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HAD ITS ORIGIN IN THE EAST

Term "Assassin" Traced by Scholar to Tribe Ruled by the "Old Man of the Mountains."

In a recent lecture before the Chicago-Kent College of Law, in speaking of the attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt, Professor John F. Geeting gave the origin of the term assassin as follows:

"The term 'assassin' comes from a tribe of Ishmaelites who inhabited a mountain range south of the Caspian sea and who flourished from the year 1180 to 1256. Their ruler was known as the Old Man of the Mountains. Whenever he was desirous of disposing of some potentate or person of consequence he caused several of the young men of the tribe to drink a solution of hashish or hemlock, and while they were under its influence they were carried into a delightful garden where all of their appetites and desires were satisfied. After a short period they were again intoxicated and carried away from the scene of their pleasure and informed that they had been transported to heaven, and that hope of return to that blissful region depended on obedience to the orders of the Old Man of the Mountains, and that death in such obedience would be followed by immediate return to the land of pleasures. Then the order would be given to take the life of the intended victim. These deluded youths, impressed with the sacredness of their mission, would undergo any privations or dangers until they were able to strike the fatal blow. These murders were numerous and struck terror to rulers and chieftains; but were at last traced to the Old Man of the Mountains.

"The main tribe was overthrown by Hulaku, brother of Mangu Kahn the Tartar, who would have treated the tribe with moderation, but discovering treachery, the conqueror caused the chief and 12,000 of the tribe to be put to death.

"These people were called Hashishm or drinkers of hashish, but the name became changed by Europeans to that of Assassins, and now is a term applying to those who attempt fatal assaults on rulers or people of prominence."

Why the Small Victim Was Thankful.

The small son of the family had climbed to the top of a forbidden telephone pole, but on looking down from the giddy height, lost his nerve and came sliding down at break-neck speed, running up ugly silver into the little body, inflicting a serious wound. The family physician came, administered an anesthetic and performed the necessary operation.

At the first sign of returning consciousness the white lips twitched as in an effort to speak. The anxious mother bent over the limp little form anxious to catch what might be her darling's last words. This is what she heard:

"Gee! I'm glad I didn't have my Sunday pants on."

Essay on Woman.

Woman makes use of a letter just as she employs a glance or a smile, in a way that is carefully thought out and with an eye to effect. And, after all, does a woman's hat serve to cover her head? Does a woman's parasol keep off the sun? Are a woman's shoes good for walking? Why then should a woman's letter serve to convey her real thoughts to the person addressed, just like a communication from a grocer, who writes, "I send you five pounds of coffee," because he really does send you five pounds of coffee?—London Chronicle.

Uncle Thaddeus Is Quite Harmless.

"That Countess DeSomething who said women were the real bosses in America ought to see my Aunt Sarah Cadwallader," commented the assertive bride. "Poor Aunt Sarah can't say her soul is her own and she is always whispering to me and making motions at me to keep from saying and doing something to oppose Uncle Thaddeus. Dear old Uncle—he is as harmless as a kitten and he eats right out of my hand, but he certainly has Aunt Sarah baffled all out of her senses. Nowadays, a woman has to take her choice between being either a doorman or a diplomat and that is all there is to it."—Kansas City Star.

His Bluff Called.

"So you advertised for your lost purse, pretending that the person who found it was recognized?"

"Yes."

"How did the bluff work?"

"Didn't work at all. Next day this ad appeared in the same paper: 'The recognized gentleman who picked up the purse on Boylston street requests the loser to call at his house.'"

Referendum.

The Judge—Have you anything to say as to why sentence of the court should not be passed on you?

The Convict—Before you do dat I'd like to submit de question of me guilt or innocence to a vote of de people.—San Francisco Examiner.

Difficulty.

"If women vote, there is one bad thing to be reckoned with."

"What's that?"

"All the old cats among them will want to scratch the ticket."

To Be Expected.

"There is a man in this town whom I've never once allowed to treat me that I didn't have to pay for it afterwards."

"Who's he? The champion mean man?"

"No; my doctor."

Something Simpler.

"That man yonder would do anything in his power to promote the development of the race."

"Is he an ethnologist?"

"No; a bookmaker."

TO SHOW FARMERS

Uncle Sam Ready to Pave Way to Big Profit.

Millers of the Soil Can Double Their Income if They Are Willing to Act on Advice From the Government Experts.

Washington—"We can show the average farmer how to double his income without requiring him to do things differently from the way in which he now does them and without relatively increasing his operating expenses," was a declaration made by Prof. Wm. J. Spillman, chief of the office of farm management, department of agriculture, who said, in continuation: "The average farmer is not a good manager. In order to double his income it is only necessary for him to utilize his present equipment to the best possible advantage. All farmers as a rule work hard and are entitled to a fair return for their toil. The average farmer does not get anything like a fair return. This is largely due to lack of management and planning.

"For example, there are two farms in New York state near Elmira. They are the same size and the same types of farming obtain on both. At the end of a year's work one of these farms showed a net profit of \$131 after paying 5 per cent. on the invested capital. The other farm showed a net profit of \$1,788.

"This wide difference seems almost unbelievable. But it is true, nevertheless. Furthermore, the two farms adjoin, the land is practically identical. In fact, the farmer who managed to show a net balance after a year's work of only \$131 harvested heavier yields of some crops than did his neighbor who showed so much larger a profit. The farmer who made the small profit is now operating on a plan mapped out for him by an expert of this office. Ultimately he may make a larger profit than his more successful neighbor, because some of his yields have been larger. His farm was wholly lacking in balance. He was attempting to grow