10 cents each and send us the money, \$3.00, and we will

at once send you this great machine and outfit FREE. HOWARD MFG. CO., 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS SCHOOL FOLDING ORGAN



Is unsurpassed, meets every requirement, is of untold value to Public, Normal and High Schools and wherever portability is required. It folds up closely, is easily taken to any department and secure against dust, mice, and mischievous persons. Write for a catalogue.

BILHORN BROS.,

152 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.



ENTERTAIN AND AMUSE YOUR GUESTS

Book containing 250 jokes and riddles; 75 songs; 12 tricks with cards; 50 amusing experiments in magic; 16 parlor magic; 11 parlor pastimes; 5 fortune-telling secrets; 10 funny readings; 52 money-making secrets.

Catalogue of tricks and entertaining books, all for 10c postpaid. Halley Book Co., Dept. D., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC GOODS for EVERYBODY. Catalogue. 200 Novelties Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 3 cents. OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
 The World's Headquarters for Dynamoes, Motors, Fans, Toy's Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. Undersell All. Want Agents

TODD'S EUROPEAN TOURS



Visiting Scotland, England, France Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium Holland. The most thorough tours at moderate prices. Send for descriptive itinerary.

F. E. BROWN, 1671 East Eighty Fifth St Cleveland, O.

Whooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

W. EDWARDS & SON, 107 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng. All druggists or E. FOLGER & CO., 50 Beekman St., N.Y.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

25 Cal. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 50 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$5 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK of HUNTING. A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept 59 Melrose, Mass.



BOOK OF PRAYERS

Complete Manual of several hundred terse, pointed, appropriate Prayers for use in Church, Prayer Meetings, Young People's Society, Sunday Schools, Missionary, Grace and Sentence Prayers. Question of How and What to Pray in Public fully covered by model, suggestive and devout Prayers. Vest Pkt. size, 128 pages, Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, postpaid; stamps taken; Agts Wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Bldg, Chicago

Webster's New \$8.50 Imperial Dictionary FREE with every order!

LATEST—GREATEST—CHEAPEST

Magnificent 1910 Edition—Fresh from the Press—of the

New Americanized Encyclopedia

The most comprehensive, authoritative, up-to-date Encyclopedia in the world.

TREMENDOUS PRICE REDUCTION—AN OVERWHELMING BARGAIN

Extraordinary half price offer. You save 50% by ordering now.

The highest possible value. The lowest possible price.



\$1.00 SECURES THE SET. Sent FREE for Examination.

The Most Stupendous Free Trial Offer Ever Known in the World of Books

Other books may be DESIRABLE—the Encyclopedia is INDISPENSABLE. It solves all problems; answers all questions; settles all disputes. Other books trace one arc of the great circle of knowledge; the Encyclopedia sweeps the whole circumference. These fifteen massive volumes, with their 10,000 double column pages, their superb maps, their hundreds of illustrations, form in themselves a colossal library. It represents the perfection of critical scholarship, the cream of the world's literatures, the sum and essence of human thought and endeavor. It includes every phase of discovery, invention, experience and belief. It describes the countless wonders of the earth, the teeming myriads of the sea, the star-sown spaces of the sky. It covers all epochs of literature, all forms of government, all systems of religion. It reveals all that the world has suffered and dreamed and hoped and DONE from the beginning of time. All gallant deeds and stirring scenes, all victories of brain or brawn, all marvels of science and invention, all the glorious achievements that have made history luminous and civilization possible are found in the 10,000 pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

Its Matchless Authority. The most brilliant thinkers of the century are enrolled as its contributors. Its writers include such men of world-wide fame as Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, John Morley, Andrew Lang, St. George Mivart, Canon Farrar, Edmund Gosse, John Stuart Blackie, Leslie Stephen, Edward Freeman, Lord Kelvin, Robertson Smith, Sir Norman Lockyer, Thorold Rogers, Saintsbury, Swinburne, Simon Newcomb, John Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, John Bach McMaster, Admiral Melville, Thomas B. Reed, Carroll Wright; and these with hundreds of others equally famous give it an authority so overwhelming that it reigns without a rival in the realms of scholarship.

Incomparably Up To Date. Our 1910 Edition is fresh from the press and contains events as recent as the election of President Taft, and the latest airship flights of the Wrights and Zeppelin.

Special Half-Price Offer. To emphasize the issue of the 1910 Edition of this magnificent work we are making for a limited time only a special introductory offer at just ONE-HALF the regular price. The cloth set we price at \$37, the half-morocco at \$46. Moreover, with every order we will send absolutely FREE Webster's Huge New Imperial Dictionary, retailing regularly at \$8.50. It is bound in Full Sheep, marbled edges, gold stamped and indexed. This combination of the world's most famous Encyclopedia and equally famous Dictionary gives you a magnificent reference library of enormous extent and unmatched value at an expense, for a limited time, of only **Seven Cents Per Day!**

Send No Money Now. Sign and mail the attached coupon and we will ship you a complete set for five days' FREE examination. You can return them AT OUR EXPENSE if they fail to give you entire satisfaction. We pay all transportation charges. Should you desire to purchase, then send us \$1.00 as first payment and pay the balance at the rate of \$2.00 per month for the cloth and \$2.50 per month for the half-morocco.

Do Not Delay. At these phenomenal prices, the introductory sets will vanish like magic. It is the opportunity of a lifetime. Enrich your mind, adorn your library, delight your family with this stupendous work. Write TO-DAY. Remember—No risk! No obligation! You purchase only if satisfied.

THE BOOKLOVERS' SOCIETY

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

World's
Chronicle
COUPON

THE
BOOKLOVERS'
SOCIETY
156 FIFTH AVE.,
NEW YORK

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Please send me for examination, prepaid, a complete set of the New Americanized Encyclopedia in half-morocco binding at your SPECIAL HALF-PRICE offer of \$46.00. If the set is satisfactory I agree to pay upon the purchase price the sum of \$1.00 in cash within five days after receipt of goods and \$2.50 each month thereafter for eighteen months. If the books are not satisfactory, I am to notify you promptly and hold them subject to your order. Also send me Webster's New Imperial Dictionary, which I am to receive absolutely FREE should I retain the set.

Name.....

Address.....

If you prefer the cloth edition, alter \$46.00 to \$37.00 and \$2.50 each month to \$2.00.

A Present to *The World's Chronicle* Readers

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

Awarded Medals and Diplomas at All Principal Expositions.

SPECIAL EDITION

For Student, Teacher and General Use.

Contains Features Never Before Introduced in a Lexicon of Its Size.

10 ENCYCLOPEDIA FEATURES.

Supplement of New Words; Dictionaries of Biography, Geography, Musical Terms; Biblical, Classical, Historical and Mythological Names; Foreign Phrases; English Word-Building; Rules in Orthography; Current Abbreviations, Metric System, with Conversion Tables.

678 pages of Dictionary Vocabulary, Special Features, 78 pages—Total,

756 PAGES—840 ILLUSTRATIONS.

19 Full-page Plates, Maps of Eastern and Western Hemispheres, lithographed in colors.

Substantially bound in beautiful flexible keratol (more durable than leather), red edges, patent thumb index, in a folding box, ready to mail.

BRAND NEW—UP TO THE MINUTE.
A GUIDE TO CORRECT SPELLING AND SPEAKING.

NO OTHER DICTIONARY OF SIMILAR TYPE CONTAINS SO MANY PAGES OR WORDS.

A MASSIVE VOLUME REDUCED TO THE PROPORTIONS OF AN OXFORD TEACHER'S BIBLE.

BOUND IN DURABLE, FLEXIBLE COVERS, RED EDGES, PATENT THUMB INDEX.

HIGHLY INDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING EDUCATORS.

THE GREAT BOOK FOR QUICK REFERENCE.

SIZE 5 1/2 X 8 Inches

OUR SPECIAL OFFERS.

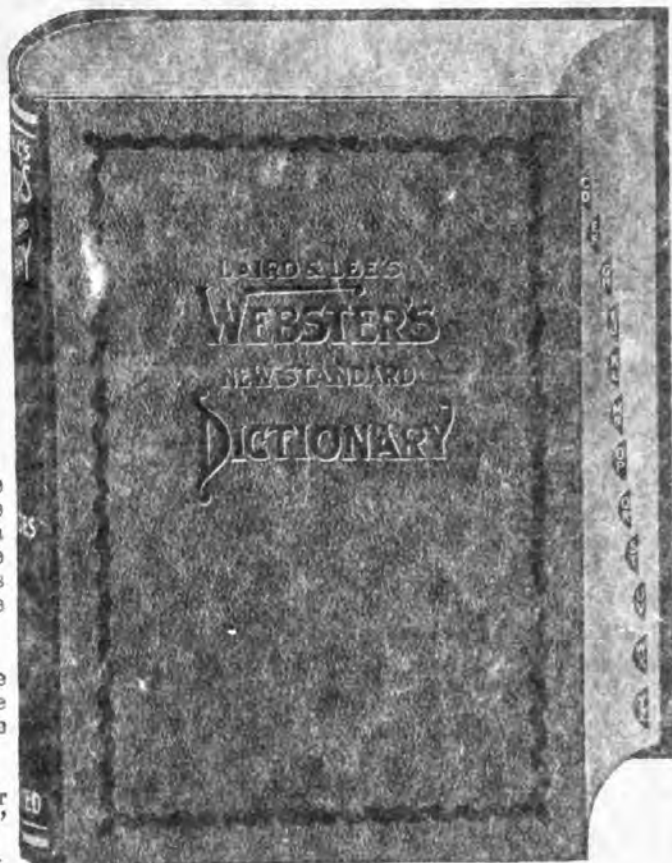
No. 1—We offer this magnificent reference book with a two years' subscription to *The World's Chronicle* at our rate to teachers, \$1.00 a year, plus 60 cents to cover packing and postage—\$2.60 in all. An advance payment of 50 cents on all that is required to inspect the book. Use the corner coupon.

No. 2—We offer this book postpaid with one year's subscription for only \$1.75. An advance payment of 50 cents is required to inspect the book.

No. 3—We offer this book postpaid free for four new subscriptions at our special teachers' rate of \$1.00 each—\$4.00 in all.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

Fifty cents only is required to inspect the book. We will return the 50 cents when the book is returned to us, if you are not satisfied.



THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY,
Chicago.

For the enclosed 50 cents advanced payment send me Webster's New Standard Dictionary, by prepaid express or mail, and enter my subscription for *World's Chronicle* on special offer No. I will pay the balance \$..... or return the dictionary within 5 days.

Name

Address

Town..... State.....

Board of Education, City of Chicago.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry of April 9 concerning the durability of the binding and the cover of Webster's New Standard Dictionaries, I will say that the District Superintendents report that the dictionary seems to be wearing well and that the binding appears to good advantage after long service, so far as their observation has gone.

Yours very truly,
W. M. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent.

The Larger Youth's Companion

Many New Features for 1911

*"So Much for
So Little"*
52 Weeks'
Issues only
\$1.75



Nine
Weeks'
Issues
Free

"Only the Best"
*Reading
Selected from
the World's
Abundance
of Every Sort*

What the
Larger Youth's
Companion
offers for 1911
is shown in the
Illustrated
Announcement
sent free with
specimen copies
on request.

**HOW
to Get
Them**

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 for the fifty-two issues of The Youth's Companion for 1911 will receive

ALL THE REMAINING ISSUES FOR 1910, including the beautiful Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

THE COMPANION'S ART CALENDAR FOR 1911, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two issues of 1911—a treasury of the best reading for every member of the family. GD178

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TO-DAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TO-MORROW



MATERNITY.

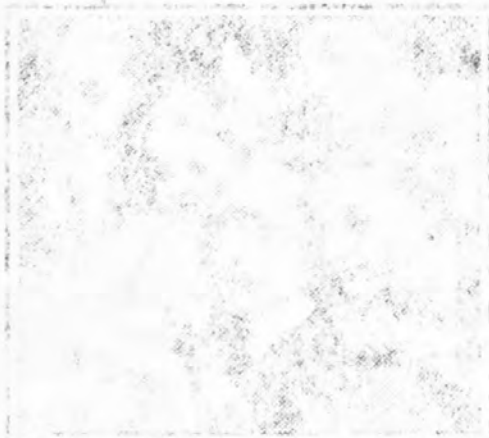
OCT. 15, 1910

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO. CHICAGO

The Larger Youth's Companion

With Many New Features for 1911

*"So Much for
So Little"*
52 Weeks'
Issues only
\$1.75



Nine
Months
Five
Cents

"Only the Best"
Reading
Selected from
the World's
Attendance
of Every Sort

It contains
Larger Issues
Larger Circulation
Larger Variety
Larger Interest
Larger Attraction
Larger Entertainment
Larger Instruction
Larger Inspiration

**HOW
to Get
Them**

Send for a copy of the Larger Youth's Companion, 1911, to the publishers, The Youth's Companion Co., 100 North Main Street, Boston, Mass. The price is \$1.75 per year in advance. Single copies are 15 cents. The paper is of the highest quality and the printing is of the most excellent. The illustrations are by the best artists of the day. The articles are selected from the best sources and are of the most interesting and instructive nature. The Larger Youth's Companion is a must for every young man and woman who desires to keep up with the times and to receive the best of what the world has to offer.

The World's Chronicle

Published Weekly by The Little Chronicle Co., Chicago, Ill.



Vol. 1, No. 1

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO. CHICAGO

To School Superintendents and Teachers.

You need an inexpensive record of what our nation is doing and what is going on abroad. Materials to be used in all grades above the fourth will be furnished in the World's Chronicle this year, written so the young person can understand it. This cannot be obtained elsewhere without much individual labor and then not in condition fitted to your use.

Being adopted for use by the Boards of Edu-

cation of many cities, the World's Chronicle aims to supply all that is required by the busy teacher and put it into such language as will make it useful for the teachers' preparation, for her to read to the class, and for the class to use as supplementary reading or text on certain topics.

Any one of the following departments will make it worth while to use the paper for that alone:

Moral and Humane Culture.
Current History.
Study of Typical Cities.
Industries of Chicago.
Fresh Geographical Matter.
Calendar of Harvests.
Civics and Patriotism.
Moral Independence.

The Star Articles.
Washington News for School Use.
Zig Zag Journeys About the Earth.
Stamps, Coins and Curios.
Teaching Questions.
The Weekly and Half-Yearly Index—Giving a Record of What is Worth While in the World.

Our Teaching Questions set youthful minds on edge to talk, to read, to learn, and to use reference works. Adults are requested not to answer them, but encourage the young people to dig for themselves, knowing that what is acquired with enthusiasm is most valuable.

Our Index each week shows at a glance what is most important in the whole world, and our volume index every half year gives one command of present history.

The Calendar of Harvests each month puts the reader in touch with geography and nature in a marvellous manner.

The Moral and Humane Culture department has been a great aid to many schools and homes. The campaign for moral independence each year brings out strongly the best qualities of many of our best girls and boys, preparing them for social helpfulness most effectively.

The Star articles tell what is in the sky at nine o'clock on the fifteenth of the month and awakens an interest in lofty thinking.

Our Washington news is prepared specially to inform young people concerning our form of government and to inculcate patriotism rather by inspiration than by lecturing.

Our Ziggag Journeys about the earth not only describe what a traveller sees, but tells the actual news of the present time. Little trips to strange and beautiful countries are pleasant to read and provocative of thought and further search for information.

Our continued story beginning in September, is that classic in geographic fiction, Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days," newly translated into easy English and edited specially for school use.

SCHOOL RATES 1910-11.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Single subscription, one year, \$1.00; 6 months, 60 cents.

Five or more to separate addresses, one year, 80 cents each; 6 months, 40 cents each.

Five or more to one address, one year, 70 cents each; 6 months, 35 cents each.

SCHOOL CLUB RATES.

Mailed in packages to one address, weekly.

5 or more copies for five or more weeks, 2 cents each.

20 or more copies (discount 12½ per cent) 1½ cents each.

50 or more copies (discount 25 per cent) 1½ cents each.

Classes in same school building may combine and secure the lower rate. Orders must be sent through one secretary, having all papers come to one address.

SPECIAL OFFER. 5 OR MORE COPIES 20 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 1½ CENTS EACH

SAMPLE COPIES: If requested by Superintendent or Teacher, we will send copies of several different issues for the purpose of organizing a School Club.

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

We will send samples Free of Charge for all rooms above Fourth School Year. There arepupils in my { room } doing work above the Fourth school year. I wish to take advantage of your free trial offer.

Teacher.....

School.....

City or Town.....State.....

Crawford 2648

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Published weekly, except the first week in January, and but two alternate weeks each in July and August, by the Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago. Telephone Harrison 1763.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

VOL. XXII, NUMBER 11. WHOLE NUMBER 532. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

C. A. UNDERWOOD, MANAGER.

INDEX.

| | |
|-------|--|
| Page. | Leading Articles in This Issue. |
| 220 | Editorial. Editorial. Science Conquering Death. More Elegant Ships. Bjornson. He Made Money. Girl Rides Pony 350 Miles. Largest Railroad Station. Kaiser Decorates Educator. |
| 222 | A Revolution of a Day. |
| 224 | Washington News. Be a Bondholder Now. How Mr. Hitt Rose. People's Savings to Build Canal. |
| 225 | Postal Savings Banks. Greatest Irrigation Project. Marking the Boundary Line. |
| 226 | Higher than Mount Everest. Father Knickerbocker Is Rich. |
| 227 | From Chicago to New York on Waves of Air. |
| 228 | Character and Culture. The Bells of Shandon. Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind. The Bugle Song. Under the Greenwood Tree. |
| 229 | Little Mirandy. A Story by Mary E. Wilkins, Part II. |
| 231 | Clerkless Store to Save Cost. |
| 232 | Cour of the World in Eighty Days. |
| 235 | Moral and Humane Education. The Burning of the "Goliath." Daily Heroism. |
| 236 | Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios. |

QUESTIONS AND CORRELATIONS.

Civics, History.—What is a revolution? It is said that the people always have the right to rise and overturn the government if enough of them feel the government is oppressive. What can the people of Portugal gain if their revolution of a day has established a permanent republic? Can a country without public education govern itself? Who was made president? What has he done for his country? Why is McCutcheon's cartoon interesting? Why should kings fear revolutions in adjoining countries? What is the idea in making France and Switzerland laugh at the fire? Tell of Mr. Hitt's rise, p. 224. How are boundary lines agreed upon? How marked?

Transportation.—Why may we expect the luxury of the present ocean liners to be far surpassed by the appointments of new ships? What is the difficulty in shipping a pony by rail? Tell of Miss Ransom's ride. Why can the Pennsylvania railroad use so large a station in New

York city? How long will it take Mr. and Mrs. Humphries to walk around the world, according to their plans? Tell of aeroplane work proposed for Madagascar. What are the chief difficulties in a flight of 1,000 miles? Why was the route laid along a railway line? What happens to the air over chimneys? Where are elephants of special use for transportation? p. 232. How are they loaded? How driven?

Labor and Industry.—How may the people of our country who are not wealthy help build the Panama canal? Tell something of the Rio Grande dam.

Agriculture.—What crop in southern France sells well in European capitals? Why should the government spend nine millions for the Roosevelt dam and ten millions more for the Rio Grande project? What is irrigation? How managed? Is it an old industry or a new one? How does New Brunswick help her farmers? What is new in shipping sugar? p. 226. Tomatoes?

Science and Discovery.—What is sanitation doing for our cities? How can one measure the height of a mountain? Where is the mountain we have considered the highest in the world? Where is the one now said to overtop it? What is its name? How large do sharks grow? How many kinds are there? What is the price of radium? For what is it used?

Geography.—Where do the fast Atlantic liners land in this country? In Europe? About how long does it take to cross the ocean now? Where is Christiania? St. Petersburg? Paris? London? Berlin? Manhattan? Buffalo? Oklahoma? Lisbon? Oporto? Gibraltar? Yukon river? New Brunswick? Genoa? The Pyrenees? Belmont Park? How far is it from Chicago to New York by air line? p. 227. By rail?

Moral and Humane Education.—Why is it a kindness to a pony to ride him 350 miles instead of giving him the ride? Why should a king be a good man? Why should he try to bear a good name in his own country? How could Mr. Hitt have spoiled his career? What is discipline on a ship? p. 235. In a school? In the home? If your companions are in danger and you can escape, what is your duty? Tell what the captain of the "Goliath" said. When should we prepare for danger? How may one be a hero daily?

Character.—What is cheerfulness? What does it do? How obtained? How lost?

TIME TO RENEW.

If this paper has a marked wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew at once, using the blank inclosed. If you do not wish to send the money now, fill out and return blank. Your subscription will be continued and payment may be made any time within 30 days.

Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive a marked wrapper and a blank. This does not mean that the renewal has not been received, as it may have reached us after the copy containing the blank was mailed. Renew promptly.

EDITORIAL

SCIENCE CONQUERING DEATH.

Certain Diseases Are Prevented from Killing So Many.

The world is waking up to the fact that many deaths are unnecessary. All must die some time, but most of those dying lose their lives too soon. If you draw a man out of the water when he is going to drown if not helped you simply prolong his life. You postpone his death. Instead of letting the water kill him now you add perhaps years to his life and give him an added term before death.

If the health department stops ten families from doing something which is killing the members of those families, it is doing something like rescuing a drowning man. Perhaps the families will not like it. They may say the department is taking away their rights. So might the drowning man object. He might complain because you pulled his hair or tore his clothes. He might even growl about not being left to drown; but it is your duty to save life if possible.

The Chicago department of health issued a statement last week showing how better living and laws have cut down the death rate in ten years. Over 91 per cent is the saving from smallpox; 85.5 per cent is the decrease in deaths from malaria. Diphtheria has been cut down 68 per cent and typhoid fever 66 per cent.

The saving of babies' lives amounts to 43,585 in ten years, and the death rate for children from one to five years old has been cut in two almost in the middle.

MORE ELEGANT SHIPS.

New Demands in Ocean Travel to Be Met With Elaborate Building.

Crossing the ocean on our best liners is getting to be troublesome to our millionaires. They cannot get the service they are willing to pay for and they do not like to be mixed with a crowd of people who stare at them and try to scrape acquaintance. It is annoying to be watched continually and feel that most of the passengers on the ship are exclaiming over all you do or wear or say.

Harry Payne Whitney lately gave an ocean party. He took a large party of society people from New York to England for a good time. He paid \$750 apiece each way and was to have private suites and some privacy.

The captain and his officers did their best to please, but the ship is not built for that sort of custom. The result is that a number of men of vast wealth are planning to build a few palatial floating mansions for their own use. They are to afford plenty of space for every passenger instead of crowding everyone to make a profit.

Splendid suites of rooms will be built. They will be gorgeously decorated. The prices are to be four or five times what the best suites cost today.

Many distinguished Americans now cross the Atlantic incognito to avoid annoyance and still

have to put up with accommodations quite different from those they enjoy wherever else they go.

Some wish to travel with their own retinue of servants and take their own chefs to do their cooking as best suits the ones who like special dishes and forms of service.

The Rockefeller family always have their own chef and a special kitchen must be rigged up for him and his staff. Others would do the same but for the fuss and business of making the arrangements.

Of course, there is the smart crowd with money who try to outdo each other. Whether they are to be taken aboard these ships is a question to be settled. Some of them must have their own table linen, cut glass, silver, etc., mainly to let others see the designs.

The new liners are not to be planned to show off, but to give comfort to those who would rather pay large prices and travel elegantly and in comfort.

BJORNSON.

"An Uncrowned King."

Said Bjornson: "They have a notion that a poet is a long-haired man, who sits on the top of a tower and plays a harp, while his hair streams in the wind. . . . No, my boy, I am a poet, not primarily because I can write verses (there are lots of people who can do that), but by virtue of seeing more clearly and feeling more deeply and speaking more truly than the majority of men."

Bjornson's rich and noble personality left a deep impression on all with whom he came in contact. He was often called the uncrowned Norwegian king. Brandes called him "undoubtedly the greatest orator of Scandinavia," and said further: "The mention of his name in a gathering of his countrymen is like running up the national flag."

As illustrating the reverence in which he was held by his people, it is only necessary to mention an incident which took place not long ago in connection with the summer maneuvers of the Norwegian army. As the soldiers were on their way back to Christiania, so the account runs, the route took them past Bjornson's house, and the general in command sent an adjutant ahead to ask if a demonstration by the men would be acceptable. Upon receiving an assurance in the affirmative, the troops came up. "With his family and guests assembled about him on the veranda, the monumental figure stood with bared head to receive the military greeting. As each regiment passed in review below, presenting arms as to their chieftain, there went up a deafening shout of personal salutation from each of the soldiers, who then joined in singing the national hymn, to whose author they were thus offering this spontaneous salute. There was the unique spectacle of a man in private life being accorded a military spontaneous demonstration by the nation's army which a king might envy."

During the flower season two special trains every day carry flowers from Nice, in southern France, northward to Paris, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The production of flowers in 1909 was 7,550 tons, valued at \$5,790,000.

HE MADE MONEY.**No Counterfeiter Could Make It So Well.**

A large part of the paper money of our country is national bank notes. Banks which are incorporated under the national government must deposit government bonds to secure their notes and then may issue notes to be used as money.

Look at a bill from one of these banks and you will see that it is a fine piece of engraved paper. But it has a hand written signature. It is not money until signed.

The sheets come from the engravers with four bills printed on one piece of paper. The president of the bank signs the four bills and they are then cut apart with shears and are ready to be handed out at the window of the paying teller.

Sometimes a man who wishes to make his friends take notice asks the banker for some of these notes uncut. It looks odd to everyone but the banker to see four bills on one sheet.

Colonel Cecil Lyon, Republican national committeeman of Texas, had some sport once with uncut bills. He is a man of affairs, and among his many occupations is president of a bank in a smart town in Texas. He also likes a joke.

Once he was in Buffalo, where hardly anyone knew him. He had with him some uncut bills from his own bank. They had not been signed. They were not yet money. A thief might have stolen them and got no good of them.

Colonel Lyon was about to leave the hotel and called for his bill. It was given him. He asked for a pen, took a sheet of engravings from his book, signed his name as president, cut apart some bills, and passed them to the astonished hotel man.

Someone promptly slipped to the telephone and called the chief of police. There was a counterfeiter in the hotel, and so reckless as to show his work in public!

It took but a few minutes for detectives to reach the scene and the colonel was asked to explain his operation in high finance. There was not much to explain on his side. He was president of that bank.

But the hotel and detective people had some explaining to do, and they did it. But Colonel Lyon's feelings were not hurt by being suspected of counterfeiting.

GIRL RIDES PONY 350 MILES.**Student Would Not Ship Pet in Stock Car.**

Miss Mabel Edith Ransom rode into Lawrence, Kansas, from her former home at Perry, Oklahoma, rather than ship her pony in a stock car. The distance is 350 miles. She is a student at the Kansas university, and when it came time to begin her school work she could not part with her two-year-old pony, Lady Barber.

The young woman decided to ride to Lawrence because of her great love for horseback riding, and because of her love for the pet pony.

"There was no way I could bring her with me," she declared, "unless I shipped her in a stock car. I was afraid she might take car fever or be injured during the trip, and finally decided to ride from Oklahoma to Kansas.

"I left Perry a week ago and rode on an average fifty miles a day. Afraid to do it? I should say not. It was the finest trip I ever had. I never felt better in my life than during that one week. And I brought Lady B. through without a scratch," she added, proudly.

"Of course, I did have a few unusual experiences, but they did not cause me any alarm. One day when it was cloudy and I couldn't see the sun I lost my way in a 3,500-acre pasture.

"Near Fort Riley I lost the road and wandered just about the reservation for several hours. But I kept going, and everything came out all right."

A TRANSPORTATION TRIUMPH.**The Largest Railroad Station in the World.**

The new Pennsylvania terminal station in Manhattan, which is the largest structure of its kind in the world, embodies the highest development of the art of transportation. It covers eight acres—the space bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. This fine granite building of beautifully correct architectural proportions, which looks less like a railroad station than an exchange or a public library, has every practical convenience known to the railroad world and many new mechanical inventions for the benefit of the traveler.

The most impressive fact about the physical features of the building is probably the sharp division of incoming and outgoing traffic, so that there shall be no conflict—in fact, no meeting. The disposal of baggage by subways and tunnels is one of its excellent features. The trunks and bags remain out of sight of the passenger from the time of being checked until they reach their destination.

The general design of the architects was to express, in so far as was practical with the unusual condition of tracks below the street surface and the absence of the conventional train-shed, not only the exterior design of the great railway station in a generally accepted form, but also to give to the building the character of a monumental gateway and entrance to a great metropolis.—From "A New Transportation Era for New York," by Louis E. Van Norman, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

KAISER DECORATES EDUCATOR.

Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, Gets Red Eagle, with Star.

Dispatches from Berlin, Germany, state that the Emperor has conferred upon Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, the order of the Red Eagle, first class, with star, one of the highest orders in his gift. This honor is bestowed in recognition of President Butler's services to Germany and the United States in connection with the Roosevelt exchange professorship.

The memory selections required by the new course of study of the Chicago schools will be found in our columns during the next few weeks. They are such selections as are judged a worthy by several literary educators.



A REVOLUTION OF A DAY

GAY YOUNG KING LOSES THRONE.

Protugal Republicans Overturn the Monarchy and Send Royalty Fleeting.

King Manuel lost his kingdom because he lacks the manhood to hold his people true to him. When the country was in great distress for money to uphold the government he flitted about wasting great sums. He gave a German dancing girl jewels worth half a million dollars. His countrymen could not endure the thought of favoring a foreigner so richly while Portugal was in distress.

The recent events leading up to revolt are as follows:

King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis slain in capital February 1, 1908, when an attempt is made to wipe out the whole royal family.

Premier Franco, the hated reactionary leader, forced to flee the country. A new ministry and a "reform" parliament come into power.

Clerical party dominates the new regime, the Liberals are squelched and the Republican propaganda breaks out with new fury.

Bomb plots unearthed, and plotters arrested, from time to time, but sedition grows apace throughout the nation.

New parliament opened September 23, 1910, king promising reforms, but again the progressives were outvoted and the "reform" programme was delayed.

Assassination, Monday, of Prof. Bombarda, a Liberal deputy, charged to Clerical plot, is spark that starts the latest revolution.

King Manuel and queen mother besieged in palace, bombarded by guns of revolutionists. Royal flag hauled down and flag of revolt over the palace.

Army and navy join the revolt. Serious fighting in streets of Lisbon and many reported killed.

Foreign nations sending warships to protect the lives of their citizens.

The King fled. A government of the people was formed. Order was restored. The monarchy became a thing of the past. The baby republic took its place among the republics with the following officers:

- President—Theophile Braga.
- Minister of justice—Alfonso Costa.
- Minister of foreign affairs—Bernadino Machado.
- Minister of finance—Bazilio Telles.
- Minister of public works—Antonio Luiz mes.
- Minister of war—Colonel Barreto.
- Minister of marine—Amaro Azovado Gomes.

Minister of the interior—Antonio Almeida.
Civil governor of Lisbon—Eusebio Leao.
Theophile Braza is a poet and college professor.

The inhabitants of Lisbon fill the streets, parading with rifles and singing the Portuguese "Marseillaise," which is now the national hymn.

The revolutionists raided all buildings which flew the old flag and tore down the emblems



THE BOY KING MANUEL II.

He is no longer a boy in years, but he is not much more of a man than when he wore this costume in 1904.

of the monarchy. The warships greeted the hoisting of the Republican flag with salvos of artillery.

Topping of Throne Begins With a Row in the Streets.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—More detailed accounts of the revolutionary uprising in Lisbon are reaching this city. They indicate that the outbreak was more or less spontaneous.

The revolution seems to have begun in a series of street rows, the rumor having been circulated that the death of Prof. Bombarda was due to political machinations. Their rioting un-suppressed, the mob tried to break into several of the public buildings. The police resisted ineffectually.

A priest who endeavored to resist the mob was thrown into a pond. The riot began to assume the proportions of a revolution.

The municipal guard was called upon to help the police, and sallied out under arms. Then the people in the streets went to the barracks to acclaim their revolution. Many of the soldiers fraternized with them, and forthwith the First regiment revolted openly, followed shortly by the Thirteenth, of which the king of Spain is honorary colonel.

Certain officers of the Thirteenth regiment tried to check the soldiers, but fell, riddled with bullets.

The Fifth regiment of the line and the First regiment of chasseurs followed, and at the same time out in the harbor the admiral of the fleet hoisted the flag of the republic to the peak of his flagship and saluted it with the warship's guns. The fighting has been incessant ever since.

Pope Tells Manuel He Will Not Aid Republic.

ROME, Oct. 6.—Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the aunt of the Italian king, Queen Maria Pia, grandmother of King Manuel.

The vatican fears the effect which the revolution in Portugal will have in Spain.

Neither the Italian foreign office nor the vatican has received any news from Lisbon. A cruiser squadron is likely to be sent to protect Italian subjects, including Queen Maria Pia.

The pope was much saddened by the news of the Portuguese uprising. He wept when informed of the revolution, and prayed that the lives of the royal family might be spared. He telegraphed King Manuel, through the medium of the papal nuncio at Madrid, whom he instructed to strive to deliver his message. He sent his blessing to the king and gave him assurances he would not support a republic. The pontiff expressed the hope the Roman Catholic clergy would remain faithful to the monarchy.

Cheering Crowds See Shells Falling Within the Palace.

VIGO, SPAIN, Oct. 6.—The number of casualties as a result of the fighting in Lisbon is very large. The dead exceeded 100 in the early stages of the outbreak, according to authoritative advices brought here by the steamer Cap Blanco.

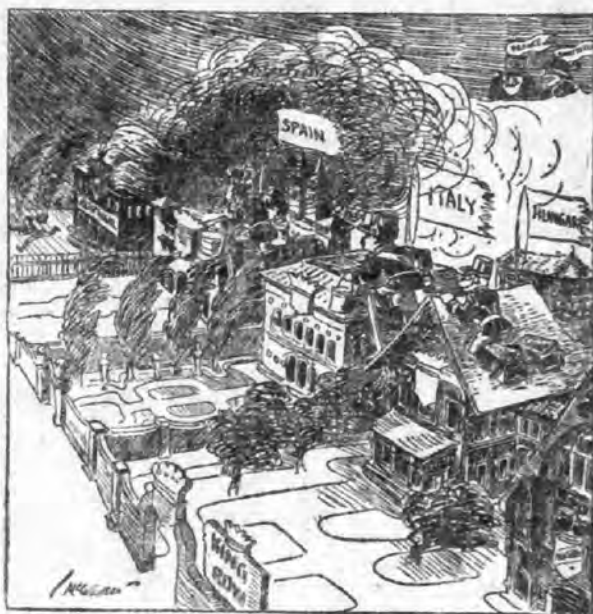
Persons on the deck of the steamer witnessed some stirring scenes in the streets along the waterfront. Twice they saw the cavalry charge the mob. They also watched the bombardment and storming of the Necessidades palace.

Crowds of dock laborers who were watching the bombardment cheered repeatedly as they

saw shells drop within the walls of the palace.

The steamer was lying off Lisbon when the rioting within the city began, and the first authoritative news of the outbreak reached the outside world in a wireless message from her captain. The steamer has just returned to this city after failing to land her passengers in Lisbon.

According to the story told by the passengers of the Cap Blanco, the revolution broke out immediately after the banquet at the royal palace in honor of Marshal Hermes Fonseca, president-elect of Brazil.



WILL THE FIRE SPREAD?

M'UTCHEON IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

How Queens Beat Kings.

A remarkable feature about the physiques of reigning European monarchs is that they are nearly all shorter than their consorts. King George V is several inches shorter than Queen Mary.

The German empress is a trifle taller than the kaiser, who insists on the empress sitting down when they are photographed together. Czar Nicholas II looks quite small by the side of the czarina. Alfonso of Spain is a head shorter than Queen Victoria Eugenie, and the King of Italy hardly reaches to the shoulder of Queen Helene.

The Queen of Denmark, too, is a good deal taller than her husband. Exceptions to the rule are the King of Norway and the new King of the Belgians. The latter is 6 feet 2 inches in height and the tallest king in Europe.

Rains in Brazil are hurting the coffee crop. This makes the coffee in all warehouses worth more money. The Brazilian empire has put up the price from 25 to 30 cents a pound. On the first of October coffee arose. It is harder now than ever to settle.

Nearly one-fifth of the area of France is forest land.



OUR GOVERNMENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

President, William Howard Taft, Ohio. Salary, \$75,000 and allowance for traveling expenses \$25,000 extra; \$50,000 a year is usually appropriated for the care of the White House and stables.

Vice President, James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York. Salary, \$12,000.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois. Salary, \$12,000.

Senators and Representatives: 92 Senators and 391 Representatives; \$7,500 each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way between their homes and Washington; \$125 is allowed each member for newspapers, stationery, etc., and a clerk is provided for each at the Nation's expense.

The Cabinet: Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois; War, Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee; Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, New York; Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts; Secretary Navy, Geo. von L. Meyer, Massachusetts; Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, Washington; Agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa; Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel, Missouri. Salary of each, \$12,000.

The Supreme Court. Chief Justice (vacant since death of Chief Justice Fuller). Salary, \$13,000. Associate Justices: John M. Harlan, Kentucky (Republican); Edward D. White, Louisiana (Democrat); Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee (Democrat); Joseph McKenna, California (Republican); Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts (Republican); William R. Day, Ohio (Republican); William H. Moody, Massachusetts (Republican). Governor Hughes, New York, appointed to succeed Justice Brewer, deceased, has not yet been installed. Salary, \$12,500 each.

Justice Moody has been retired from the Supreme court of the United States on his own request, because of ill health. President Taft accepted his resignation, to take effect November 20. He will receive a pension of \$12,000 a year for life.

BE A BONDHOLDER NOW.

We Need Not Be Rich to Hold Government's Notes.

In a short time most of us may hold interest notes showing that Uncle Sam owes us money and is willing to pay us interest on small borrowings. The bond business is to be something which poor people may enter.

Postal savings $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds are to be put on the market. Sums as small as twenty dollars will be taken by the government. We may invest twenty dollars and see how it feels to be the proud person whom the nation owes.

If you have never clipped coupons, that pleasure may soon be yours. There is a feeling of satisfaction in taking the shears and cutting off a little portion of an engraved parchment when you know the little clipping will be taken at the bank, the same as cash.

That French word, coupon, is a term built from the same Latin root as coup, a stroke. The coupon is the part stricken off from the main sheet or bond. You strike it off with your pocket knife or a pair of scissors. Perhaps we ought to warn you not to call it kewpon or wana. Begin the word in a dove-like way

and you will have it right, coo-pon.

But if you buy a bond you should have a safe place to keep it, for it may be stolen and used like currency. It is as dangerous to leave a twenty-dollar bond lying about as to be careless with a twenty-dollar bill. And yet it will not pay to hire a safe deposit box to keep one twenty-dollar bond, for the rent will be \$3.00 or more, while the interest on a twenty-dollar bond is only fifty cents.

Still, you might do as the Vanderbilts do, have your bonds registered, so that if stolen the thief may be caught when he tries to cash a coupon. At any rate, whoever buys one of these new bonds will be pleased with his bargain.

HOW MR. HITT ROSE.

From Third Secretary to U. S. Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—R. S. Reynolds Hitt, son of late Representative Hitt, who for many years headed the house committee on foreign affairs, has been appointed United States minister to Guatemala, and this is the story of how he was trained:

Mr. Hitt's first appointment in the diplomatic service was as third secretary at Paris in 1901, and he has since held the post of second secretary at Berlin, secretary at Rome and first tary at Berlin. Last December he was appointed minister to Panama, and, in June, minister to Venezuela. He has recently been in the United States receiving instructions and will leave at an early date for his new post.

Having experience under skilled diplomats, he was advanced as he showed special capability. Undoubtedly he will rise higher with added experience.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS TO BUILD CANAL.

Postal Banks May Help the Great Ditch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—If the postal savings banks prove in any measure to be the success which President Taft and Secretary MacVeagh expect, no more Panama canal bonds are likely to be issued, and the big ditch will be dug with money loaned to the government by the depositors of postal banks.

After conferences with the President, Secretary MacVeagh has decided that the treasury will take advantage of the portion of the postal bank law which allows the issue of postal bonds for replenishing the treasury. Under the law 65 per cent of all the postal savings bank deposits may be invested by the President in bonds or other securities of the United States "when in his judgment the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require."

Under that provision postal deposits as they accrue may be converted into bonds upon which the government will pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest.

The treasury has advanced \$116,000,000 for the canal, expecting bonds to be sold. But it

postal savings come in largely no further bond sales at 3 per cent need be made. In fact, some of the 3 per cents may be refunded at 2½.

\$64,000,000 3 per cents mature in 1918, but may be called in any day. \$19,000,000 of them are deposited by national banks. If the deposits at postal banks are more than the canal requires Secretary MacVeagh may decide to take up some of these.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Reasons Why Other Banks Oppose Them.

Here is the argument of the bankers who say the postal bank plan is wrong and the law should be repealed. President Pierson, of the American Bankers' association, used the following words in his annual address at Los Angeles:

"The past year has been an active one for our association. Your postal savings bank committee strenuously opposed the adoption of the law establishing such institutions, but in spite of its efforts and the active work of its indefatigable chairman, Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Savings bank, Congress enacted such a law through the insistence of the administration that the party's pledge in its campaign platform should be carried out.

"The opposition of our association was based upon the principle that it is as improper for the government to extend its paternalism and enter the banking business as it would be to enter the grocery or any other business; that there would always be a temptation on the part of succeeding administrations to regard the deposits so received as revenue rather than obligations; that such deposits, if accumulated to a vast amount and payable on demand, would in any future war crisis weaken the nation's credit when that credit should be strongest; that, while adopted in other countries, it is a serious question whether its ultimate result there will not be found more harmful than beneficial; and, further, that with our country so completely and effectively served by savings institutions—in the east operated under state laws and supervision of unquestioned stability, and in the west by savings departments in national and state banks—thus offering every facility and protection, such a departure by the national government is untirely unnecessary."

RIO GRANDE WILL TAKE THREE YEARS TO FILL ITS DAM.

Greatest Irrigation Project.

Having just completed the Roosevelt dam of the Salt river irrigation project in Arizona, the greatest engineering feat of the age, at a cost of nearly \$9,000,000, Uncle Sam will now turn his attention toward the construction of a similar project in New Mexico. It will be a great reservoir at Engle, connecting two diversion dams, one located at Leasburg and the other 120 miles north of El Paso, Texas.

The Engle reservoir and its diversion dams are intended to harness the waters of the Rio Grande river and be of far greater magnitude than the Assuan dam of the Nile river, Egypt, now reputed the greatest irrigation project in the world.

The Engle reservoir alone will hold twice

as much water as the Nile river project, will be forty miles in length, and reach an average width of nearly four miles, varying from three to six miles. In it will be stored approximately 650,000,000 gallons, or 2,000,000 acre-feet, of water. The entire flow of the Rio Grande for three years will be required to fill the reservoir.

The cost of the Engle dam will reach far more than \$10,000,000 when completed.

MARKING THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Survey Party Drawing Line Between Canada and Alaska.

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 3.—The line between Alaska and Canada has been marked north of the Yukon river this summer and the party is here on its way home. There are seventy men and sixty-five horses. They go from here to Puget Sound.

This international boundary survey is in charge of two men, Thomas Riggs, representing the United States, and J. D. Craig, representing Canada.

An extremely rough country between the Yukon and the Porcupine rivers was traversed. A third of the horses taken in last spring died on unblazed trails and morasses. Those brought back look like skeletons.

The men are in good health. The party plans to return early next season prepared to spend the two succeeding winters in the arctic.

PRICES PAID BY '49-ERS.

List Given by the Los Angeles Times.

Here is the price list on the "carte" of Eldorado Hotel of Placerville, Cal., in the days when it entertained the '49-ers. "Payable in advance," it proclaims; "good scales at the end of bar."

A "square meal, with dessert," is priced at \$3, and other items that probably interested the patrons of the Eldorado are set forth as follows: Beef, Mexican prime cut, \$1.50; beef, uplong, \$1.50; beef, plain, \$1; beef with one potato, fair size, \$1.25; beef, tame, from the States, \$1.50; also two potatoes, medium size, 50 cents; two potatoes, peeled, 75 cents; hash, low grade, 75 cents; hash, 18 carat, \$1; rice pudding, plain, 75 cents; rice pudding and brandy peaches, \$1.

TO WALK AROUND THE WORLD.

Their Honeymoon Trip to Last Four Years.

A young English couple were married in New York October 4. They started on their wedding tour afoot. They expect to be back in four years. Harry Humphries is the happy man. The bride is dressed in heavy khaki and so is the groom.

The New Brunswick government has encouraged farming progress by importing cattle and horses of approved breeds and selling them to farmers at cost price, in some instances time being given on part of the purchase price.

The tobacco habit brought Uncle Sam a revenue of \$50,000,000 in 1908.



Here and There in the World

HIGHER THAN MOUNT EVEREST.

Finds New Top of World.

Some time ago the Indian survey cast doubt on the hitherto accepted figure of 29,002 feet as the height of the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest. This, however, did not mean that it was lower than that, but that so many things operated to prevent accuracy in the trigonometrical measurement of the summit that the height might be only 28,700 feet or as much as 29,140 feet.

Until quite recently, however, either of those values would have left Everest supreme, but a rather sensational statement by Dr. Longstaff for the first time places Everest second to the highest mountain peak.

Dr. Longstaff is a veteran Himalayan explorer, and he tells of a vast wall of peaks he discovered in the Karakoram range, northeast of Saltoro pass, one of which he roughly estimated to be over 25,000 feet high. On taking observations he made its height 28,200 feet, and later, from more favorable positions, "something like 30,000 feet."

Unwilling to dethrone Everest, Dr. Longstaff, it would appear, took the lowest possible value his observations permitted, and, as he is a most trustworthy authority where mountain heights are concerned, it is possible that this peak, which he has named Teram Kangri, will shortly take its place in geographies and atlases as the highest known mountain on the globe.—London Daily News.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER IS RICH.

What He Owns and What He Might Have Owned.

New York city owns about 1,000 pieces of real estate. Some of these have been city property about 100 years. Some are worth from twenty to fifty times what they cost the city. One piece increased in value about 100 times its cost since the city bought it.

Taking into account the school plots, parks and sites of public buildings, Father Knickerbocker's wealth in land is far greater than that of the richest of his citizens, and probably is not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Unfortunately, the city still needs nearly 3,000 acres to supply its school and park requirements, and the cost of acquiring this at present prices will be nearly \$500,000,000 additional.

Had the city fathers of an earlier day had the foresight to acquire large tracts of land within the city limits, Father Knickerbocker today would be financially independent, and is not be under the necessity of imposing for his support.

Manchester has just received a cargo of thick liquid sugar from Cuba. The shipment was conveyed in a tank ship.

While excavating the ruins of St. Piran's oratory, Cornwall, many skeletons have been dug up, several of them human beings seven feet in height.

Seventeen species of shark, some of them twenty-five feet in length, inhabit the far western seas, while the basking shark of the Indian ocean frequently attains a length of fifty feet.

Sample boxes of tomatoes, packed in peat and sawdust, were recently dispatched from Toronto to Covent Garden. It is thought that a brisk trade in this vegetable can be developed between England and Ontario.

Sweden has an official name almanac, containing, in addition to the usual information to be found in the average almanac, a Christian name for each sex for every day in the year. These names are approved by the king. The object aimed at is to secure a greater choice of names for parents, and to avoid repetition.

The salt industry in Italy is a state monopoly, and the sale of salt is operated and controlled by the central government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, Consul General James A. Smith, of Genoa, states that the receipts from this monopoly were \$15,493,934, the expenses \$2,762,269, leaving a net profit of \$12,821,665.

Radium is getting cheaper. The price in London is \$2,100,000 an ounce. This is \$900,000 less than the price last January. A radium bank does business in Paris and another in London. They lend the precious metal to scientists and physicians. Banks are to be started in America. The price is enormous. As much as \$200 has been paid for one-tenth of a gram for one day's use.

The Pyrenees are not too high for bird men. On Oct. 4 M. Tabuteau flew from Spain into France.

Madagascar is to have an aeroplane postal service. The French governor of that island has contracts already made for carrying mail through the air.

Belmont Park is on Long Island east of Brooklyn. The great aviation meet of Oct. 20-30, with cash prizes of \$64,000, will be held there. Being near New York, the gate receipts will add thousands to the prize money, and the aviators who win will get liberal rewards.

THE GREAT AIR CONTEST.

**From Chicago to New York on Waves of Air.
The Task Too Tollsome.**

Last week a plan was at work for a great flight of airships from Chicago to New York. But the demands on the machines for a 1,000-mile flight were so great that those who proposed to enter for the \$30,000 prize withdrew except the pilots, Curtiss machines, and they agreed to start the trip and all fall out but one.

Some of the talk of the aviators is very interesting, especially what they said at the time when they thought they really should have a great contest:

J. S. Fanciulli said, "A gust of wind or a sudden puff has the same effect on an aeroplane as a hole in the road has on a motor car. That has been the source of all our trouble here. A steady wind worries no experienced aviator. He can fly against it, with it or across it with little or no difficulty. But Chicago winds are like a choppy sea, only more so.

"What is the cause? Factories, foundries, coke ovens. The outskirts of Chicago are lined with great factories, whose chimneys belch out enormous quantities of highly heated air and smoke. This hot air must ascend. And currents of cold air must rush in to take its place. These factories engage in a sort of continuous performance of boiling the air, churning it, producing waves and cross-currents.

Face Difficult Problem.

"One of our great problems in connection with the coming Chicago-New York race has been how to get out of Chicago, without a wreck. The puffy character of the ordinary Chicago wind makes it dangerous for an aviator to attempt a flight over the factory district, for the factory chimneys disturb the air for 1,800 or 2,000 feet up. If an aeroplane should get caught, half in a rising column of hot air and the other half in a downward current of cold air, it might turn turtle. But even if that were improbable, which it is not, still the steering of an aeroplane through these unsteady currents of air tires out the aviator and subjects the machine to unnecessary and dangerous strains and wrenchings.

The Railway Route.

The route was laid along railway lines for several reasons. A railroad is a simple guide. It does not rise or fall much. A special train with gasoline, lubricating oil, extra propellers, and other supplies may wait on the aviators.

On alighting the aviators may easily telegraph their needs. The shore of the lake is a good guide where tracks are not easily seen.

What Mr. Willard Thought.

"To fly to New York from Chicago, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, I must make forty miles an hour; otherwise I can not hope to reach the destination in 168 hours, the time limit.

"One engine will not stand such a test. I propose to have an engine waiting in Buffalo. Everything must work to perfection or I will fail in my attempt to establish a new world's record for a continuous flight. The weather must be favorable, a line of smudges must blaze the way, and supply stations must be established

Sailing Like Piano Playing.

"I sit on a thirteen-inch seat and go through all the movements of a person playing a piano. Imagine an individual playing a piano four hours, keeping the hands, feet, shoulders and arms in motion all the time.

"Besides, the nervous strain is great. At any moment I may be dashed to the ground, or fall into a river, alight on a fence or building and have my machine wrecked. A gust of wind may bring disaster at any time.

Results of Victory.

"If one of us succeeds the United States will go aeroplane crazy. Machines to carry three to a dozen passengers will be built in every section of the country and improvements by the wholesale will be made on the mechanical birds. First of all, however, we must fly to New York, and this I mean to do, if possible. If I fly half way there I will have smashed the world's record for continuous flight."

WORLD'S RECORD FOR SUSTAINED FLIGHT

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8, 1910.—One more world's record was smashed today in the same Wright Brothers biplane and in almost as spectacular a manner as when Walter L. Brookins won The Record-Herald purse two weeks ago in his Chicago to Springfield flight.

Arch Hoxsey, student of Brookins, arose from the fair grounds at Springfield this morning, sailed out over a special train that was to pilot him and did not stop until he dropped into the Country Club grounds here, just 104 miles away. By so doing he completed the longest sustained flight ever made in an aeroplane in just two hours and twenty minutes.



THE PROPOSED AIR ROUTE—CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of
Those Shandon bells,
Whose sound so wild would,
In the days of childhood,
Fling round my cradle
Their magic spells.

On this I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder,
Sweet Cork, of thee.—
With thy bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand, on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells chiming
Full many a clime in,
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine;
While at a glibe rate
Brass tongues would vibrate;
But all their music
Spoke naught like thine.

For memory, dwelling
On each proud swelling
Of thy belfry, knelling
Its bold notes free,
Made the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand, on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells tolling
Old Adrian's mole in,
Their thunder rolling
From the Vatican;
And cymbals glorious
Swinging uproarious
In the gorgeous turrets
Of Notre Dame;

But thy sounds were sweeter
Than the dome of Peter
Flings o'er the Tiber,
Pealing solemnly.
O! the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand, on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow;
While on tower and kiosk O
In Saint Sophia
The Turkman gets,
And loud in air
Calls men to prayer,
From the tapering summits
Of tall minarets.

Such empty phantom
I freely grant them;
But there's an anthem
More dear to me;
'Tis the bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand, on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.
—Francis Mahony (Father Prout).

BLOW, BLOW, THOU WINTER WIND.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Heigh ho! sing, heigh ho! unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere
folly:

Then, heigh ho! the holly!
This life is most jolly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot!
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.

Heigh ho! sing, heigh ho! unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere
folly:

Then, heigh ho! the holly!
This life is most jolly.

—William Shakespeare.

THE BUGLE SONG.

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying:
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O, hark, O, hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O, sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying:
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O, love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river:
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.
—Alfred Tennyson.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE.

Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see no enemy,
But winter and rough weather.
—William Shakespeare.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. —Shakespeare.



LITTLE MIRANDY

BY MARY E. WILKINS.
Copyright by Harper and Brothers.



PART II.

When her bucket was full, she tugged Jonathan across the field again. This time he rebelled; a blackberry vine had scratched his little legs, and his peace was too rudely disturbed. Mirandy tugged him into his little wagon, and he lay there kicking and screaming. She flew back across the field for her bucket of berries. She had been forced to leave it while she brought Jonathan over, and the bucket was gone. She had set it close to the bars, and there could be no mistake about it.

Mirandy went back across the field. Jonathan wailed louder than ever. Her four sisters were gathered about his little wagon, and Daniel and Abijah were coming through the bushes. Then they all turned on her.

"Now, Mirandy Thayer, I'd like to know this minute where you've been?" demanded Eliza.

Mirandy jerked her head backward.

"You ain't been over in Cap'n Moseby's pasture?"

Mirandy nodded.

"She's been over in Cap'n Moseby's pasture," announced Eliza to the others.

They all stared at Mirandy, and paid no heed to Jonathan's wails.

Suddenly Mirandy flung her little blue apron over her face and began to weep.

"Did you get scared?" asked Harriet.

"Did the dog chase you?" asked Mary Ann, very excitedly.

Mirandy shook her head, and sobbed harder.

"Did you see Cap'n Moseby with his gun?" asked Daniel.

Mirandy shook her head.

"I wouldn't be such a baby for nothing, then," said Daniel.

"I've lost my bucket!" sobbed Mirandy.

"Lost your bucket!" repeated Eliza. She was the oldest sister there.

Mirandy nodded.

"You're a wicked girl!" Eliza said, severely.

"I don't know what mother 'll say. Here's Jonathan all scratched up, too. Did you take him over there?"

"Yes," sobbed Mirandy.

"You're a dreadful wicked girl! Didn't you know 'twas stealing?"

"Harriet said—it wasn't," returned Mirandy, in feeble defense.

"It was. I shouldn't think you'd said such a thing, Harriet."

"Of course it's stealing," said Daniel, soberly.

"Here you've been stealing," scolded Eliza; "and your bucket's gone, and Jonathan is all scratched up with blackberry vines. I don't know what mother 'll say."

She took Jonathan out of his wagon and rushed him, and then they had a consultation as to what was best to be done. Mirandy related, with tearful breaks, the story of her well-filled bucket and its mysterious disappearance.

"Of course Cap'n Moseby was watching out there with his gun and took it," said Daniel.

It was finally agreed that they would all go in a body to Cap'n Moseby's, and try to recover Mirandy's bucket, that she might not have to face her mother without it. When they reached the Moseby house the doors were closed and the windows looked blank. They knocked as loudly as they dared, and there was not a sound in response. They looked at one another.

"S'pose he ain't at home?" whispered Harriet.

"Dan'l, you pound on the door again," said Eliza.

And Daniel pounded. Abijah pounded, too, and Eliza herself rattled away on one panel, with her freckled face screwed up, but nobody came.

"If he's there, he won't come to the door," said Daniel.

Suddenly the silence within the house was broken. Then came a volley of quick barks, and the children all fell back in a panic, and scurried into the road.

"He's in there," said Daniel; "an' he's been keeping the dog still, but he can't any longer."

"Just hear him!" whispered Harriet, with a shudder.

The dog was not only barking and growling but leaping at the door.

Mary Ann began to cry. "I'm going home," she sobbed. "S'pose that door should break;" and she started down the road.

Eliza grasped the handle of Jonathan's wagon. "I guess we might just as well go," she said. "I don't believe he'll come to the door if we stand there a week. I don't know what mother 'll say when she finds that good bucket's gone. I guess Mirandy 'll catch it. An' when she finds out she's been stealing, too, I don't know what she will say."

The sorry procession started. Jonathan's wag-

on creaked; but Mirandy stood still, with a stubborn pout on her mouth, and her brows contracted over her blue eyes.

"Come along, Mirandy," called Eliza, with a foreboding voice.

But Mirandy stood still.

"Why don't you come?" Harriet said.

"I ain't coming," said Mirandy.

"What?"

"I ain't coming till I get my bucket."

Then the whole procession stopped, and reasoned and argued, but Mirandy was unmoved.

"What are you going to do? You can't get in," said Eliza.

"I'm going to sit on the door-step till Cap'n Moseby comes out," answered Mirandy.

"You'll sit there all day, likely's not," said Eliza. "What do you s'pose mother 'll say? I'm a-going to tell her."

"She'll send me right back again if I don't stay," said Mirandy.

And there was some show of reason in what she said. It was indeed quite probable that Mrs. Josiah Thayer would send Mirandy straight back again to confess her sins and get the bucket.

"I don't know but mother would send her back," said Eliza; and Daniel nodded in assent.

"I'll stay with you," said Mary Ann, although she was still trembling with fear of the dog.

"Don't want anybody to stay," protested Mirandy.

Finally she sat on Cap'n Moseby's door-step, and watched them all straggle out of sight. The creak of Jonathan's wagon grew fainter and fainter, until she could hear it no longer. The dog was quiet now. Mirandy sat up straight in front of the panelled door.

She waited and waited; the time went on, and it was high noon. She heard a dinner horn in the distance. She wondered vaguely if Cap'n Moseby didn't have any dinner because he lived alone. She began to feel hungry herself. There was not a sound in the house. She wanted to cry, but she would not. She sat perfectly still. Once in a while she said over to herself the questions she had learned from the catechism, and she reflected much upon the two boys in the Pilgrim's Progress. She had eaten a few of the Cap'n's berries as she filled her bucket, and she wondered that they did not make her ill, as the fruit did the boys.

Nobody passed the house, the insects rasped in her ears, she thought her forlorn childish thoughts and it was an hour after noon. She did not see a curtain trimmed with white balls in a window overhead pulled cautiously to one side, and a grizzled head thrust out; but this happened several times.

About two o'clock there was a sudden puff of cool wind on her back; she glanced around, trembling, and there stood Cap'n Moseby in the open door, with his great black dog at his heels.

His old face was the color of tanned leather, and full of severe furrows; his shaggy brows frowned over sharp black eyes. He leaned upon a stout oak staff, for he had been lamed by a British musket-ball.

"Who's this?" he asked, in a grim voice.

Mirandy arose and stood about, and courtesied. She could not find her tongue yet.

"Hey?" said Cap'n Moseby.

"Mirandy Thayer," she answered then, in a shaking voice that had yet a touch of defiance in it.

"Mirandy Thayer, hey? Well, what do you want here, Mirandy Thayer?"

Mirandy dropped another courtesy. "My bucket."

"Your bucket! What have I got to do with your bucket?"

"I left it out in—your berry pasture."

"Out in my berry pasture! So you have been stealing my berries, hey? What about your bucket?"

Mirandy's little hands clutched and opened at her sides, her face was quite pale, but she looked straight up at Cap'n Moseby. "You took it," said she.

Cap'n Moseby looked straight back at her, frowning terribly; then, to her great astonishment, his mouth twitched as if he were going to laugh. "You think I took your bucket, and you have been waiting here all this time to get it back, hey?" said he.

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you feel afraid that I'd set the dog on you, or shoot you out of the window with my gun?"

"No, sir," said Mirandy.

"Well," said Cap'n Moseby. He paused a minute, his mouth twitched again. "You have got to come into the house and settle with me if you want your bucket," he continued, and his voice was still very grim.

Mirandy stepped up on the threshold, and the black dog growled faintly.

"Be still, Lafayette!" said Cap'n Moseby. "I'm going to settle with her. You lay down."

She followed Cap'n Moseby into his kitchen, and he pushed a little stool towards her. "Sit down," said he.

And Mirandy sat down. Directly opposite her, on a corner of the settle, was her berry bucket, and near it stood the gun, propped against the wall. She eyed it. There was a vague fear in her mind that settlement was in some way connected with that gun; but she never flinched. She was resolved to have that bucket.

Cap'n Moseby went to the dresser and got out a large china bowl with green sprigs on it, and a pewter spoon. He filled the bowl with berries from Mirandy's bucket, and then poured on some milk out of a blue pitcher. Mirandy watched him.

He carried the bowl over to her, and set it in her lap. "Eat 'em all up, now, every one," he commanded.

Mirandy looked up at him pitifully. Her courage almost failed.

"Eat 'em," ordered Cap'n Moseby.

And Mirandy ate them, thrusting the pewter spoon, laden with those stolen berries, desperately into her mouth. Never berries tasted like those to her. There was no sweetness in them. But she kept thinking how her mother could give her boneset-tea if they made her sick, and she was determined to have that bucket back.

Cap'n Moseby watched her as she ate. He emptied the remaining berries out of the bucket into a large bowl. Then he sat opposite, on the settle. Lafayette lay at his feet.

Mirandy finished the berries, and sat with the empty bowl in her lap.

"Finished 'em?" asked Cap'n Moseby.

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Mirandy Thayer, I'm going to ask you a question." Cap'n Moseby's eyes looked into hers, and she looked back into his. "If you hadn't been a little girl, Mirandy Thayer, what would you have been?"

Mirandy hesitated.

"Hey?" said Cap'n Moseby.

"One of my brothers," said Mirandy, doubtfully.

"No, you wouldn't. I'll tell you what you would have been. You would have been a soldier, and you would have gone right up to the redecoats' guns. Well, you must tend to your knittin'-work and your spinnin'. Now, what did you steal my berries for, hey?"

"To earn my shoes," faltered Mirandy; she felt a little bewildered.

"Earn your shoes?"

"Yes, sir; I ain't got any to wear to meetin'."

"Have to go barefoot?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, they went barefoot at Valley Forge; that's nothing. You wait a minute, Mirandy Thayer."

And Mirandy waited until Cap'n Moseby had limped into another room and back again. He had a pair of little rough shoes dangling in his hand.

"Here," said he, "these belonged to my Ezra that died. He had some grit in him; he'd have done some marchin' in 'em if he'd lived. They'll jest about fit you. It's a pity you're a little gal. Well, you must tend to your knittin'-work and your spinnin'. Now you'd better run home, an' don't you ever come stealin' my berries again, or you'll run faster than they did at Lexington."

And so it happened that Mirandy went home, about three o'clock of that summer afternoon, carrying her new shoes in her berry bucket, and Cap'n Moseby limped along at her side. Mirandy did not know that he went to explain

matters to her mother, so that she should not be dealt with too severely.

"Don't you ever let me hear of your doing such a thing again," said her mother; and that was all she said.

The next Sunday Mirandy went up the aisle clattering bravely in little Ezra Moseby's shoes, and she could not help looking often at them during the sermon.

CLERKLESS STORE TO SAVE COST.

100 Persons Have Keys—All Honest.

At Medical Lake, Washington, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative union has formed a consumers' company, bought a general store fully stocked with groceries and provisions and farm implements and supplied each of its 100 members with a key to the establishment, the doors of which are not open to the general public.

There are no clerks, cashiers, and storekeepers; no goods are displayed in the windows, neither are there any handbills and catchy advertisements to tempt the housewife. The store is an experiment to reduce the cost of living.

Officers of the organization believe with Count Tolstoi that it is as natural for a normal man to be honest as it is for a babe to breathe, and it is purposed to prove the truth of the theory by giving each member access to the stock of unguarded provisions.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURED

A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

One of our lady subscribers asks us to announce that she will send free to any reader of this magazine full particulars of the means which gave her permanent relief from all trace of superfluous hair, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used is harmless, simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results privately at home. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 130 E. Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R. I.

MOTHER GOOSE FOR REBUS READERS



They found there a half-tamed animal, which his owner was raising, not to hire out, but as a beast of combat. To this end he had commenced to modify the naturally mild character of the animal in a manner to lead him gradually to that state of rage called "mutsh" in the Hindoo language, and that by feeding him for three months with sugar and butter. This treatment may not seem the proper one to obtain such a result, but it is none the less employed with success by their keepers.

Kiouni, the animal's name, could, like all his fellows, go rapidly on a long march, and, in default of other carriage, Phileas Fogg determined to employ him. But elephants are very expensive in India, where they are beginning to get scarce. The males, which alone are fit for circus feats, are very much sought for. These animals are rarely reproduced when they are reduced to the tame state, so that they can be obtained only by hunting. So they are the object of extreme care, and when Mr. Fogg asked the Indian if he would hire him his elephant he flatly refused.

Fogg persisted, and offered an excessive price for the animal, ten pounds per hour. Refused. Twenty pounds. Still refused. Forty pounds. Refused again. Passepartout jumped at every advance in price. But the Indian would not be tempted. The sum was a handsome one, however. Admitting the elephant to be employed fifteen hours to reach Allahabad, it was six hundred pounds earned for his owner.

Phileas Fogg, without being at all excited, proposed then to the Indian to buy his animal, and offered him at first one thousand pounds. The Indian would not sell! Perhaps the rogue scented a large transaction.

Sir Francis Cromarty took Mr. Fogg aside and begged him to reflect before going further. Phileas Fogg replied to his companion that he was not in the habit of acting without reflection; that a bet of twenty thousand pounds was at stake, that this elephant was necessary to him, and that, should he pay twenty times his value, he would have this elephant.

Mr. Fogg went again for the Indian, whose small eyes, lit up with greed, showed that with him it was only a question of price. Phileas Fogg offered successively twelve hundred, fifteen hundred, eighteen hundred, and finally two thousand pounds. Passepartout, always so rosy, was pale with excitement.

At two thousand pounds the Indian gave up. "By my slippers," cried Passepartout, "here is a big price for elephant meat!"

The business concluded, all that was necessary was to find a guide. That was easier. A young Parsee, with an intelligent face, offered his services. Mr. Fogg accepted him, and offered him a large reward to sharpen his wits. The elephant was brought out and equipped without delay. The Parsee understood perfectly the business of "mahout" or elephant driver. He covered with a sort of saddle cloth the back of the elephant, and put on each flank two kinds of rather uncomfortable howdahs.

Phileas Fogg paid the Indian in bank-notes taken from the famous carpetbag. It seemed as if they were taken from Passepartout's very vitals. Then Mr. Fogg offered to Sir Francis

Cromarty to convey him to Allahabad. The general accepted; one passenger more was not enough to tire this enormous animal. Some provisions were bought at Kholby. Sir Francis Cromarty took a seat in one of the howdahs, Phileas Fogg in the other. Passepartout got astride the animal, between his master and the brigadier-general. The Parsee perched upon the elephant's neck, and at 9 o'clock the animal, leaving the village, entered the thick forest of palm trees.

CHAPTER XII.

In Which Phileas Fogg and His Companions Venture Through the Forest of India, and What Follows.

The guide, in order to shorten the distance to be gone over, left to his right the line of the road, the construction of which was still in progress. This line, very crooked, owing to the mountains, did not follow the shortest route, which it was Phileas Fogg's interest to take. The Parsee knew the roads and paths of the country, and thought to gain twenty miles by cutting through the forest, and they submitted to him.

Phileas Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, plunged to their necks in their howdahs, were much shaken up by the rough trot of the elephant, whom his mahout urged into a rapid gait. But they bore it with British grit, talking very little, and scarcely seeing each other.

As for Passepartout, perched upon the animal's back, and directly subjected to the swaying from side to side, he took care, upon his master's recommendation, not to keep his tongue between his teeth, as it would have been cut short off. The good fellow, at one time thrown forward on the elephant's neck, at another thrown back upon his rump, was making leaps like a clown on a springboard. But he joked and laughed in the midst of his somersets, and from time to time he would take from his bag a lump of sugar, which the intelligent Kiouni took with the end of his trunk, without interrupting for an instant his regular trot.

After two hours' march the guide stopped the elephant, and gave him an hour's rest. The animal devoured branches of trees and shrubs, first having quenched his thirst at a neighboring pond. Sir Francis Cromarty did not complain of this halt. He was worn out. Mr. Fogg appeared as if he had just got out of bed.

"But he is made of iron!" said the brigadier-general, looking at him with admiration.

"Of wrought iron," replied Passepartout, who was busy preparing a hasty breakfast.

At noon the guide gave the signal for starting. The country soon assumed a very wild aspect. To the large forests there succeeded copes of tamarinds and dwarf palms, then vast, arid plains, bristling with scanty shrubs, and strewn with large rocks.

They were soon descending the last slopes of the mountains. Kiouni had resumed his rapid gait. Towards noon, the guide went round the village of Kallenger, situated on the Cani, one of the tributaries of the Ganges. He always avoided inhabited places, feeling himself safer in those desert open stretches of country which

mark the first slopes of the basin of the great river. Allahabad was not twelve miles to the northeast. Halt was made under a clump of banana trees, whose fruit, as healthy as bread, "as soft as cream," travelers say, was very much enjoyed.

At two o'clock the guide entered the shelter of a thick forest, which he had to traverse for a space of several miles. He preferred to travel thus, under cover of the woods. At all events, up to this moment there had been no unpleasant meeting, and it seemed as if the journey would be accomplished without accident, when the elephant, showing some signs of uneasiness, suddenly stopped.

It was then four o'clock.

"What is the matter?" asked Sir Francis Cromarty, raising his head above his howdah.

"I do not know, officer," replied the Parsee, listening to a confused murmur which came through the thick branches.

A few moments after this murmur became more defined. It might have been called a concert, still very distant, of human voices and brass instruments.

Passepartout was all eyes, all ears. Mr. Fogg waited patiently, without uttering a word.

The Parsee jumped down, fastened the elephant to a tree, and plunged into the thickest of the undergrowth. A few minutes later he returned, saying:

"A Brahmin procession coming this way. If it is possible, let us avoid being seen."

The guide unfastened the elephant, and led him into a thicket, recommending the travelers not to descend. He held himself ready to mount the elephant quickly, should flight become necessary. But he thought that the troop of the faithful would pass without noticing him, for the thickness of the foliage entirely hid him.

The discordant noise of voices and instruments approached. Dull chants were mingled



"The Elephant was bearing them away at a rapid pace."

with the sound of the drums and cymbals. Soon the head of the procession appeared from under the trees, at fifty paces from the spot occupied by Mr. Fogg and his companions. Through the branches they readily saw the curious actors in this religious ceremony.

In the first line were the priests, with mitres upon their heads and attired in long robes adorned with gold and silver lace. They were surrounded by men, women and children, who were singing a sort of funeral psalm, interrupted at regular intervals by the beating of tam-tams and cymbals. Behind them on a car with large wheels, whose spokes and felloes represented serpents intertwined, appeared a hideous statue, drawn by two pairs of richly harnessed zebus. This statue had four arms, its body colored with dark red, its eyes haggard, its hair tangled, its tongue hanging out, its lips colored with henna and betel. Its neck was encircled by a collar of skulls, around its waist a girdle of human hands. It was erect upon a fallen giant, whose head was missing.

Sir Francis Cromarty recognized this statue. "The goddess Kali," he murmured; "the goddess of love and death."

"Of death, I grant, but of love, never!" said Passepartout. "The ugly old woman!"

The Parsee made him a sign to keep quiet.

Around the statue there was a group of old fakirs jumping and tossing themselves about wildly. Smearred with bands of ochre, covered with cross-like cuts, whence their blood escaped drop by drop—stupid fanatics, who, in the great Hindoo ceremonies, threw themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut.

Behind them some Brahmins, in all the magnificence of their Oriental costume, were dragging a woman who could hardly hold herself erect.

This woman was young, and as fair as a European. Her head, her neck, her shoulders, her ears, her arms, her hands, and her toes were loaded down with jewels, necklaces, bracelets, ear rings and finger rings. A tunic, embroidered with gold, covered with a light muslin, displayed the outlines of her form.

Behind this young woman—a violent contrast for the eyes—were guards, armed with naked sabres fastened to their girdles and long pistols, carrying a corpse upon a palanquin.

It was the body of an old man, dressed in the rich garments of a rajah, having, as in life, his turban embroidered with pearls, his robe woven of silk and gold, his sash of cashmere ornamented with diamonds, and his magnificent arms as an Indian prince.

Sir Francis Cromarty looked at all this pomp with a sad air, and, turning to the guide, he said:

"A suttee!"

The Parsee nodded and put his fingers on his lips. The long procession slowly came out from the trees, and soon the last of it was lost in the depths of the forest.

Phileas Fogg had heard the word uttered by Sir Francis Cromarty, and as soon as the procession had gone, he asked:

"What is a suttee?"

"A suttee, Mr. Fogg," replied the brigadier-general, "is a human sacrifice, but a willing

sacrifice. The woman that you have just seen will be burned to-morrow, in the early part of the day."

"Oh, the villains!" cried Passepartout, who could not prevent this cry of indignation.

"And this corpse?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"It is that of the prince, her husband," replied the guide, "a rajah of Bundelcund."

"How," replied Phileas Fogg, his voice showing no emotion, "do these barbarous customs still exist in India, and have not the English been able to get rid of them?"

"In the largest part of India," replied Sir Francis Cromarty, "these sacrifices do not come to pass; but we have no influence over these wild countries, and particularly over this territory of Bundelcund."

"The unfortunate woman," murmured Passepartout, "burned alive!"

"Yes," replied the general, "burned; and if she were not, you would not believe to what a miserable condition she would be reduced by her near relatives. They would shave her hair; they would scarcely feed her with a few handfuls of rice; they would repulse her; she would be considered as an unclean creature, and would die in some corner like a sick dog. So that the prospect of this frightful existence frequently drives these unfortunates to the sacrifice much more than love or religious fanaticism. Sometimes, however, the sacrifice is really voluntary, and an act of the government is necessary to prevent it. Some years ago I was living at Bombay when a young widow came to the governor to ask his authority for her to be burned with the body of her husband. As you may think, the governor refused. Then the widow left the city, took refuge with an independent rajah, and there she had the sacrifice."

During the narrative of the general the guide shook his head, and when he was through, said:

"The sacrifice which takes place to-morrow is not voluntary."

"How do you know?"

"It is a story which everybody in Bundelcund knows," replied the guide.

"But this unfortunate did not seem to make any resistance," remarked Sir Francis Cromarty.

"Because she was intoxicated with the fumes of hemp and opium."

"But where are they taking her?"

"To the pagoda of Pillaji, two miles from here. There she will pass the night in waiting for the sacrifice."

"And this sacrifice will take place—?"

"At the break of day."

After this answer the guide brought the elephant out of the dense thicket, and jumped on his neck. But at the moment that he was going to start him off by a peculiar whistle, Mr. Fogg stopped him, and, addressing Sir Francis Cromarty, said:

"If we could save this woman!"

"Save this woman, Mr. Fogg!" cried the brigadier-general.

"I have still twelve hours to spare. I can devote them to her."

"Why, you are a man of heart!" said Sir Francis Cromarty.

"Sometimes," replied Phileas Fogg, simply, "when I have time."

(To be continued.)



Children's Sayings

By George McNabb, Duluth, Minn.

A little girl looked out of the window and saw a little girl wearing a silvery gray tam-o'-shanter. Running to me, he said:

"Oh, look at the little girl with the moon on her head!"

By Harry Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.

A little boy saw a motorcycle chugging along, and said:

"Oh, look at the two-legged automobile!"

By Mattie Belle Davis, Henderson, Ky.

One day my little sister was out in the field where her father was working in the tobacco, which had crab-grass in it. After looking thoughtfully at him for a while she said:

"Papa, do you know what?"

"No," he said, "what?"

"You look like you are putting clean dresses on that 'bacco,'" she replied.

By Hugo Sheeler, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Lawrence had the measles, and so was kept from other boys. One of his little playmates was told he could not come in. He ran home to his mother and said:

"Oh, mamma, Lawrence has the measles, and his mother says they are guaranteed (quarantined)."

By John Maloney, Midland, Mich.

We bought a new piano, and when it came there were cloth cases over the pedals to protect them. Lawrence, aged 3, said:

"Oh, look, it has stockings on!"

By Helen Cedarburg, Chicago.

My little brother was out playing one day, when a man came along and began to talk to him. My brother asked the man his name.

"Nichols," he replied. "What's yours?"

My brother had never heard the name Nichols, and thought the man was joking. Not to be outdone by a 5-cent piece, however, he replied:

"Quarters."

FREE! BOYS—GIRLS. Earn a camera or 17-inch sleeping doll. Sell 24 packages of blaine at 10 cents each. Outfit and instructions with camera. Northern Novelty Co., Dep. 19, Box 275, Altoona, Pa.

Make Money

Representing us part or all of your time. Joseph C. Geiger, 1338 Troy St., Chicago, Ill.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS RIFLE

22 CAL. Hunting Rifle, will kill game at 100 yds. Given for selling 30 packages PERFORATED COURT PLASTER at 10c. NEW, LONG-NEEDED, EASY-SELLING. All Doctors praise it. Send at once for \$0 to sell. Extra Present, BOOK on HUNTING. A. L. Philbrick Co., Dept. 33, Melrose, Mass.

Vaudeville Jokes Jolly Joker

and side-splitting stories, rib-tickling and button-bursting jokes and witticisms from the best comedians on the stage. We guarantee to drive away the worst case of the blues. Pictures to make a horse laugh. To introduce catalogs of tricks and entertaining book, all for 10c postpaid.

J. C. Dora, Dept. B., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago.

INVEST ONE DIME—Earn many dollars. Any girl or boy can prepare and repeatedly sell Ironer's Delight. Formula, 10 cents. RAMEE CHEM. CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

BOYS LOADS OF FUN FOR 10 CTS. Ventriloquists' Double Throat.

Wonder invention, fits roof of mouth, invisible, imitates birds and animals. Used by great Wizard Herman before the Crown Heads of Europe. Astonish and mystify your friends, biggest thing yet, Thousands sold. Only 10c-14 for 25¢, 12 for 50c. Bates Music Co., Box 51, Dept. 4, Melrose, Mass.

EARN THIS CAMERA

Takes and finishes pictures in daylight in 2 minutes. Send just your name and address and we will send FREE 2 Doz. Pkgs. (\$1.20 worth) GOLD EYE NEEDLES. (Extra FREE 12 Aluminum Thimbles) Sell them at 5c a pkg. Send us the \$1.20. We will ship Camera, Developing Tank, Full Outfit, instructions prepaid. Keystone Novelty Co., Box 909, Greenville, Pa.

FREE TO YOU



LORD'S PRAYER BANGLE PIN

We mean what we say. We will send to you ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS LOVELY BANGLE PIN with the entire Lord's Prayer engraved on it if you will send us your name and address.

REED MFG. CO., 12 Roy St., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Whooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM

W. EDWARDS & SON, 177 Queen Victoria St., London, Eng. All druggists or E. FODGERA & CO. 90 Beekman St., N.Y.

AIR GUN FOUNTAIN PEN

SEND NO MONEY. We give 136 premiums for selling our NEW Style Easy-to-Thread Best Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 50c a package. Quick sellers. We give FREE with every two packages a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send us your name and address, letter or postal, ordering two dozen needle papers and one dozen thimbles. We send at once postpaid with BIG PREMIUM LIST. When sold send us \$1.20 and we will send premium which you select and are entitled to in the premium list. Order to-day and get extra present FREE.

CROWN MFG. CO., Aspinwall, Pa., Box 568

PRINTING PRESS TELESCOPE BRACELET CAMERA OUTFIT

THE POSTSCRIPT

Though unquestionably many of Punch's jokes are deliberately manufactured, or else improved from actual incidents, a vast number are used with but slight editing, just as they occurred. Thus, Joe Allen it was—the light-hearted artist to Punch's first number—who provided Mr. Du Maurier years afterward with that "social agony" in which a great lover of children, invited to a juvenile party, bursts into the room with the cry of "Here we are again!" walking in on his hands like a clown, to find that he has come to the wrong house next door and was scandalizing a sedate and stately dinner party.—Life.

There are many reasons for a girl's giving up office work, but one mentioned in the following story is perhaps the most effective that could be invented.

"Miss Smith is going away," said one of the stenographers to another.

"Is she leaving for good?"

"No, not for good. For better or for worse."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Fuddy—I saw an excellent article on milk this morning.

Duddy—What was it—cream?—Boston Transcript.

A Light Support.

"What is it, do you suppose, keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?" asked Araminta.

"I suppose it must be the beams," replied Charlie softly.—Shelbourne Falls Messenger.

OUTLINE MAPS

ONE CENT EACH; 100 FOR
75 cents Postpaid.

The eye and the hand should work together. This is sound psychology as well as helpful pedagogy. To this end THE LITTLE CHRONICLE publishes each week an outline map of some section of the world. On these the pupil may, by the use of colored crayons or shading, show an endless array of geographical and historical facts—oceans, currents, wind systems, heat belts, distribution of rainfall, products, minerals, races of mankind, transportation lines, routes of explorers, territorial growth, lines of forts, movements of fleets and armies. A year's use of these maps in connection with Current Events will show how thoroughly all phases of geography—physical, commercial, political—and history are developed in THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Large sized maps on which water colors as well as pencil may be used are published by THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY at 1c each for 25, 100 for 75c. The following are always kept in stock: World (Mercator's projection), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, World Star Map (land arranged around North Pole), United States Product Maps, with boundaries (4 on sheet), United States History Maps, no state boundaries (4 on a sheet.)

MAP BOOKS

Books of 8 maps, containing one each of World (Mercator), United States, No. America, So. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, 5c. each. 10 or more, 3c. each.

Pluck That Wins.

Naval officers love to tell of the pluck shown by the enlisted men of the navy; and of these stories perhaps none is more interesting than the tale of the Irish seaman who entered in a certain rivalry with a Dutch sailor, retold lately in Lippincott's.

In the old days an American wooden ship of war once lay in a Dutch port, and a number of Dutch sailors came aboard to fraternize.

Shortly a spirit of rivalry arose. The sailors tried to outdo one another in athletic tricks, and the honors were for some time with the Americans. Finally, however, to the consternation of our men, one Dutchman climbed to the very top of the mainmast and there stood on his head.

Seeing that the fellows were much downcast by reason of the Dutchman's feat, an Irishman leaped to his feet, exclaiming that he would not let a Dutchman beat him.

Accordingly, this reckless Celt scampered up the mast like a monkey, and when he had reached the top he prepared to duplicate the foreigner's feat. He put his head down and gave a push with his feet. The first push wasn't hard enough, and he dropped back. But the second push was too hard, and he fell heels over head. His back struck the first rope, his legs the next, his neck the next, and so on, somersault after somersault, till, astonishing as it may seem, he landed on his feet on the deck.

"Do that, ye Dutchman!" he shouted, as soon as he could get his breath.

We will duplicate any or all club or combination offers made by any responsible agency. Address, Magazine Department, The Little Chronicle Co., Chicago.

—1911—EUROPE—1911—

A party of teachers will visit England, Scotland, Holland, The Rhine, Switzerland, Italy and Paris. A delightful trip. Personally conducted \$390 will cover all necessary expenses for 10 weeks. Write for preliminary announcement.

Address European Tour, 5232 Greenwood Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TODD'S EUROPEAN TOURS



Visiting Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland. The most thorough tours at moderate prices. Send for descriptive itinerary.

F. E. BROWN, 1671 East Eighty Fifth St. Cleveland, O.

Write for Combination Price on Magazines and Periodicals with or without The World's Chronicle. THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Collectors' Corner, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards.

By Jane Churchill.

Mint is Too Busy to Coin Nice, Shiny Quarters This Year.

There will be no supply of bright new quarters and half dollars for shopkeepers to hand over their counters at holiday time this year.

Requests for 1910 coins of that denomination are already coming through the banks to the Treasury Department. The banks say their large customers demand the new coins at holiday time for advertising purposes, and that women shoppers in particular trade where they can get them.

It is because the treasury has a stock of \$20,000,000 in quarters and half dollars on hand in the vaults that it has been decided not to coin any new ones this year. The mints soon will be busy to their full capacity coining gold, which will be needed to meet the increasing demand for gold certificates.

MILLIONS OF PENNIES COINED.

Mystery in Disappearance of the Coppers from Circulation.

In spite of the fact that the Philadelphia mint coined 146,000,000 pennies last year, and many other millions in years before, the mystery of where the little coppers go still is unsolved, and Director of the Mint George E. Roberts estimates the big plant will make another 100,000,000 this year.

Pennies, more so than any other sort of coin, disappear from circulation very mysteriously. The government does not mind coining them, however, for it includes a fine profit. A pound of copper, costing now about 13 cents, will make a dollar in pennies.

The big gold-stamping machines in the Philadelphia office will begin work, too, next month, and several million dollars in gold bullion will be turned into bright new St. Gaudens coins. The Denver mint began coining gold three weeks ago.

By the recent installation of labor-saving machinery the Philadelphia mint is employing 100 fewer people than it did a year ago, and is doing the same amount of work.

How Postal Cards Are Counted.

Of the many ingenious and interesting machines employed by our government in its daily work, perhaps none are more striking than those used for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles.

These machines are capable of counting 500,000 cards in ten hours, and of wrapping and tying them in packages of twenty-five each.

The paper is pulled off a drum by two long fingers, which emerge from below, and another finger dips itself into a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in precisely the right spot. Other parts of the machine twine the paper round the pack of cards, and then a thumb presses over the spot where the mucilage has been applied, whereupon the package is thrown on a carrying belt, ready for delivery.—Harper's Weekly.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1910 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.

We Sell cheaper than any other factory.

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at half usual prices.

Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 58 CHICAGO



There is to be only one U. S. A., says the Toronto Globe. The British postoffice has given official warning that the letters U. S. A. will not be recognized as a contraction for Union of South Africa. All British letters bearing the contraction are liable to be sent to the United States.

Scarcest of all British postage stamps is the 2-penny stamp of a new design which was ready for issue at the time of King Edward's death. It was not placed on sale, and the postmaster general has decided to destroy the entire stock, with the exception of a few specimens for King George's album, the British museum and the postoffice museum at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

FREE—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6c. for mailing. **LOUIS BOHN, Jr.,** Coc Blk., Grafton Sta. Pittsburg, Pa.

STAMPS—100 all different, Album and Hinges, only 12c. 30 Sweden 10c—1,000 all different stamps \$2.00—20 different foreign coins 25c—We buy stamps and coins—Buying Lists 10c. Toledo Stamp Co.

30 U. S. Stamps Free if you send 10c to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Kass Bldg., Boston, Mass., for 10 weeks' trial subscription; or 105 all different foreign, if preferred.

Stamps 100 var. foreign, FREE. Post. age 2c; 1000 Foreign 12 cents Mention Chronicle. Lists Free. We buy Stamps. **QUAKER STAMP CO.,** Toledo, Ohio

\$5.00 Per 100 FOR NAMES

We will send 20 assorted post cards for 10 cents, and blanks free for collecting names at 5c each. **HARRISBURG POST CARD CO.,** Harrisburg, Pa.

LEARN WIRELESS AND RAILROAD TELEGRAPHY.

Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue **Nat'l Telegraph Inst.,** Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Iowa, Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

WANTED—I want the address of a bright boy or girl, 12 to 15, to represent me in each community. Representation permanent. Compensation liberal. No peddling. Name of teacher for reference, and occupation of parents required. Address, **H. A. Tozer, Little Falls, N. Y.**



FOXY Here you are boys. A medallion pin of Foxy Grandpa, beautifully enamelled in colors. Everyone will notice it on your lapel and try to get a closer look at it. All you have to do is

GRANDPA'S to press the bulb—Foxy Grandpa will flash the job by squirting a fine stream of water all over the inquisitive one.

LATEST Will squirt 20 feet. Pleasant joke and Order one to day and fool all your friends. **EST** Best postpaid on receipt of 15 cents.

P. T. & N. Co., Dept. K, Chicago, Ill.

THE BURNING OF THE "GOLIATH."

(Owing to the excellent discipline which Captain Bourchier had established, and to the courage of the boys, only twelve lives were lost out of the crew of five hundred.)

Let me give you an example of self-denial which comes from near home. I will speak to you of what has been done by little boys of seven, of eight, of twelve, of thirteen—little English boys, and English boys with very few advantages of birth; not brought up, as most of you are, in quiet, orderly homes, but taken from the London workhouses. I will speak to you of what such little boys have done, not fifteen hundred, or even two hundred, years ago, but last week—last Wednesday, on the river Thames.

Do you know of whom I am thinking? I am thinking of the little boys, nearly five hundred, who were taken from different workhouses in London, and put to school to be trained as sailors on board the ship which was called after the name of the giant whom David slew—the training ship Goliath.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning that great ship suddenly caught fire, from the upsetting of a can of oil in the lamp room. It was hardly daylight. In a very few minutes the ship was on fire from one end to the other, and the fire bell rang to call the boys to their posts. What did they do? Think of the sudden surprise, the sudden danger—the flames rushing all around them, and the dark, cold water below them! Did they cry, or scream, or fly about in confusion? No; they ran each to his proper place.

They had been trained to do that—they knew that it was their duty; and no one forgot himself; no one lost his presence of mind. They all, as the captain said, "behaved like men." Then, when it was found impossible to save the ship, those who could swim jumped into the water by order of the captain, and swam for their lives. Some, also at his command, got into a boat; and then, when the sheets of flame and the clouds of smoke came pouring out of the ship, the smaller boys for a moment were frightened and wanted to push away.

But there was one among them—the little mate; his name was William Boltou; we are proud that he came from Westminster; a quiet boy, much loved by his comrades—who had the sense and courage to say, "No, we must stay and help those that are still in the ship." He kept the barge alongside the ship as long as possible, and was thus the means of saving more than one hundred lives!

There were others who were still in the ship while the flames went on spreading. They were standing by the good captain, who had been so kind to them all, and whom they all loved so much. In that dreadful crisis they thought more of him than of themselves. One threw his arms around his neck and said, "You'll be burnt, Captain;" and another said, "Save yourself before the rest." But the captain gave them the best of all lessons for that moment. He said, "That's not the way at sea, my boys."

He meant to say—and they quite understood what he meant—that the way at sea is to prepare for danger beforehand, to meet it manfully

when it comes, and to look at the safety, not of oneself, but of others. The captain had not only learned that good old way himself, but he also knew how to teach it to the boys under his charge.

Dean Stanley.

Daily Heroism.

Cheerfulness is an asset in business. The man with a cheery face and disposition will accomplish more with those with whom he works and those who work under his direction than could a sour-faced man. One sour-faced man in an office will disturb the dispositions of all his fellow-workers, and in that much will destroy their efficiency. Likewise, the man of cheer will enliven and inspire every one with whom he comes in contact, and better and more work will result.

We must realize that it is not easy always to be cheerful. The burdens of life are often such as bear us to the ground. But we should remember that just here we have a great, brave duty to perform. Here is the opportunity for heroism on our part. Let us school ourselves—if for no other reason than as a mere matter of duty to our fellowmen—let us school ourselves to put a brave face on the matter. Let us go to the world, with our trials and burdens upon ourselves, but with a calm, cheery face, so that we may spread helpfulness to the hearts of our fellowmen and not gloom.

The children of King George V. of England are all of the fair Saxon type—blue eyes, clear complexions, and golden hair. Five are boys and one is a girl, and each has a little savings bank account at the postoffice, where Princess Mary repairs with her book and stands in line like one of the plain people.



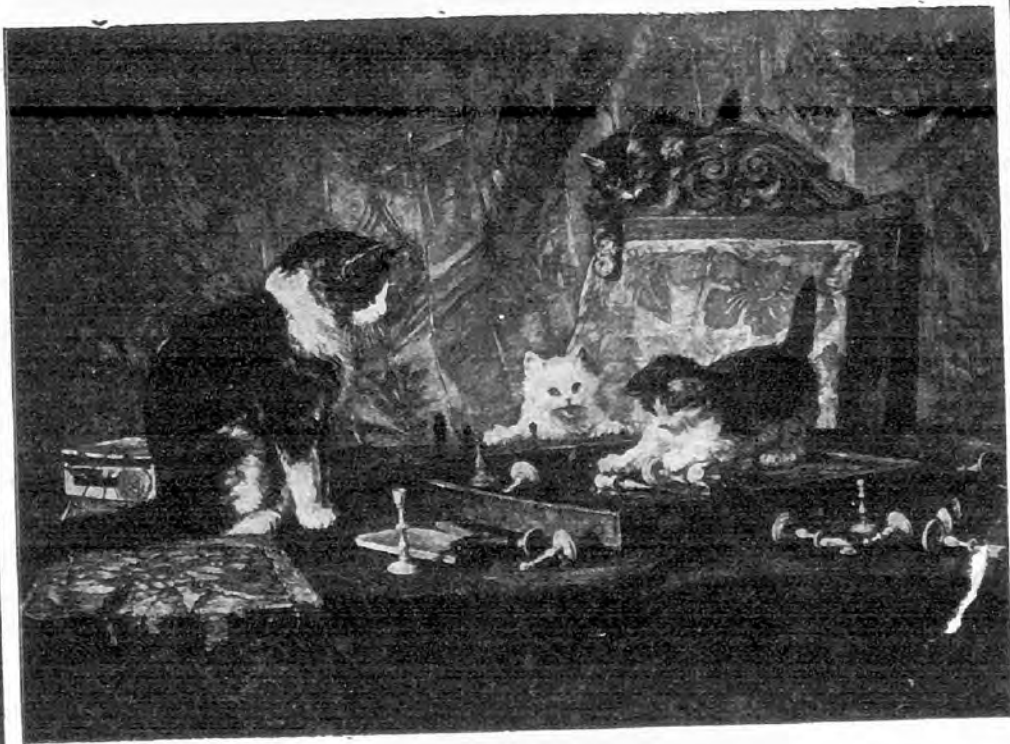
"DRAMMA'S TUNING TO-DAY."

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TODAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TOMORROW



Marked Copy



JANUARY, 21, 1911

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.
CHICAGO

THE BURNING OF THE "GOLIATH."

(Owing to the excellent discipline which Captain Bouchier had established, and to the courage of the boys, only twelve lives were lost out of the crew of five hundred.)

Let me give you an example of self-denial which comes from near home. I will speak to you of what has been done by little boys of seven, of eight, of twelve, of thirteen—little English boys, and English boys with very few advantages of birth; not brought up, as most of you are, in quiet, orderly homes, but taken from the London workhouses. I will speak to you of what such little boys have done, not fifteen hundred, or even two hundred, years ago, but last week—last Wednesday, on the river Thames.

Do you know of whom I am thinking? I am thinking of the little boys, nearly five hundred, who were taken from different workhouses in London, and put to school to be trained as sailors on board the ship which was called after the name of the giant whom David slew—the training ship Goliath.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning that great ship suddenly caught fire, from the upsetting of a can of oil in the lamp room. It was hardly daylight. In a very few minutes the ship was on fire from one end to the other, and the fire bell rang to call the boys to their posts. What did they do? Think of the sudden surprise, the sudden danger—the flames rushing all around them, and the dark, cold water below them! Did they cry, or scream, or fly about in confusion? No; they ran each to his proper place.

They had been trained to do that—they knew that it was their duty; and no one forgot himself; no one lost his presence of mind. They all, as the captain said, "behaved like men." Then, when it was found impossible to save the ship, those who could swim jumped into the water by order of the captain, and swam for their lives. Some, also at his command, got into a boat; and then, when the sheets of flame and the clouds of smoke came pouring out of the ship, the smaller boys for a moment were frightened and wanted to push away.

But there was one among them—the little mate; his name was William Boltou; we are proud that he came from Westminster; a quiet boy, much loved by his comrades—who had the sense and courage to say, "No, we must stay and help those that are still in the ship." He kept the barge alongside the ship as long as possible, and was thus the means of saving more than one hundred lives!

There were others who were still in the ship while the flames went on spreading. They were standing by the good captain, who had been so kind to them all, and whom they all loved so much. In that dreadful crisis they thought more of him than of themselves. One threw his arms around his neck and said, "You'll be burnt, Captain;" and another said, "Save yourself before the rest." But the captain gave them the best of all lessons for that moment. He said, "That's not the way at sea, my boys."

He meant to say—and they quite understood what he meant—that the way at sea is to prepare for danger beforehand, to meet it manfully

when it comes, and to look at the safety, not of oneself, but of others. The captain had not only learned that good old way himself, but he also knew how to teach it to the boys under his charge.

Dean Stanley.

Daily Heroism.

Cheerfulness is an asset in business. The man with a cheery face and disposition will accomplish more with those with whom he works and those who work under his direction than could a sour-faced man. One sour-faced man in an office will disturb the dispositions of all his fellow-workers, and in that much will destroy their efficiency. Likewise, the man of cheer will enliven and inspire every one with whom he comes in contact, and better and more work will result.

We must realize that it is not easy always to be cheerful. The burdens of life are often such as bear us to the ground. But we should remember that just here we have a great, brave duty to perform. Here is the opportunity for heroism on our part. Let us school ourselves—if for no other reason than as a mere matter of duty to our fellowmen—let us school ourselves to put a brave face on the matter. Let us go to the world, with our trials and burdens upon ourselves, but with a calm, cheery face, so that we may spread helpfulness to the hearts of our fellowmen and not gloom.

The children of King George V. of England are all of the fair Saxon type—blue eyes, clear complexions, and golden hair. Five are boys and one is a girl, and each has a little savings bank account at the postoffice, where Princess Mary repairs with her book and stands in line like one of the plain people.



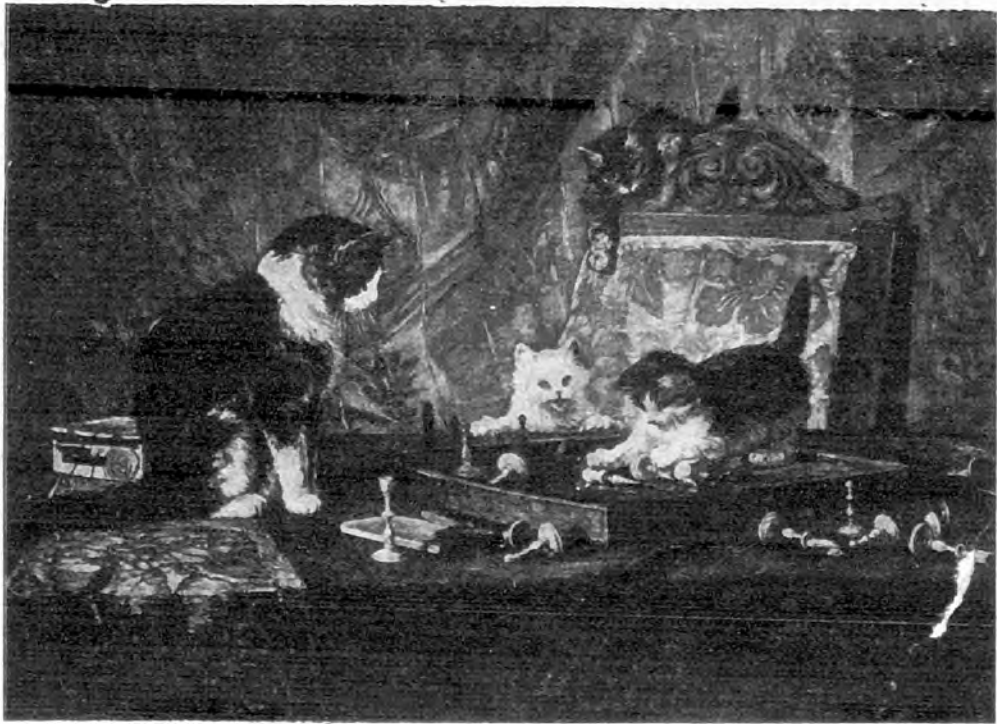
"DRAMMA'S TUNING TO-DAY."

The World's Chronicle

A HISTORY OF TODAY FOR THE MEN
AND WOMEN OF TOMORROW



Marked Copy



JANUARY, 21, 1911

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO.
CHICAGO

IMPORTANT

To Teachers and School Club Subscribers.

**Special
Offer**

*Balance of the School
year 25 cents.*

**Premium
Free**

DEAR FRIENDS:

To give our club subscribers and teacher friends the greatest benefit and the least trouble we have concluded to make the following remarkable offer, hoping you will accept at once and get the most for your money. It also relieves you of any responsibility in the matter of collections for the rest of the year and makes one act take care of the whole.

ORDER AT ONCE

You are not held responsible for the loss if pupils do not pay.

Our Special 25 cent Offer. We will send The World's Chronicle in clubs of ten or more from now to the end of your school year for **twenty-five cents** each subscription, payment either made now or within thirty days, as pupils individually prefer. You may ascertain at once how many wish to become subscribers at this lowest rate ever offered anyone or any Chronicle club. Let the class secretary collect what he can at once and send it on to be credited to your room's account. Then within thirty days finish the collecting and send the balance less the money that does not come to hand from pupils who thought they would subscribe but do not actually bring in the cash. Such subscriptions will be stricken from the list, we sustaining the loss on copies already delivered.

You have noticed the improvement in our paper this month, no doubt. The World's Chronicle is undoubtedly first in its class. The best and most progressive schools take this journal, because it is adapted to their wants, being prepared by practical educators who are chosen because they not only know how to write, but also what is useful in the school room. "Get the best" is a good school motto.

The World's Chronicle will be sent in School Clubs from the time the order is received until the end of the school year for 25 cents. Premiums Free.

After long study of the question of how to make the matter of subscriptions no burden, we have concluded that this plan will specially please you. It is expensive for us, because we actually get less for the paper than by any other plan; but our friends are making it possible for us to meet this expense by their warm support of the World's Chronicle, and we are able to give more for the money now than ever before. A general response to this offer will enable us to do still more. We hope you will arrange the matter today and so get every number for use in your classes.

SCHOOL CLUB ORDER BLANK

Beginning with this week's issue or..... please send..... copies of The World's Chronicle

for..... weeks, or until ordered stopped, and charge..... cents a week per copy.

Name..... School.....

Street address..... City..... State.....

KEEPING COOL.

Some fellows in a losing game
Are worried, gruff and grim;
But Roland Hill is just the same,
No matter what may come.

He faces toward the pitcher's box
And smiles a friendly smile,
And then, the chances are, he knocks
The ball about a mile.

He says, "We'll lick 'em if we try.
Play up! You're doing fine!"
And maybe that's the reason why
He's captain of the nine.

Some fellows when they miss a shot
In tennis grunt and frown,
Or twist their faces in a knot
And smash their rackets down.

And some are sure the court is bad
Or rough, and some will say,
"What rotten luck!" while some will add,
"I'm off my game today."

But Roland simply plays ahead;
He doesn't sulk, but grins;
And that is why, I've heard it said,
He almost always wins.
—Youth's Companion.

MAGAZINE CLUBBING COMBINATIONS, 1911

—Subscriptions received and prices quoted. Write for estimate on any combination wanted.

SOME OF OUR SPECIAL COMBINATIONS.

Normal Instructor, one year, \$1.00. Primary Plans, one year, \$1.00. World's Chronicle, one year, \$1.50. Regular price, \$3.50.
Our special price, all three, one year only...\$2.25

Popular Electricity, one year, \$1.00. Success Magazine, one year, \$1.00. World's Chronicle, one year, \$1.50. Regular price, \$3.50.
Our special price, all three, one year only...\$2.60

Review of Reviews, one year.....\$3.00
Primary Education, one year..... 1.25
Ladies Home Journal, one year..... 1.50
McClure's Magazine, one year..... 1.50

Regular Price 7.25
Our Special Price 4.75

American Magazine\$1.50
Success Magazine 1.00
National Magazine 1.50

Regular Price 4.00
Our Special Price 2.55

Current Literature\$3.00
The World's Work..... 3.00
The Travel Magazine 1.50

Regular Price
Our Special Price

Address: Teachers' Magazine
Little Chronicle Co., 358

THE

It has over 300 pages and contains the matter of all his recent addresses, with illustrations and a full treatment of the subject, showing why this is the most important step of the century in education. The price of the book is \$1.50. Advance orders will be accepted at this office and the books delivered as soon as they come from the press. The attention given this subject at the recent meeting of the superintendents of schools of the United States at Indianapolis shows that it is of great importance, and the widespread reports of it in the press of the whole country indicate the interest the people take in any measures to relieve education of its greatest handicap and make the life of a pupil in school more tolerable and successful. The World's Chronicle Company.

GET A BETTER PLACE—Uncle Sam is best employer; pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-offs; no pull needed, common education sufficient. Ask for free Booklet 864, giving full particulars and explaining my offer of position or money back. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

EASY TO EARN

Your choice of 150 premiums for selling our Keystone Easy-to-Thread Best Quality GOLD EYE NEEDLES in 5c a package. With every two packages we give FREE a Silver Aluminum Thimble. Send name and address. We send postpaid, 24 needle packages and 12 thimbles with LARGE PREMIUM BOOK. When sold send us the \$1.20 and receive premium entitled to, selected from premium list. Extra present FREE if ordered today. A post card will do. Send no money. We trust you. Address: Keystone Novelty Co. Box 578 Greenville, Pa.

TELESCOPE, RIFLE, BRACELLET, NEEDLES, THIMBLE, DOLL, WATCH, CAMERA, FOUNTAIN PEN.



Free to You.

This boy's book, with scores of plans and designs for making all sorts of toys, etc., like Bird Houses, Traps, Kites, Air Motors, Toboggans, etc. Book SENT FREE. ALL who send 15c for 6 mos. subscription to our "Boy's Magazine" will receive this book.

AMERICAN

PREMIUMS FREE WITH CLUB ORDER.

For School Term ending June 24 1911



FREE. We will send one No. 1 American Flag, size 2½x4 feet, free with club order, new or renewal, amounting to \$4.00.

FREE, with club order amounting to \$6.00, one No. 2 American Flag, 4x6 feet.

FREE! With club order amounting to \$8.00, one No. 3 American Flag, 5x8 feet.

FLAGS FOR SALE. Our premium flags are well made, soft and warranted fast colors.

- No. 1, American flag 2½x4 feet, postpaid.....65 cents
- No. 2, American flag, 4x6 feet, postpaid.....\$1.00
- No. 3 American Flag, 5x8 feet, postpaid, \$1.25.



Bust Portraits Free

FREE WITH A \$5.00 CLUB ORDER

No. 15. One Bust Portrait of Lincoln or Washington. Excellent Portraits, especially desirable for school-room decoration. In black on heavy lithograph paper, size 22x28 inches. Mailed in tube.

Special cash price postpaid, 40 cents each.



FREE. We will send a premium, your choice from the list below, Free with Club Order, new or renewal amounting to \$4.00. The premium to belong to the club members.

Order by Number.

- No. 1—Set Stereoscopic Views: An Evening Trip Around the World. 36 Views With Guide Book.
- No. 2—Set Stereoscopic Views: A Trip to the World's Fair. 36 Views, Full Natural Colors, with Guide Book.
- No. 3—Set 25 Stereoscopic Views: Japanese. Subdued Colors.
- No. 4—One Wooden Stereoscope. Substantial, good lenses.
- No. 5—Set State Capitols with Seal. 45 Colored Cards.
- No. 6—Set "Men of Letters," with biographical sketch. 24 subjects.
- No. 7—Set 25, Our Presidents. With fac simile of signature.
- No. 8—Eight Diamond Atlases. Vest pocket size.
- No. 9—Eight Boxes School Crayons. Crayonart—8 colors in box.
- No. 10—Colored Birds and Nature pictures. An assortment of 20 subjects—our own selection.
- No. 11—Six Books, "Old Favorite Songs with Music," more than fifty songs in each book.
- No. 12—Outline Maps. Your selection of 25 maps from our list, or ten map books, containing eight maps each.
- No. 13—Binder for One Volume World's Chronicle.

No. 14—Your choice of one of the following books: One Mechanics for Young America, One Amateur Mechanics, No. 1 or 2. One Mission Furniture, or one Metal Spinning.

No. 16. The Story of Chicago and National Development. A book of 128 large pages, bound in heavy flexible covers, sent postpaid.

Lincoln, Washington or Flag Buttons
Lithographed in natural colors and gold background. Flag red, white and blue, size 7/8-inch.

Your choice, free, with \$3.00 club order, one dozen buttons. Free with \$4.00 club order, twenty buttons. Free with \$5.00, club order, twenty-five buttons.



THE LITTLE CHRONICLE CO., 358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.

Published weekly, except the first week in January, and but two alternate weeks each in July and August, by the Little Chronicle Co., Pontiac Building, Chicago.
Telephone Harrison 1763.

VOL. XXIII, NUMBER 2. WHOLE NUMBER 545.
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50. Six mo., \$.80. Three mo., \$.40.

Entered as second-class matter March 4, 1908, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WILLIAM E. WATT, EDITOR.

CHARLES A. UNDERWOOD, MANAGER.

INDEX.

Page. Leading Articles In This Issue.

29. Editorial.
30. Affairs at Washington. Postal Savings Banks Opened. Peary Says North Pole Not Yet Discovered.
31. New Pension Bill. Trinket Ship Starts for Dark Continent. For Safe Locomotives. Women and Voting.
32. Chief Events of Last Year.
36. The Stars in January.
38. The News of the World. The Best College Texts. A Huge Skeleton Found.
39. Chinese Cut Off Pigtails. Science, Discovery, Invention. Cooking by Wireless. Cotton-picking Machine Invented. Audible Fog Signal.
40. Characters and Culture. The Quest. Fortune and the Beggar. The Meeting of the Waters.
41. Moral and Humane Education.
42. For the Younger Children.
44. Stamp Collecting.
45. Easy to be a Lion Tamer.
46. Postscript.

QUESTIONS AND CORRELATIONS.

History and Civics: What reasons can you give to show that the tariff should be removed from politics? What is the tariff? How will the postal savings banks help the foreign population? Why? If you had \$5 deposited in a postal savings bank and wanted to draw out \$2 how would you go about it? What interest is to be paid on postal savings? What is the Sulloway general pension bill? What object has the German-American steamship line in sending ships to Africa for trading purposes? What is the Burkett bill which has just passed the senate? What are the nine victories won by woman suffrage in the world? When was the first patent issued? When will King George V. be crowned? The city of Berlin has how many people? What was the greatest case brought before the arbitration court at The Hague? What is the Union of South Africa? When was the first meeting of China's new senate? What are some of the reasons for the increased cost of living? What is the total population of the United States? When will the Panama canal

be completed? What will be the object in making a list of college text books for public libraries? A large part of Austria's prosperity is due to what product? What historical event has occurred in China? What effect will it have on the Chinese in America?

Agriculture: How do farmers generally regard the tariff? If you were a farmer what sort of tariff laws would suit you? How can 5,000 cats help the Washington farmers? What new study is to be opened at the South Kensington College? What is its object? What can you say of cotton picking?

Finance: What is tariff for revenue only? How does the tariff protect? What is a government bond? What interest will the new postal banks pay? Why should anyone accept that rate when he might loan his money at five or six per cent? What was the cost of sand and gravel in America last year? What is the price per ton of gravel used for roofing? Would you favor the new pension bill? Give reasons for and against. What is the estimated loss in the flood of Paris? What happened when the Cleveland people stopped eating meat? In how many ways may high prices be reduced?

Science and Nature: Why is it hard to locate the position of the north pole? How many miles over rough sea did Walter Wellman cover in his airship? How can the huge skeleton found in the Palisades be taken from the rock? What great exhibition will be seen at the Chicago electrical show? What kind of a machine has Angus Campbell invented? Explain the audible fog signal. How many notices can be printed by the electrical teleprinting apparatus at Berlin? How do the Arizona mines recapture copper which gets into waste water?

Astronomy: In what position is the Milky Way? Do the stars travel in the same direction as the sun and moon? Why? Locate Orion. What is the name of the machine used for measuring light? The name is made up of what two Greek words?

Moral and Humane: Why are cats to be shipped to Washington? Tell about the carrier pigeons. Off what coast has a new herring ground been found? Tell about the wild animal farm in Arkansas.

Character Building: Tell the story of the Fortune and the Beggar and explain the moral. Explain how trainers tame lions.

PLEASE NOTICE.

I am looking for a live wire to sell Chicago Real Estate to teachers. We are the largest and safest company in the U. S. We sell for cash or on time. Here is a chance for some lady or gentleman to make some money during your spare time. Address E. G. Inman, care Little Chronicle Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Our First Page Picture. The Last Move.
From the painting by Henrietta Ronner.

TO PUPILS.

Those who wish to subscribe for The World's Chronicle for the year may do so now at the special rate of \$1.00 if at least two send in at the same time. Two subscriptions for one year, \$2.00, and one premium free. Write for Premium List.

EDITORIAL

THE NEW TARIFF PLAN.

It Is Winning Its Way Slowly into Favor.

Years ago one could tell whether the leading men of any community favored high or low tariff by noting the business of the community. In a town where woolen mills were the principal industry you would expect every well dressed man to favor high tariff. In an agricultural community you would expect to hear a great deal said against the tariff.

When the Southern states were almost entirely interested in cotton and other crops the South was solid against a high tariff. When coal and iron were found in the hills and iron and steel became prominent, protection came into favor.

We call a high tariff a protective tariff because it protects the manufacturer against competition from foreign countries.

A tariff for revenue only is one in which duties are low and foreign goods are on our markets in plenty. Only so much duty is collected by the government as is needed for the expenses of the government.

Free trade exists in a country where there is no tariff. The government is supported by direct taxes and goods are cheap because men may bring them from the ends of the earth to sell in a free trade country without paying any duty.

In every community today are persons who would be benefited at once by any change in the tariff. Some want a high tariff to keep out goods made where labor is cheap. Others want a low tariff so they may buy what they wish with little money.

Since we are so greatly divided in our opinions and interests, Senator Beveridge and his friends have struggled to take the tariff out of politics and let a permanent tariff commission decide what duties shall be levied.

President Taft favors the plan. If he gets his tariff commission this winter it will collect information and present it to the next congress. It will recommend raising duties on certain goods and cutting them on others. Many persons think this the fairest way to get revenue without helping certain interests unfairly and hurting others.

A GOOSE FROM THE GOLD MINE.

A Letter From the North Tells of Discovery and Death.

A hunter at Granite City, Illinois, shot a wild goose in December. A package was tied about its neck. He was surprised to find it a thin wallet made from miner's oilcloth fastened to the neck by straps of fine copper wire.

A letter was in the wallet. It had been kept safely while the goose had worked at the bottom of many lakes and streams and through flights of hundreds of miles high in the air. The hunter believes he can follow the directions given in the letter and discover the body of the writer if death ensued and also possess the gold mine. If

the writer should be still alive he believes he may be of great help to him. The letter is as follows:

"July 8, 1910, 250 miles due north of White Horse Rapids, on Pine creek—I have been sick since June 15. And I feel certain I am going to die. My right arm is broken above the elbow, due to falling from the side of the mountain. I can hardly walk, and although there is flour in my cabin I have no way of cooking it, as my condition is such that I cannot do the work. Back of my cabin, 200 yards up the gulch, where I have dug, there is a body of almost solid gold. It is not in nugget form, but in a solid sheet, or vein. It will never do me any good. Winter will be here in a few weeks, and if I am not found before then I will die from freezing to death. There is absolutely no hope for me. I cannot walk. I can hardly move in my bed. I came here from Memphis, Tenn. My last move before I die will be to call to my side a young goose of wild breed which I have raised from a gosling. It will feed from my hand. I will tie this message around its neck. When I am dead it will become wild again and fly away. (Signed) George Powers."

TENTING ON THE ROOF.

How Three Boys Are Improving Their Own Health and Strength.

A play room and camping tent were made on the roofs of three flat-topped houses in New York city. They were planned by three boys living in these buildings. The center roof was used for the tent, and the other two as gymnasium and playground.

The tent was placed so as not to be seen from the street. Some boards made a dry flooring.

The next roof was used as an out-door gymnasium. All of the articles used there were kept in the tent when not in use. The third roof was large enough for rolling nine-pins and a small game of croquet.

The boys enjoyed working and arranging the roofs and are planning even more. They expect to light this playground with electricity from a plant of their own. The best part of the camping is that they are healthier and stronger since living out doors.

Venus is the most conspicuous planet this month. She is that very white star you see within an hour of sunset following the sun down to his rest at the close of his regular day's work. If we had the power to look at the sun steadily in the eye, we might catch sight of another evening star. It is Mercury. But he is so close to the sun we cannot find him.

YOUR RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTION.

By sending a new subscription with your renewal you may now take advantage of our special rate of \$1.00 each. For \$2.00 we will extend your own name on our list, and send to one new name, both for a full year, and a premium given free.

Special Rate to School Clubs. Only 25 cents each subscription for the balance of the school year.



Affairs at Washington

OUR GOVERNMENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

President, William Howard Taft, Ohio. Salary, \$75,000 and allowance for traveling expenses \$25,000 extra; \$50,000 a year is usually appropriated for the care of the White House and stables.
Vice President, James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York. Salary, \$12,000.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois. Salary, \$12,000.

Senators and Representatives: 92 Senators and 391 Representatives; \$7,500 each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way between their homes and Washington; \$125 is allowed each member for newspapers, stationery, etc., and a clerk is provided for each at the Nation's expense.

The Cabinet: Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois; War, Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee; Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, New York; Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts; Secretary Navy, Geo. von L. Meyer, Massachusetts; Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, Washington; Agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa; Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel, Missouri. Salary of each, \$12,000.

The Supreme Court. Chief Justice Edward Douglass White. Salary, \$13,000. Associate Justices: John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee; Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts; William R. Day, Ohio; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; C. E. Hughes, New York; Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming; Joseph Rucker, Georgia. Salary, \$12,500 each.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS OPENED.

Postmaster Hitchcock's Final Instructions.

A postal savings bank was opened in one city in each state and territory this month. Individual accounts only are accepted. Several kinds of certificates of deposit are issued running from \$1 to \$100 in duplicate.

One dollar will open an account, but not more than one hundred dollars can be deposited in any one month. The balance shall never be allowed to exceed \$500, outside of the interest. Smaller amounts may be collected by postal cards and stamps.

An account may be withdrawn by presenting certificates equal to the sum wanted, the certificates must be indorsed on the back and the signature correspond with that on the duplicate that is filed away before the money will be paid. Certificates can not be indorsed or transferred to another person.

Interest at the rate of two per cent will be paid on all deposits, but interest will begin to run only from the first business day of the month, so that deposits made after such time in any one month will not begin to draw interest until the first day of the next succeeding month.

Depositors may turn their funds, after they have been on deposit a given time, into government bonds. These bonds will be issued in small amounts of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, \$100, and \$500, and will bear interest at the rate of two

and one-half cents per year. They will be both registered and coupon bonds.

See W. C., Vol. XXII, p. 94, for article on Certificate Plan of Deposit.

PEARY SAYS NORTH POLE NOT YET DISCOVERED.

Tells House Committee That Localities and Distances are Uncertain in Arctic Ice.

The committee of the national house of representatives which is looking into the claims of Captain Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, have asked some very pointed questions and his replies indicate that his claims would not pass in Copenhagen.

He told how he wanted the glory of the polar achievement for himself, declining to let any member of his expedition, other than the negro, Henson, go on the last dash with him; how his publishing contracts had precluded him from testifying before the committee last spring and how members of his expedition had been prohibited from writing about the trip.

Captain Peary was asked to throw light on why, as a naval officer, he made no report to the Navy Department. Mr. Roberts asked him if it was not customary for an officer to report on matters for which he was detailed. Captain Peary said he had made some report to the coast and geodetic survey and had advised the Navy Department of that fact. It was his impression that the superintendent of the survey had made a report to the Navy Department. Pressed by Mr. Roberts, Captain Peary said there was a letter of his on file somewhere asking secrecy for his written report to the survey as to soundings.

"Why, being detailed to get certain information for the government, did you ask the government not to use this information till later?" insisted Mr. Roberts.

"I would rather not give the information except to the committee," replied Captain Peary, who objected to testifying in the presence of newspaper representatives. He was given permission to file his reason in writing.

"Why did you not take white members of your party with you on the final stage of your trip northward, so that there might be creditable corroborative evidence?" asked Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts.

"In the first place," replied Captain Peary, "I have always made the final spurt, with one exception when Lee was with me, with one man and the Eskimos, because the man I took with me (Henson) was more effective for combined demands of extended work than any white man. The pole was something to which I have devoted my life, for which I had gone through such hell as I hope no man in this room will ever experience, and I did not feel that I should divide it

with a young man who had not the right to it that I had."

Aids Enjoined to Secrecy.

Captain Peary was asked by Mr. Roberts if any injunction of secrecy had been made as to what members of the expedition might say. He replied that members of his party were not free to write or lecture after their return, except with his written permission, explaining that they were paid for their services. Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, interjected that Captain Peary also was paid for his services through the salary paid him as a naval officer.

Captain Peary, replying to repeated questions as to the results of his arctic trip, said that he had not yet prepared such a chart as would enable any one to follow in his footsteps to the pole, but he "imagined" that he had data by which he could prepare such a chart. He said the position of the north pole could be determined just the same as the equator, but the trouble was the comparative low altitude of the sun, which never gets higher than $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the horizon. For that reason ordinary observation could not be relied on with accuracy.

NEW PENSION BILL.

Granting from \$15 to \$36 Monthly to All Veterans Over 62, Regardless of Disabilities.

By a vote of 212 to 62, the house passed the Sulloway general pension bill, which grants pensions ranging from \$12 to \$36 a month to all soldiers who served ninety days in the United States Army in the Civil war, or sixty days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of 62 years. The bill adds about \$45,000,000 a year to the pension roll.

Cannon Leads Fight.

Many members availed themselves of the opportunity to pay oratorical tributes to the veterans, Speaker Cannon being among those who took the floor in behalf of the measure. The Speaker addressed the house for ten minutes, declaring that the time was fast nearing when the last defender of the Union will have passed from the needs of a grateful nation.

Those who spoke in opposition confined themselves to objections to the large burden that the annual appropriation would entail.

Ranges to \$36 a Month.

The scale fixed in the bill according to age is as follows: 62 year, \$15 a month; 65 years, \$20 a month; 70 years, \$25 a month; 75 years, \$36 a month.

It was declared by the advocates of the bill that 100 veterans are dying every twenty-four hours.

"TRINKET SHIP" STARTS FOR DARK CONTINENT.

First Trading Expedition to Africa Since the Slave Days Is Sent From New York.

Not since the days of African slave traffic has a ship been sent from New York with a general cargo for bartering purposes with the natives of the Dark Continent until Dec. 30.

The Carl Woermann of the Hamburg-American Line steamed for West African ports on the first of a series of voyages in which American and German manufactured products will be exchanged for products of the coast tribes.

More than 100 ports, scattered along the west

coast of Africa, will be visited by the "trinket ship." Practically none of these ports has any regular medium of exchange.

The freighter will put off knives, mirrors, beads, soap, paints, pipes, perfumery, and other articles from the heart of Broadway, receiving in return ivory, ebony, nuts, gums, ginger, palm kernels, and oil.

The skipper is familiar with the vanities of the tribe leaders. Sweaters and silk hats share a place in his cargo with photographs and galvanic batteries guaranteed to tickle the feet of the most solemn and dignified chiefs. The trip of the Woermann will take three months.

FOR SAFE LOCOMOTIVES.

Senate Passes Bill Urged by 60,000 Railroad Engineers.

Responding to petitions from 60,000 locomotive operatives, the senate passed the Burkett bill, requiring interstate railroads to equip their locomotives with "safe and suitable" boilers. The bill requires complete inspection of all locomotives, and to this end provides for the appointment of a corps of fifty district inspectors under the direction of a chief inspector and two assistants.

Women and Voting.

The year 1910 has been marked by nine victories for woman suffrage, four in America and five in the old world. Washington gave women full suffrage, New Mexico gave them school suffrage and the right to hold local and county school offices, New York gave taxpaying women outside the large cities a vote on bonding propositions, and Vancouver gave municipal suffrage to married women who have the qualifications required of men. (Widows and spinsters had it before.)

On the other side of the ocean, Norway made municipal woman suffrage universal (three-fifths of the women had it before), Bosnia gave the parliamentary vote to all women owning a certain amount of real estate, the diet of the crown province of Krain (Austria) gave suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach; the Gaekwar of Baroda (India) gave the women of his dominions a vote in municipal elections, and the kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the chamber of agriculture and also made them eligible.

One cent was lost from the treasury of the city. Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, chief of the bureau of statistics for the city of Boston, reported to the American Statistical Association at St. Louis that, though he had searched the records for five years back, he had been unable to find the exact point at which one cent disappeared from the treasury. A new committee was named to continue the search.

The death rate in our country has been cut down in the last ten years about ten per cent. The most feared diseases are coming under control. Tuberculosis is being conquered and 20,000 babies saved annually from death by better care.

The one-millionth patent will be issued some time next summer, about 121 years after the first was issued in July, 1790.



CHIEF EVENTS OF LAST YEAR

PAST TWELVE MONTHS IN REVIEW.

Contributions to the World's History by 1910.

In 1910 ended the short but notable reign of Edward VII., and George V. became sovereign of the British empire. Edward VII. died in Buckingham palace, London, May 6, after a week's illness. The cause was bronchitis, but anxiety over the conflict between the house of commons and the house of lords undoubtedly hastened the end. His death was mourned by the world generally, because of his successful efforts on behalf of international peace, his tact, and his genial personality.

George Frederick, prince of Wales, succeeded to the throne immediately, took the oath of office May 7, and was proclaimed king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of Indian May 9. He assumed the title of George V. His coronation is expected to take place in June, 1911.

Veto Issue in Britain.

Refusal on the part of the house of lords to pass the radical budget of 1909 led to the disso-

won, but the liberals alone had only two more members than the unionists. The budget was passed, but the houses came to a deadlock on the veto question. A long secret conference



CZAR NICHOLAS

between the political leaders took place, but no compromise could be reached, and parliament was again dissolved in November. The new elections resulted practically in the same way as those of January, though this time the issue was more clearly defined and the liberals held that the country had decisively approved their proposition to do away with the veto power of the house of lords.

Portugal Turns Republican.

King Manuel II. was deposed by a revolution in Lisbon and a republican form of government was established, October 3 and 4. There was some fighting in the streets of the capital, but few lives were sacrificed. Theophile Braga, a poet and philosopher, was chosen provisional president, and order was established. The government aimed to set up a system of secular education, to separate church and state, to reform the finances, and to secure liberty of the press and free speech. King Manuel and his relatives took refuge at Gibraltar and subsequently in England.

Russia Suffers.

In Russia, a scourge of cholera has raged with increasing violence for three summers. In the eastern provinces, where sanitation is neglected, the ravages were worst. By September 200,000 deaths had been caused by cholera.



KING GEORGE V

lution of the British parliament early in January. The campaign that followed was not decisive. The government coalition of liberals, radicals, labor members, and Irish nationalists

German Affairs.

The government has tried to hold its position in the reichstag against the increasing power of the socialists and radicals. Census returns show that the rural population of Germany is drifting toward the large industrial centers. The city of Berlin was found to contain 2,064,153 inhabitants, the increase being only 24,000 in ten years. However, the suburbs showed a marked increase in population, and it was estimated that with the city proper the total number of people in "Greater Berlin" would exceed 3,000,000.

Paris Has Great Flood.

Between January 20 and February 5 Paris was



THE PARIS BOURSE

visited by the most disastrous flood in its history. Melting of heavy snows and long-continued rains caused the Seine to rise more than thirty-one feet above its normal level, with the

result that the lower parts of the city on both sides of the river, and several of the suburbs, were inundated to a depth of several feet. Traffic on the railroads was interrupted and for a time famine also threatened the capital. Between 150,000 and 200,000 persons were driven out of their homes and many had to be sheltered in churches and public buildings. The property loss was enormous, being estimated by some at \$200,000,000. Appeals for help were made and met with a speedy and generous response, America and other countries contributing liberally to the relief fund. Paris was threatened with another flood later in the year, but comparatively little damage was done.

France, which in late years has been troubled considerably with labor strikes, was again the scene of a serious struggle of this kind. In October, the employes of the Northern railroad and other lines entering Paris struck for shorter working hours and increased wages. The situation for a time was threatening, and even revolution was hinted, but the matter was settled by the railroads agreeing to make the minimum wage scale \$1 a day.

Fisheries Question Settled.

The greatest case ever brought before the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, Holland, the Atlantic fisheries controversy between the United States on the one hand and Newfoundland and Great Britain on the other, was decided September 7 to the general satisfaction of the parties interested. The award was, on the whole, favorable to America.

Another case decided was the Orinoco Steamship Company's claim for damages against Venezuela. This claim was pressed by the United



THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE

States and in the decision of the arbitrators, announced October 25, its justice was substantially affirmed.

New Commonwealth in Africa.

The Union of South Africa, composed of the four self-governing colonies—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State—was formally proclaimed May 31 at Pretoria, the seat of the new government, other ceremonies taking place at Cape Town, where the legislature sits. The executive power is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general and an executive council, and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. All of the members of both bodies, except eight senators who are nominated by the governor-general, are elective. Lord Herbert John Gladstone was made the first governor-general of the new commonwealth.

Japan Annexes Korea.

August 29 a treaty was signed by which the emperor of Korea made complete and permanent cession to the emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Constitutionalism in China.

Rapid progress toward constitutionalism was made in China in 1910. The first meeting of the "national assembly," authorized in 1907, took place October 3. This body, which is sometimes referred to as the senate, is regarded as the foundation of the imperial parliament soon to be formed. While it has only advisory powers, it has shown a disposition to exercise real authority and particularly has insisted upon the convocation of parliament at an earlier date than that fixed by the late dowager empress and the prince regent. At the request of the assembly, the time was advanced from 1915 to 1913, and it is possible that 1911 may be the date for this momentous event.

Great Activity in Mexico.

In September the centennial of the independence of the republic was celebrated. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was 80 years old September 13, was elected president for the seventh time July 10 and inaugurated December 1. Not long after the election rebellion smoldered, and several sharp battles were fought late in the year.

Like Mexico, the Argentine Republic celebrated the centenary of its independence of foreign rule. It took the form of an international exposition in Buenos Aires from May to November, devoted mainly to exhibits of means and methods of transportation. Chile also celebrated the centennial of its independence.

Dirigibles Fly.

Walter Wellman, in making an attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean in the dirigible America, in October, covered a distance of about 1,000 miles over rough seas. Had the weather been propitious the plan might have succeeded and an even more wonderful record established. As it was, the distance made excelled that of any other dirigible balloon flying either over land or water.

Count Zeppelin attempted to establish a regular passenger service in Germany by means of his dirigible, the Deutschland, and several successful trips of 300 miles each were made. Bad luck pursued him, however, the craft being wrecked in a gale June 28, near Dusseldorf.

High Prices Prevail.

The advance in the cost of many of the necessities of life led to much discussion and agitation throughout the United States in 1910, and especially in the early part of the year. In Cleveland, Ohio, January 16, some 460 superintendents and foremen employed by manufacturing concerns signed a pledge to abstain from meat for thirty days, or for sixty days if prices should not fall within a month. Many others joined the movement and the so-called "meat boycott" spread to Pittsburg, Baltimore, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Milwaukee, and many other places. An anti-food trust league was formed and had a membership by the end of January of more than 200,000. The movement, however, was short-lived, and came to an end without having had any permanent effect on meat or other food prices.

Responding to the general demand for congressional action of some kind, the senate of the United States in February appointed a select committee to investigate the cause or causes of the increase in the cost of living since 1900. This committee, after examining numerous witnesses, made a majority and a minority report to the senate June 23.

The majority report, signed by the republican members, laid the blame for the high prices on the increased cost of production of farm products, increased demand for such products, drifting of population to the cities, immigration to food-consuming localities, reduced fertility of land, the ability of farmers to hold their crops for better prices, cold-storage plants, increased cost of distribution, industrial combinations, organizations of producers and dealers, increased money supply, overcapitalization, and a higher standard of living.

The minority report, signed by the democratic members, found that there were three substantial causes for the advance in prices—the tariff, the trusts, and combinations, and the increased money supply.

Whatever the cause or combination of causes, the fact was clearly established by competent and impartial investigators that the wholesale prices of farm products, food, clothing, tools, lumber, and other building materials and miscellaneous articles were higher in March, 1910, than at any time in the preceding twenty years, being 7.9 per cent higher than in March, 1909; 10.2 per cent higher than in August, 1908, and 38.8 per cent higher than the average price for the ten years, 1890-1899.

Postal Savings Bank Law.

At the session of congress ending June 25, the postal savings bank law was passed, but it could not be put into operation till the present year.

Commerce Court Created.

The creation of a commerce court to try to dispose of certain cases arising from the enforcement of the interstate-commerce law was another important step taken by congress. The



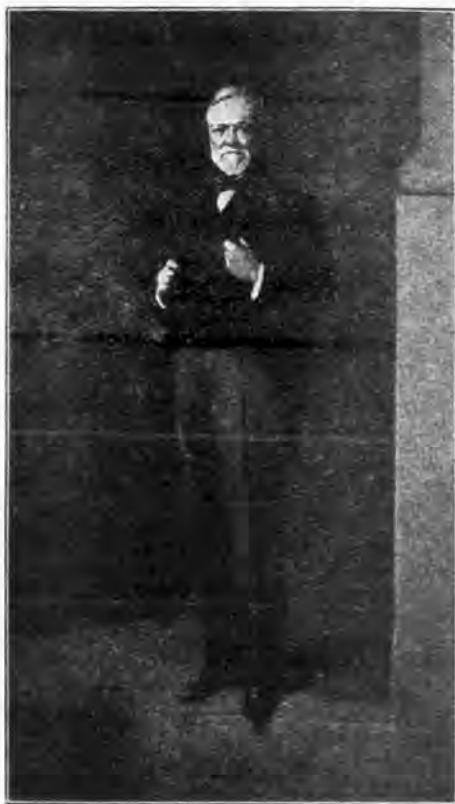
interstate-commerce act was further amended so as to make its provisions include telegraph, telephone, and cable lines, whether wire or wireless, engaged in sending messages from one state to another or to foreign countries.

Admission of Territories.

New Mexico and Arizona were admitted into the union; for the establishment of a bureau of mines in the interior department; for publicity of campaign contributions; for the issue of \$20,000,000 in bonds for the completion of irrigation projects now under way; for raising the battleship Maine in Havana harbor; for reorganizing the lighthouse service and for establishing the Glacier National park in Montana.

Democratic Victories.

The Republicans in the election of November 8 lost control of the house of Representatives,



Andrew Carnegie

which will have a Democratic majority of sixty-four when it meets in December, 1911. Democratic legislatures were elected in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Nebraska, and Montana, assuring the return of Democratic United States senators from these states. The senate of the 62d congress will, however, have a small Republican majority.

People Are Counted.

The thirteenth decennial census of the United States was taken in April, 1910. The United States contained 91,972,266 inhabitants, or 15,947,691 more than in 1900. Including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, the number was 93,346,543. The total population of the United States, with all its possessions, was estimated by the director of the census at 101,101,000.

Progress in Canal Work.

Work on the Panama canal was continued during the year and will be completed by January 1, 1915. Rapid progress was made with the Gatun dam and locks and with similar work at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. Several miles of the canal at each end are already in use. Slides occurred along the Culebra cut, increasing labor and expense, but not to a serious extent.

Despite killing frosts in the spring and a long-continued drought in the summer, the crops in the United States generally were exceptionally good. It was a year of continued prosperity, for the farmers and men in most lines of business found little cause for complaint.

Great Gifts Made.

Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to form a fund the revenue of which is to be used "to hasten the abolition of international war," and John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 to the University of Chicago as his final contribution to that institution. Many other universities and colleges were enriched through gifts and bequests, while charitable and religious organizations also fared well. The contributions to the Young Men's Christian associations amounted to thousands of dollars.

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride an exhibit sample 1912 bicycle. Write for special offer.

Finest Guaranteed \$10 to \$27
1911 Models
with Coaster-brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.

1908 & 1910 Models \$7 to \$12
all of best makes....

100 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models,
good as new..... **\$3 to \$8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We **Ship on Approval** without a cent deposit, pay the freight, and allow **10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.**

TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. M58 CHICAGO

EUROPE 1911.

Select party will visit England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, including Waterloo, Pompeii, Capri, etc. Everything included for \$425.

Send for itinerary. **M. H. Dyer,**
2717 Wilcox Av., Chicago, Ill.

Pearl Island in book form, cloth bound in colors. 275 pages; illustrated. Regular price \$1.50. For sale to World's Chronicle subscribers only \$1.10, postpaid. The Little Chronicle Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

School Club Offer: For 25 cents each subscription we will send The World's Chronicle until the end of the school year.

A Premium will be Given Free with each School Club Order amounting to \$3.00 or more. See Special List.



THE STARS IN JANUARY

SOME OF THE PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE SKY AS SEEN DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Interesting News Regarding the Changes in Variable Stars.

The stars are yours forever if once you come to know them. Some of the constellations are known to almost every person, but few know much about them. Make a good beginning this year and be sure of a few of the bright luminaries to be seen early in the evening in January, find them again next month, only a little changed in their positions in the sky but always the same towards each other, and then renew your acquaintance with them whenever you have opportunity from year to year. This will give you an interest in nature which will never pass away, and tend to make you a more thoughtful and cultivated person.

The Milky Way streams across the sky more nearly from north to south than we are accustomed to seeing it, and the division which we noted in it some months back is now on the other side of the earth and out of our sight. It is not so broad a band as it seemed to be last fall. But it runs across the sky quite near to the most glorious constellation and the very brightest star.

Before going out to look at the stars, consult our map and get a few points in your mind which you wish to observe particularly. It is not the number of features examined that educates one, but the interest one takes in the features that are examined. Our map shows the stars as they will appear in the sky tonight at about half past nine, or as they will look early in February at nine o'clock.

You will probably go out earlier than nine this evening to make your observations, and so you must look for the stars you choose somewhat to the east of where you see them on this map, for you know the stars generally rise in the east and pass over to the west at the same rate as the passing over of the sun. To put it the other way, we may say that the sun, moon, and stars all get their apparent motions because the earth is spinning around on its axis, making a complete circuit in twenty-four hours. Any star, except those far north where the turning of the earth makes them seem to revolve around the North star instead of rising and setting like those more nearly in the path of the sun and moon, comes up in the east at its proper time and swings across the sky in imitation of the motion of the sun and sets in the west in the same manner. On a star map, however, the right hand side is west and the left hand side is east, for the map shows the heavens as you would look at them if lying on your back and holding the map up exactly over your head. If held just right, at the proper time, supposing your feet are towards the south, it would be possible to have pin holes where the stars are on the map and look through them to see the real stars they represent. If you should experiment with this idea this evening, try it at nine thirty, and hold the World's Chronicle map quite close to your

eyes. It cannot be done perfectly, in fact, but thinking about it makes it easier for you to realize why the left of a star map is east.

The Milky Way, as I said, runs close to the brightest star and the greatest constellation, and there is where I want my beginners to start in their star hunt this evening. Face the south and you will see Orion half way between the horizon and the zenith, the point right over head. Orion has four bright stars marking the positions of the shoulders and heels of the god, and his bright belt of three stars with the sword hanging down from it will not escape your notice.

I suppose most of our readers know this fine constellation, but none of us can admire Orion too much. East of Orion and across the Milky Way where it begins to grow somewhat larger, you will see the Little Dog star. The Latin for Little Dog is *Canis Minor*.

Now if you do not know any Latin you will readily guess that *Canis Major* is the Latin for the greater dog, the big one. The brightest star in *Canis Major* is the brightest star in the heavens as seen by people on the earth. This is *Sirius*. It is southeast of Orion. Fixing in your mind the two dogs and Orion will be enough for one evening, if you are a beginner.

Perseus is of special interest just now, partly because he is almost directly overhead and partly because he contains a variable star and there is some interesting gossip about double stars just now. Let me show you how to find *Perseus* and this variable star.

Follow along the Milky Way to the northwest until you pass the zenith. There you will find the constellation *Perseus* with its two bright stars, one in the Milky Way and the other just west of it. That is the star you are after, *Algol*. *Algol* has just been examined critically by Professor Stebbins of the University of Illinois.

A ton of ice was paid for by the university for the use of Professor Stebbins in his examination of *Algol*. Of course he did not look through the ice to study the star, but he did use the ice while examining the star and it was necessary to have that ice or something powerfully cool and steady to hold the temperature of the instrument down while he did his work on this variable star.

There is a substance which is so sensitive to the action of light that the very slightest variation in a sunbeam changes the substance so you can measure the brightness of the ray by the change. The name of the substance is selenium. A machine for measuring light has been invented since selenium has been known to be so much affected by light.

The name of the instrument is the photometer. This big word comes from two Greek words which the Greeks themselves in the olden time never put together or thought of putting together. But scientific men nowadays, when they wish to give a name to a bit of scientific apparatus, take the Greek words for the things it is to do and join them into a new word to build the English language larger.

I suppose you would readily guess that photo comes from the Greek word meaning light, for

you know the word photograph. A photograph is merely an engraving which the light makes upon a sensitive plate.

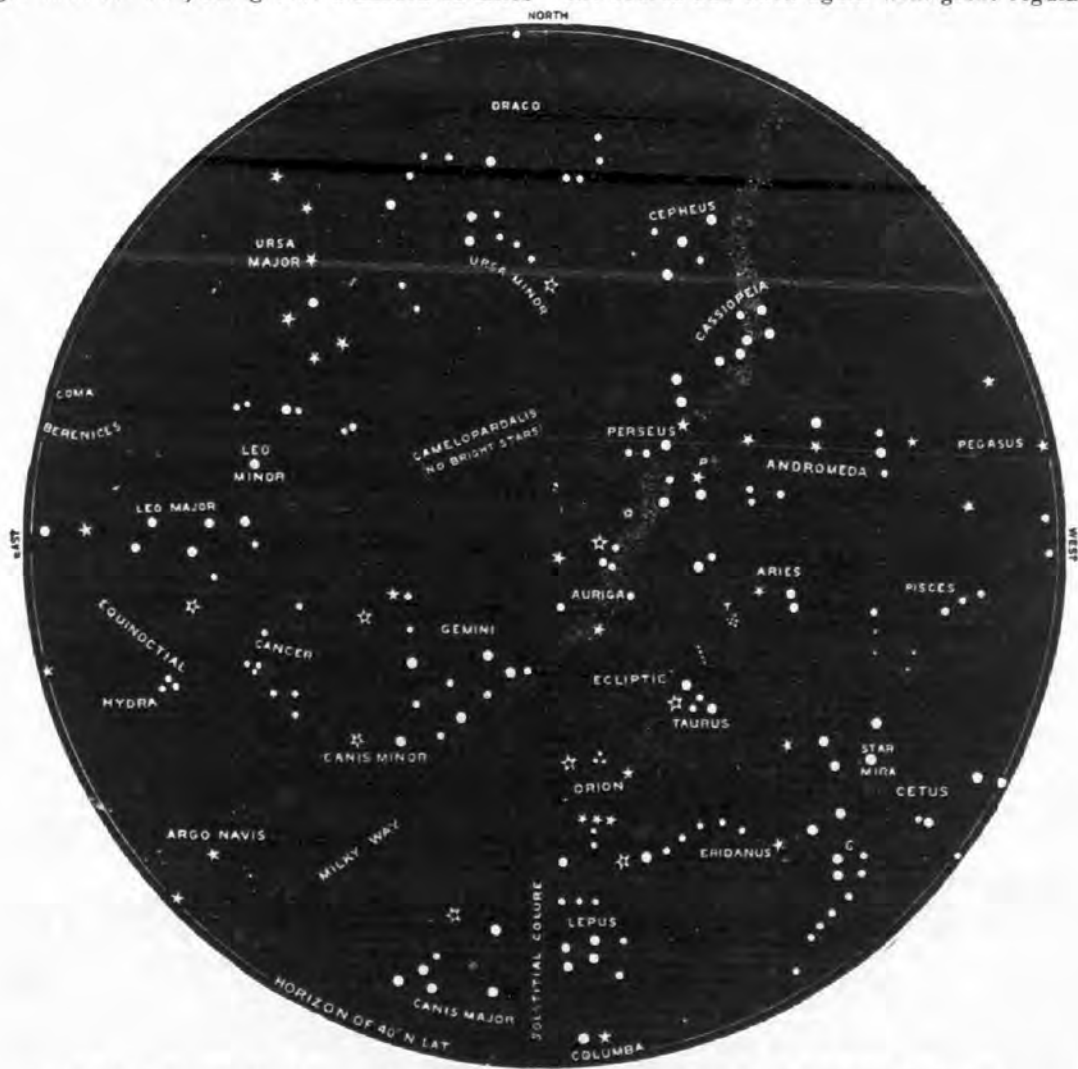
You are also familiar with the Greek word for measure, for you know a number of English words which have been made up from Greek words in which measuring different things takes place. The thermometer, the gas meter, the water meter, the barometer, and the cyclometer, are among the words so made for measuring instruments. I suppose you are able to look at those words right off and guess what the Greek words for heat, weight and wheel are like.

The **photometer** is not such a strange looking word now as it might have been if I had used it without teaching you Greek. It is the word men of science use for the light-measuring instrument. Well, Professor Stelbins had to keep the selenium of the photometer cool while he took notes of the changes in the light coming from the variable star Algol.

Algol is not a single star, but two stars which are quite near together. They are only about three millions of miles apart, from center to center, and that is quite close for astronomical bodies. Besides, the two bodies are themselves larger than our sun, being over a million of miles

across the face, and so when you have two globes over a million of miles in diameter placed so they are but three million miles apart, they really seem to be pretty close to each other. Looked at from a very long distance away they show as one.

One of these globes of Algol is bright and the other rather dim. When they revolve about each other, as they do every sixty-eight hours and forty-nine minutes, the dark one gets between us and the bright one, and then the bright one is this side of the dark one, and so the amount of light we get from the two varies largely. The darker one is somewhat bigger than the other, and the brighter one is probably much hotter than the dark one. On the side of the dim one which is towards the bright globe there seems to be heat enough radiated over so it glows considerably. So when the dull star is almost on the far side of the bright one we get the most light from the two, and when it is on this side of the bright globe, almost hiding it, but not getting squarely between us and its brighter brother, the eclipse is so nearly complete that the light is dimmed a great deal. Algol seems to change from a star of the second magnitude to one of the fourth and back again with great regularity.



THE HEAVENS AT 9:30 THIS EVENING OR AT 9:00 EARLY NEXT MONTH.



The News of the World.

THE BEST COLLEGE TEXTS.

Columbia University to Print List.

Columbia university has accepted an offer to defray the expenses of publishing a pamphlet, to be prepared by Columbia professors for distribution to public libraries throughout the country, giving a list of the best books on subjects taught in college. The purpose is to give those who have never been to college and who would like to undertake a reading course on college subjects a list of the books used in the courses at Columbia. The donor of the gift is Chester Dewitt Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., a graduate of Harvard in 1909.

A HUGE SKELETON FOUND.

The American Museum of Natural History Adds to Its Collection.

A well-preserved skeleton of an animal, imbedded in rock in the Palisades on the west bank of the Hudson river, was found by students of Columbia university. It is from thirty to forty feet long and fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and is probably 10,000,000 years old.

The American Museum of Natural History will add this monster to its collection. The entire block of stone will be brought to the museum and dried out before the chisel can be used to remove the specimen.

Sand and gravel cost \$13,000,000 in America last year, and ranged from 10 cents to \$20 per ton. Prices for grades used in making concrete run as high as \$1.50 per ton. Grades for certain kinds of glass cost as much as \$20. It is selection, washing, drying, and screening that makes the cost mount up. The sum mentioned includes material for the principal construction work of the country, but does not include all sand consumed by a multitude of small users. Gravel for roofing is worth as much as three dollars a ton. The uses of all kinds and grades are multiform.

Cats are to be shipped to Washington to save the gardens of that state from gophers. A letter was received at Sharon, Pa., asking for 1,000 cats at a fair price. It is expected that 5,000 will be shipped by April 1.

A plant doctor has been engaged by the college at South Kensington, England. He is Professor Friedrich Czapek, of Prague university. The chair he is to fill is a new one, that of plant physiology and pathology. He is to train students to cure plant diseases. He has published some seventy papers on the physiology of plants, and in 1905 a work on the "Biochemistry of Plants," the second edition of which is already

in preparation. The work, which is in two volumes, gives a masterly treatment of the chemical structure of the life processes of plants.

Wild pigeons have been seen lately in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, if reports of several men are true. They claim it is the same passenger pigeon which in the early days of our country used to fly in such numbers as to darken the sky and alight in trees so close together that great branches were broken off. They disappeared twenty-five years ago and, although a reward of \$1,000 has been offered for proof that these birds still exist in the United States, there is as yet no one claiming it.

New herring ground has been found by Yarmouth herring boats. It is off the coast of France. This is fortunate, for the grounds off Yarmouth and Lowestoft have been practically fished out this season. Large catches are being taken to Yarmouth and to other ports on the south of England, as it is wasteful to steam back and forth to Yarmouth when the fishing is so good.

A wild animal farm is being run by a boy at Imboden, Ark. He captures opossums, raccoons, foxes, and polecats in the summer and fall and keeps them well in woven-wire pens. He feeds them well and when their fur is prime in the winter kills them and gets a high price for them, as his animals yield better fur than those shifting for themselves in hunger in the woods.

Austria owes to butter a large part of her prosperity. Next to wool and wheat and the output of her mines, what comes from her churns is her great source of profit. This product is steadily growing.

THE FAMOUS SCHOOL FOLDING ORGAN



Is unsurpassed, meets every requirement, is of untold value to Public, Normal and High Schools and wherever portability is required. It folds up closely, easily taken to any department and secure against dust, mice and mischievous boys.

Write for free catalogue.
BILHORN BROS.,
152 E. Lake St.,
Chicago, Ill.



CLASS PINS AND BADGES
FOR COLLEGE, SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE

No. 125 Either style with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel. Sterling Silver, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.; Silver Plate, 10c each, \$1.00 doz. Catalog free. Special designs also made for any School or Society, at attractive prices. Send idea for estimate.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., Dept. 475 ROCHESTER, N. Y.



CHINESE CUT OFF PIGTAILS.

Six Elders in Hong-Kong Set Example, Eleven Thousand Follow.

Hong-Kong has a curious reform. Six wealthy elders, whose combined ages are 449 years, cut off their queues. They did this on the platform of the Chinese Club while a large audience enjoyed the spectacle. A military band from India played some selections from English light opera and the crowd applauded the music and the bravery of the elders.

Hundreds of other men followed their lead. The promoters of the movement had effectively cited the case of a greaser who was killed when his queue became entangled in machinery.

The movement has become so widespread that in Hong-Kong alone in three days 11,000 men have voluntarily discarded their queues. No change in the national costume is contemplated.

No, this is not a laundry check. It is an imperial decree. After wearing a braid for about 250 years John Chinaman has come to the conclusion that it is a nuisance. China has awakened to the fact that its advancement has been retarded by the way it wears its hair, and the whole empire is going to have a haircut. The matter has been agitated for some time by leading Chinese, among them Wu Ting-fang, former minister to the United States.

Sets Time for the Cutting.

A cablegram received from Wu, who is in the government service in China, announces the date for disposing of superfluous appendages. The message reads:

"His excellency, Wu Ting-fang, having given the matter deep consideration, has come to the conclusion that the most auspicious time for the removal of the queue will be the 16th day of the first month of the third year of his imperial highness, Suen Hung. On that day, therefore, he will order the barber to cut off his queue."

The date in the Chinese calendar corresponds with the 14th of February in the Gregorian calendar, the Chinese new year falling on January 30.

"It is a good, sensible idea," said Frank Moy, the "mayor of Chinatown," Chicago. "I had my queue cut off several years ago and I don't know that I ever felt the loss of it. It is no good, anyway, and it makes lots of work for the wearer. It has got to be braided every day and washed once or twice a week and that's no small job."

"Do you know that the Chinese did not always wear a queue? This fashion of wearing the hair was introduced by the Mantchoo dynasty about 250 years ago. The Mantchoorians, or Mongolians, as they are called, had more hair than they knew what to do with. In some way they seized the reins of government and the first thing they did was to issue an imperial order that every Chinaman must wear a queue. Before that the Chinese wore their hair like the

Japanese and Coreans. If a Chinaman refused to wear a queue his head was chopped off. He was compelled to adopt the Mantchoorian style of wearing the hair."

SCIENCE DISCOVERY AND INVENTION

Cooking by wireless is what C. H. Thordason promises the public at the Chicago electrical show on Jan. 21. He will set up a wireless lunch counter and oyster stews, steaks, and bacon and eggs will be cooked while the pans and platters rest on chopped ice on a marble slab to prove that no other heat than "wireless" is used. The Electrical Storage Battery Company will have an electric farm in full operation.

A cotton-picking machine has been invented by Angus Campbell. Many experiments have been tried since 1820, even to importing Brazilian monkeys in the hope of teaching them to pick, but the negro has always ruled supreme. Mr. Campbell used to cover his machines with canvas when he was at work to keep people from thinking he was crazy.

An audible fog signal for railroads, the invention of a retired Dutch naval officer, explodes a cartridge behind a megaphone automatically whenever a train enters a block in which there is another train.

For felling trees with as little waste as possible a German inventor has devised a machine which cuts through their trunks by the friction of a steel wire, driven at high speed by an electric motor.

A French aeronaut has patented a balloon which, when deflated, can be packed in its basket and the entire equipment carried on a man's back.

The oldest old maid in the country is believed to be a resident of Duluth, Miss Victoria Kaschura, a German, who lives with her niece and is 104 years old.

An American sewing machine company has opened eight schools in southern China, at which natives are taught to embroider with silk by machinery.

Though nearly 2,000 years old, a recently discovered Roman mirror, made by attaching lead foil to glass with balsam, was as effective as when new.

Wireless telegraphy is so easy in the atmosphere of Argentina that the postmaster general proposes to substitute it for the present telegraph system.

An electrical teleprinting apparatus enables the Berlin police to print notices in 200 stations in the city and its suburbs simultaneously.

Copper which escapes from a big Arizona mine in waste water is recaptured by placing scrap metal in the water until it is thoroughly coated.

Two floating schools have been established in the maritime province of Entre Rios, Chile, to give education to the residents of the islands.

Oil of lavender sprinkled about their shelves will prevent books mildewing.

天下
宣統三年正月十六日
唐人準新剪辨

THE QUEST.

There once was a restless boy,
 Who dwelt in a home by the sea,
 Where the water danced for joy,
 And the wind was glad and free;
 But he said, "Good mother, O let me go!
 For the dullest place in the world, I know,
 Is this little brown house,
 This old brown house,
 Under the apple tree.

"I will travel east and west;
 The loveliest homes I'll see;
 And when I have found the best,
 Dear, mother, I'll come for thee.
 I'll come for thee in a year and a day,
 And joyfully then we'll haste away
 From this little brown house,
 This old brown house,
 Under the apple tree."

So he traveled here and there,
 But never content was he,
 Though he saw in lands most fair
 The costliest homes there be.
 He something missed from the sea or sky,
 Till he turned again with a wistful sigh
 To the little brown house,
 The old brown house,
 Under the apple tree.

Then the mother saw and smiled,
 While her heart grew glad and free.
 "Hast thou chosen a home, my child?
 Ah, where shall we dwell?" quoth she.
 And he said, "Sweet mother, from east to west,
 The loveliest home, and the dearest and best,
 Is a little brown house,
 An old brown house,
 Under an apple tree."
 —Eudora S. Bumstead.

FORTUNE AND THE BEGGAR.

One day a ragged beggar was creeping along from house to house. He carried an old wallet in his hand, and was asking at every door for a few cents to buy something to eat. As he was grumbling at his lot, he kept wondering why it was that folks who had so much money were never satisfied but were always wanting more.

"Here," said he, "is the master of this house—I know him well. He was always a good business man, and he made himself wondrously rich a long time ago. Had he been wise he would have stopped then. He would have turned over his business to some one else, and then he could have spent the rest of his life in ease. But what did he do instead? He built ships and sent them to sea to trade with foreign lands. He thought he would get mountains of gold.

"But there were great storms on the water; his ships were wrecked, and his riches were swallowed up by the waves. Now all his hopes lie at the bottom of the sea, and his great wealth has vanished.

"There are many such cases. Men seem to be never satisfied unless they gain the whole world.

"As for me, if I had only enough to eat and to wear I would not want anything more."

Just at that moment Fortune came down the street. She saw the beggar and stopped. She said to him:

"Listen! I have long wished to help you. Hold your wallet and I will pour this gold into it, but only on this condition: all that falls into the wallet should be pure gold; but every piece that falls upon the ground shall become dust. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the beggar.
 "Then have a care," said Fortune. "Your wallet is old, so do not load it too heavily."

The beggar was so glad that he could hardly wait. He quickly opened his wallet, and a stream of yellow dollars poured into it. The wallet grew heavy.

"Is that enough?" asked Fortune.

"Not yet."

"Isn't it cracking?"

"Never fear."

The beggar's hands began to tremble. Ah, if the golden stream would only pour forever!

"You are the richest man in the world now!"

"Just a little more, add just a handful or two."

"There, it's full. The wallet will burst."

"But it will hold a little, just a little more!"

Another piece was added, and the wallet split. The treasure fell upon the ground and was turned to dust. Fortune had vanished. The beggar had now nothing but his empty wallet, and it was torn from top to bottom. He was as poor as before.
 —Ivan Kirloff.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
 As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters
 meet;

Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
 Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my
 heart.

Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the
 scene

Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
 'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or hill,
 Oh! no; it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom,
 were near,

Who made every dear scene of enchantment more
 dear,

And who felt how the best charms of Nature
 improve,

When we see them reflected from looks that we
 love.

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest
 In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love
 best,

Where the storms that we feel in this cold world
 should cease,

and our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in
 peace.

—Moore.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted?
 'Thrice is he armed, that hath his quarrel just;
 And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
 Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.
 —Shakespeare.

HORSE SENSE.**How the Mind of an Animal Gathers Thoughts from the Mind of a Man.**

Horse sense has always been used as a complimentary term. But a few years ago it seemed to become a greater compliment, on account of the "thinking horse," Hans, owned by Herr von Osten, in Germany. This horse could do many mental feats, among which are addition, even with fractions, telling the day and month from a calendar and other difficult things.

Hans was investigated by numerous committees that all came to the same conclusion. It was found necessary for the horse to see the questioner in order to answer the question correctly. Questions were asked in German or in other languages, but if those near him did not know the answer, Hans likewise was unable to give it.

It was also found that when the experimenter knew the answers to sums set for Hans, he succeeded ninety times in a hundred in indicating the correct results. If when the answer was unknown to those present, Hans failed ninety-two times in a hundred.

The fact is that almost everybody who asks a question and one that he knows and wishes correctly stated, shows by lack of muscle control the answer he expects.

It is, therefore, believed that Hans is guided to his correct solutions by unconscious motions of the questioner or some other person present.

HE STUDIED IT OUT ALONE.**Usefulness of the Indian Elephant.**

In India domesticated elephants are usually given drink from large wooden troughs filled with well water by means of a pump, and an elephant usually performs this operation. Every morning he goes regularly to his task.

On one occasion, when one old fellow was engaged in pumping such a troughful of water, it was noticed by a passer-by that one of the two tree trunks that supported the trough at either end had rolled from its place, so that the trough began to empty itself before it was full.

The elephant was closely watched to see whether he would discover that something was wrong. The animal showed signs of perplexity, but, as the end nearer him lacked much of being full, he continued to pump.

Finally, seeing that the water continued to pass out, he left the pump handle and began to consider the phenomenon. He seemed to find it difficult to explain. Three times he returned to his pumping, and three times he examined the trough. Soon a lively flapping of his ears indicated the dawning of light.

He went and smelled the tree trunk that had rolled from under the trough. For a moment it looked as if he were going to put it in its place again. But it was not, as soon became apparent, the end that ran over which disturbed him, but the end which he found it impossible to fill.

Raising the trough, which he then allowed to rest for an instant on one of his huge feet, he rolled away the second supporting log with his trunk, and then set the trough down, so that

it rested at both ends on the ground. He then returned to the pump and completed his task.

SINGING TO THE EGGS.

The stormy petrel builds her nest just above the Atlantic billows, on the islets near Iona and the Hebrides. There, beyond the rocks, is a black, buttery soil in which the birds burrow like little winged mice and, on nests of sea-pink, lay one egg. There is, in the Outer Hebrides, a very pretty popular belief as to the way in which the eggs are hatched. The birds, say the people, hatch their eggs by sitting not on them, but near them, at a distance of six inches. There the petrels turn their heads toward the opening of the burrow and coo at the eggs day and night, and so hatch them with a song.

This sounds like a fable made out of folklore, but it really has a basis in fact, according to one authority. Although he never heard the cooing noise by day, he often did in the evening. It is rather a purring sound. When the nest is opened the bird is usually found cowering a few inches away from its egg. Perhaps the truth is that the burrows are so warm that there is no need of a higher temperature induced by animal heat, and the parent bird can afford to sit down and sing over the excellence of the arrangement.—Harper's Weekly.



THE SUN VOW.
FROM THE STATUE BY HERMAN MACNIEL.



For the Younger Children.

GREAT PUZZLE.

Little Lucy Locket
 Had not a single pocket—
 No place to carry anything at all,
 While Lucy's brother Benny,
 He has so very many
 In which to put his marbles, top, and ball,
 That when he's in a hurry
 'Tis sometimes quite a worry
 To find the one he wants among them all.

Now, why should Lucy Locket
 Not have a little pocket—
 A handy little pocket in her dress?
 And why should brother Benny,
 Who doesn't need so many,
 Be favored with a dozen, more or less?
 The reason, if you know it,
 Be kind enough to show it,
 For really 'tis a puzzle, I confess!

—St. Nicholas.

THREE-MINUTE SPELLING.

A Game That Gives a Good Time and Teaches Us Something.

The spelling game requires quick wits and a fair knowledge of spelling. Choose a long word with a number of vowels—"simultaneously" and "circumstance," are both good. Three minutes are allowed for each letter, and in that time, as many words as possible beginning with the first letter and formed only of letters in the word must be written down. The next letter is then taken, and so on until all have been used. Incorrect spelling, or the use of a letter not in the word chosen, counts against the player, while a word not possessed by any other player counts for her. The papers are signed and exchanged, after each letter has been given the three minutes allowed for it, and the lists are read aloud in turn. The others check off all words read that are found on their list, all additional words being counted for the owner of the paper afterward.—Good Housekeeping.

A PROGRESSIVE PARTY PUZZLE.

How to Have a Good Time With a New Game.

Seat four children at each table. Give each one a tally card, a pencil, and a box of stars for markers or a punch.

Two prizes will be enough.

For very small tots sliced animals and sliced birds will serve as puzzles. Have as many puzzles as there are guests at the party. If you

make the puzzles the prizes, everyone will get a prize to carry home.

The tally cards may be made at home from colored cardboard cut in the shape of an interrogation mark. Number each one at the top and place corresponding number on the puzzles. For instance, the players who have number 1, 2, 3, 4 will take puzzles marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and go to the head table, which will be marked number 1. Those who draw 5, 6, 7, 8 will take puzzles marked the same and go to table number 2. When a player finishes at the head table, a bell is rung and each child moves a number ahead; then every player who has solved his or her puzzle has a punch in the card or a star affixed.

The hostess must use her own judgment how long the progressions shall last, as the secret of success in any party is not to let the guests become weary; stop while they want to go on.

This party is best suited for children from 8 to 12. Serve chicken sandwiches, cocoa with a marshmallow in each cup, ice cream in fancy molds, and tiny frosted cakes. Small cakes are much better for children's parties than larger ones.

A SPELLING MATCH

Ten little children, standing in a line,
 "F-u-l-y, fully," then there were nine.
 Nine puzzled faces, fearful of the fate,
 "C-i-l-l-y, silly," then there were eight.
 Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven,
 "B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven.
 Seven grave heads shaking, in an awful fix.
 "L-a-i-d-y, lady," then there were six.
 Six eager darlings, determined each to strive,
 "D-u-t-i-e, duty," then there were five.
 Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more,
 "S-c-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four.
 Four mouths like rosebuds on a rose tree,

BOYS

Are Your Skates Ready?

The Perfect Skate Sharpener will put them in shape in a minute. You cannot be a fancy skater—a fast skater, a good hockey player—unless your skates are always sharp. You can make a lot of money sharpening the other fellows' skates. With the perfect skate sharpener you can keep your skates keen and either hollow or flat ground, as you prefer. It fits the hand and is easy to use. You had better get one right away. We will send you one for only 20 cents postpaid.
 W. KRAVEN SUPPLY CO., 3308 WALLACE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"M-e-r-y, merry," then there were three.
 Three pairs of pink ears listening keen and true.
 "O-n-l-e-y, only," then there were two.
 One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun,
 "H-e-r-o, hero," then the spelling mach was one.
 —New Orleans Picayune.

Can You Say Them?

Of all the saws I ever saw saw I never saw a
 saw saw as this saw saws.
 She sells sea shells.
 The sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us.
 Give Grimes Jin's gilt gig whip.

A Mother Goose Game.

An amusing game for the young folks is tearing out pictures. Each person is given a large sheet of white paper with a slip on which is the name of a Mother Goose rhyme. The game is to tear out of this sheet a picture in one piece which shall illustrate the rhyme well enough that the rest of the party can recognize what you are aiming at. It is not an easy game, but unsuspected talent is often discovered.

By Milo Hunt, Eldora, Iowa.

Little Elsie is in the second grade, and one day recently was made monitor of the drawing pencils in her room. She was greatly pleased at this and on her return home that evening said, "Mamma, I'm thermometer in our room."

By Mrs. John F. Haines, Noblesville, Ind.

Little Dorothy, age four years, fell and hurt her ankle one day. She came running into the house to tell her mamma, saying, "Oh, mamma, I hurt my wrinkle."

By William Potts, Vermillion, S. D.

A little four-year-old country boy whose father kept only black pigs visited with his grandpa who kept white pigs. Returning home he said: "O, mamma, grandpa has skinned pigs."

IMPORTANT

To World's Chronicle subscribers who received the

Special Mark Twain Offer.

Half price - Easy payments

His complete works

25 beautiful volumes

This offer is still open to you if you care to avail yourself of this unusual opportunity NOW. You need only fill in the order coupon below and all the books come to you at once.

This is something more than a special offer of books. It is an opportunity—a chance—your opportunity.

Mark Twain himself made it possible by foregoing a large share of his customary royalties.

The offer is his complete works—twenty-five beautiful volumes for \$25.00—the price is literally cut in half.

EVERY PAGE IN THE \$50 EDITION is included in this new edition. Never before has a copyrighted library set of a standard author's works been issued at such a low figure.



COPYRIGHTED BY
 A.F. BRADLEY-1907
 NEW YORK

IN THIS NEW SET there are beautiful pictures by Frost, Newell, Smedley, Thulstrup, Clinedinst, Kemble, and Oppen. The binding is in rich red rep silk cloth with the title labels stamped in gold. The books are printed on white antique woven paper, especially made for this edition. Each volume is of generous size and bulk, 5x7 1/2 inches.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York City: Please send me for examination, carriage free, a set of MARK TWAIN'S WORKS, Author's National Edition, 25 vols., cloth binding. If I do not care for the books, I will return them in 5 days at your expense. If I keep the books, I will remit \$2 a month until the full price, \$25, has been paid.

Name

Send books to

**MOTHER GOOSE
 FOR
 REBUS READERS**

A collection of rebus puzzles. The first puzzle shows a woman saying "ONE STICK, PLEASE" to a man, with a large letter 'Y' and a picture of a stick. The second puzzle shows a landscape with a large letter 'D' and a picture of a house. The third puzzle shows a woman and a child, with a large letter 'E' and a picture of a child. The fourth puzzle shows a large letter '2' and a picture of a coat. The fifth puzzle shows a large letter 'U' and a picture of a child. The sixth puzzle shows a large letter 'U' and a picture of a child.



STAMP COLLECTING

BY JANE CHURCHILL.



THE KIND OF MAN IT MAKES.

Stamp Collecting Develops Character.

Mr. J. S. Allen tells the following story of how a young man drifted into collecting stamps and also into excellent habits.

The collector who has to stay at home may well envy the sailors in the navy their opportunities for securing foreign postage stamps at face value. There are probably a good many men in Uncle Sam's service who have taken advantage of opportunities of this sort in their visits to out-of-the-way corners of the world. This is the story of one man's experience.

About fifteen years ago this man, then a boy of eighteen, enlisted in the navy. In the course of time he was assigned to the engine-room force of a vessel bound for the Asiatic station, making the voyage by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal.

In his earlier boyhood he had collected stamps, and although his efforts had not amounted to much, and had been abandoned, he still retained the small collection at home. His interest in it came back to him when he began using European stamps on his letters to the United States, and it was not long before he was spending pocket-money buying the less familiar varieties to take with him.

By the time the ship reached Chinese waters he was a collector in earnest. When he went ashore with fellow sailors, at whatever ports the vessel touched, he rarely failed to invest at the postoffice some of the money that might easily have gone in less profitable amusements. As far as his means would permit, he secured the complete unused sets in current use.

This method he kept up on a number of subsequent voyages in different quarters of the world. When in home ports he added to his collection, filling it in where it was weak, and replacing, with clean specimens from the supplies of dealers, old mutilated copies with which he had been content in his original lot.

At the present time his collection contains about fifteen thousand varieties, many of them extremely scarce, and a large part of them unused, in "mint condition." They would probably bring over five thousand dollars if he wanted to sell them. But he wisely has no intention of doing so.

That a man who showed such constancy of purpose in the pursuit of a hobby should have had his eyes open to other opportunities in his profession besides stamp collecting was natural. At sea and on land he devoted his spare time to studying engineering, until eventually he was fitted to present himself before a naval board for examination. He passed, and became a commissioned officer.

Today he holds the rank of assistant civil engineer, and is in line for promotion to the higher grades of service that the navy offers.

Wonder Button-hole Lamp

Cutest thing out. Wear it in your button-hole. You will make a sensation. Burns any oil. Makes a bright light seen for blocks. Boys go wild over it. By mail with extra present 12c. C. A. NICHOLS, JR., Box 58, Chili, N. Y.



A seal for George V is being designed by Gilbert Bayes, one of the most brilliant of the young British sculptors. He has been commissioned to make the designs for the new Great Seal of the United Kingdom, required by the accession of King George V. It has been the custom for many centuries to have the sovereign sitting on the throne in royal robes on the obverse side, and on the reverse side the sovereign on horseback. Mr. Bayes says that the seal is to be different this time, but he is not at liberty yet to tell his plans. He is allowed a certain amount of freedom with the design on the reverse side, but that on the obverse side must be made according to custom. Mr. Bayes will first submit a few drawings of his designs. When one of these is approved he will make a model in wax. From the wax model a plaster cast is made and from that a steel cast. The steel cast will be about eighteen inches in diameter and the actual seal, about six inches in diameter, is reproduced from it and reduced at the same time.

Ambitious High School Boys And Girls.

Can make money in a pleasant and easy way by helping us advertise a new germicide, Microba, that is many times stronger than Carbolio Acid as a destroyer of germ life, and IS NOT A POISON. Microba is perfectly safe to have in the house. No danger, if taken internally by mistake.

Think what this means!

Won't you be a helper in spreading the glad news? We will pay liberally, and you can work together with your local druggist.

Write us today and give us your address and name of a live druggist you know.

The Microba Company
Minneapolis, Minn.

1000 STAMPS continentals well mixed 12 cents
R. STOLLENWERK, Liebertal, Kansas.

Stamps 100 var. foreign, FREE. Postage 2c. 1000 Foreign 12 cents
Mention Chronicle. Lists Free. We buy Stamps.
QUAKER STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio

\$5.00 Per 100 FOR NAMES

We will send 20 assorted post cards for 10 cents and blanks free for collecting names at 5c each.
HARRISBURG POST CARD CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

AMATEUR PRINTERS Send for List
Type and Supplies
INTERNATIONAL TYPE FDY., 958 Harrison St., Chicago

STAMPS 108 all diff. Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G.H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Album 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 20c. 65 diff. U. S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agts. wtd. 50 per ct. List Free. I buy stamps. C. Stegman, 5939 Cote Brillante Av., St. Louis, Mo.

\$15 A WEEK can be made at home during spare time, inseling Postcards. Easy work. 10c. brings samples and advice.
C. A. Nichols, Jr., Dept. 58, Chili, N.Y.



THE POSTSCRIPT

"Mamma," said little Ethel, with a discouraging look on her face, "I ain't going to school any more."

"Why, my dearie, what's the matter?" the mother gently inquired.

"'Cause it ain't no use at all. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words on me all the time."—Success.

"I wish you wouldn't use the word 'guess' so often, my dear," said a mother to her little girl one day. "'Presume' is the correct word."

Next day one of the child's playmates asked her for a dress pattern. "My mamma wants her to lend her the pattern, 'cause she wants to make a dress like yours."

"My mamma has no pattern," answered the child; "she cuts everything by presume."—Suburban Life.

"Please."

There was a small person who couldn't spell "please".

She tried it with double "e," just as in cheese. She thought that it might have a "z," as in sneeze. Or else that the letters were placed just like these. Impatient, she cried that the word was a tease! But that didn't help her (how strange) to spell "please."

Fine Language.

In the school year of 1866-67, in the town of Topsfield, Massachusetts, there was at least one committeeman whose command of language was unusual. This is shown by the annual report of the school committee for that season, part of which is copied here.

The Primary Centre School was instructed by Miss —. Under the guidance of this master hand in genuine philosophic simplicity, the school presented the same phase of unvarying successful advancement as in former years, from the dissonant mouthings of half-fledged juvenile articulation, through the winding passages of syllabism to the Mount Hope of spell-reading; the same grateful interspersions of gymnastic, vocal, recessive and studious enaction, rendering every exercise equally a pastime, and romancing the reality of the first efforts in dry study.—Youth's Companion.

Making Hay.

Dutch thrift is proverbial, and indeed it must be well grounded and rooted when it is not even abashed by royalty. E. V. Lucas gives an example of it in his "A Wanderer in Holland."

On his return to England from Hanover, George II was detained in Holland by contrary winds. One day, walking in Helvoet, he stopped a pretty Dutch girl and asked her what she had in her basket.

"Eggs, mynheer."
"And what is the price?" asked the monarch.
"A ducat apiece."
"What! Are eggs so scarce in Holland?"
"No, mynheer," replied the pretty maid, "but kings are."

CURED HER SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Well Known Lady Now Offers to Send the Secret Free To Any Sufferer.

EDITOR WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir: As I am one of your readers and know that you want to benefit all your readers, I write to tell you that I have found a permanently satisfactory means to destroy all trace of superfluous hair and forever end all embarrassment.

You may publish in your paper that I will tell free to any reader the secret that cured me after many things had failed. It is harmless—cannot hurt the complexion—and makes the dangerous electric needle entirely unnecessary, and is nothing like the questionable depilatories widely advertised. Your own doctor would endorse it.

If anyone will send me a two-cent stamp for reply I will send entirely free, in a plain sealed envelope, full particulars, so that every sufferer can secure the same happy results that I did, privately at home.

Your faithful reader,

CAROLINE OSGOOD,

131 B. A. Vaughan Bldg.

Providence, R. I.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been endorsed by doctors, true specialists and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer and write her at once at above address.

IF YOU STAMMER



I will send you my 84-page book, "Advice to Stammerers," Free. It explains how I quickly and permanently cured myself. Profit by my experience and write for free book and advice.

BENJ. N. BOGUE

1405 North Illinois St.,

Indianapolis, Ind.



FREE CAMERA OR SKATES

We send 24 packs post cards; you sell them 10c pack and send us the \$2.40 and we will send you a fine camera and complete photographic outfit, or a pair of fine skates without cost. Write at once for cards, and send no money till cards are sold.

THE BOYS' PREMIUM CO., 1101 Odd Fellows' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CAN YOU DRAW?

Our Graduates Are Filling High Salaried Positions

EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

In easy, fascinating work. Practical, Individual Home Instruction. Expert Instructors. Superior equipment. Founded 1899. Twelve years' successful teaching.

Financial Returns Guaranteed.

Complete Courses in Commercial, Fashion, Magazine, Book and Advt. Illustrating; Newspaper, Cartooning, Lettering, Designing, Show Card, Architectural Perspective, Photo Retouching, Normal, Color, General Drawing, etc.

FREE ARTIST'S OUTFIT of fine instruments and supplies to each student.

Write for particulars and Handmade Art Book.

Our Own Fireproof Bldg.

SCHOOL of APPLIED ART

6 25 FINE ARTS BLDG.

Battle Creek, Mich.





EASY TO BE A LION TAMER.

The lions roared and roared again.

Everybody pressed closer to the cage, each eager to be in the front row. Then, suddenly, those nearest drew back with a shudder.

A man had opened a small door and stepped in among the ferocious beasts. He carried a huge piece of raw meat, which he tossed down in the midst of the hungry lions, and then, like a flash, before they could snatch it up, he sprang forward and placed his foot upon it. The people held their breath; the baffled animals growled furiously and glared at the man as if they would tear him to pieces. He stood and gazed at them without a tremor, and, after a few seconds, they all shrank back, cowed.

This happened in a German circus in Holland, and the daring act was repeated there day after day, always before immense crowds of spectators. At last an Englishman offered to wager a big sum of money with the trainer that he would not dare to cheat the lions out of their dinner in this high-handed way after they had been starved for three days. The trainer thought it over; then he said that if he would be allowed three weeks for preparation he would accept the wager.

At the end of three weeks the starving began. The Englishman posted guards about the lions' cage to make sure that not a morsel of food should be given them. When the three days were over, a great mass of people crushed together about the cage, waiting in fascinated horror for the trainer to appear. The lions were mad with hunger. They roared; they flung themselves against the bars of the cage; they lashed their tails—and in the height of the awful uproar in stepped the trainer.

In his arms he carried an immense piece of beef. He cast it on the floor of the cage, raised his whip and stood motionless. The mighty brutes crushed before him. They roared and growled; their great frames shook; their yellow eyes flamed as they eyed the red morsel—but not one of them dared touch it. They were completely under his control.

The trainer stepped forward and, carelessly lifting the beef, tossed it to them again, as if to say, "You can have it now." In an instant they had pounced upon it all in one huge bunch, and were snarling and fighting angrily as they tore it to pieces among them, while blood from the beef went spurting in all directions.

How did he do it? That was the question asked all around the cage.

"I know!" exclaimed one spectator. "It's the power of the human eye. He fascinated them with

his gaze—couldn't you see it?"

"Nonsense!" cried another. "That 'human eye' talk is all superstition. During these three weeks of training he has managed somehow to torture them and to associate the torture with the sight of that little whip he held up. Couldn't you see how they cowered before it?"

But the Englishman, after paying his wager, managed to get the actual facts from the trainer himself, and he went away a much surprised man. Lion taming was not so hard, after all—if you only knew how!

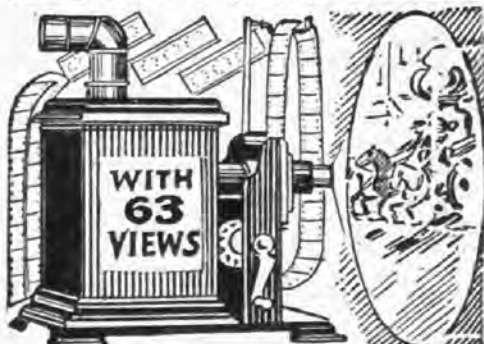
During the three weeks of preparation the trainer had been starving the lions three days at a time, over and over. On each fourth day he had entered the cage with a piece of beef which had been soaked in kerosene oil. The lions would pounce on it and, immediately sickened by the odor, shrink back again. Then he would take that up and throw them a fresh, good piece of beef, which they would devour. After a few times the lions would not even stir from their corners for the first piece, which they learned was not good. Then the trainer was ready to exhibit his "marvelous, mysterious power" over the mighty creatures—and to win his wager!

GET SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WORLD'S CHRONICLE.

We make a special rate of \$1.00 a year for subscription workers who send us two or more subscriptions at a time. A premium is given for two subscriptions. Write for Premium List, sample copies and receipt blanks.

If a club of six or more yearly subscriptions are sent at one time a lower rate is given.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



WE GIVE FREE this genuine and marvelous Moving Picture Machine, with 2 films with 63 views, for selling only 24 pcks. *BLUINE* at 10 cts. each. THIS IS A GREAT OFFER. You can easily earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write today for the *BLUINE*. When sold return the \$2.40 and we will send this Moving Picture Machine, and films with 63 views.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 957 Mill St., CONCORD JCT., MASS.

CLOSE OF SCHOOL SOUVENIERS

Do you want an elegant souvenir to present to your scholars at the close of school? If so, send us a 2-cent stamp for samples. SEIBERT PRINTING CO., BOX 223, CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

The World's Chronicle—Only 25 cents for the balance of the school year in School Clubs.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION HAVE EN-
DORSED IT FOR USE IN SCHOOLS
OF CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEA-
POLIS, MILWAUKEE, RACINE, IN-
DIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, SIOUX
CITY, DECATUR, BUTTE, AND
MANY OTHER CITIES.

358 Dearborn Street
Chicago

The World's Chronicle

CONTINUING THE LITTLE CHRONICLE

RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED IN
MANY STATES; ILLINOIS, NEBRAS-
KA AND IOWA TEACHERS' READ-
ING CIRCLES; WIS. LIBRARY
BOARD; KANSAS, ILLINOIS NORTH
AND SOUTH DAKOTA PUPILS
READING CIRCLES, ETC., ETC.

Telephone Harrison
1763

IN LANGUAGE THE YOUNG PERSON CAN READ AND UNDERSTAND

C. A. Underwood, Manager.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1911.

Messrs. W. Geo. Linn Co.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

To meet the needs of our subscribers who are largely teachers and students engaged in school work, we publish interesting items weekly under the head, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Post Cards, etc. This matter is carefully prepared for use in the class room.

Your advertising appearing on the same or following page would, no doubt, attract more than ordinary attention.

The World's Chronicle is used for Current Events study by teachers and upper grade students throughout the school year, and is a high class educational weekly.

Special Offer: If you will send a trial order for four or more insertions, we will give you two insertions free.

Yours very truly,
THE LITTLE CHRONICLE COMPANY.

C. A. Underwood
Manager.

P. S. Display rate 20¢ a line.
Classified rate 15¢ a line.

PUBLISHED

WEEKLY

REACHES

THE

HOME

THROUGH

THE

SCHOOL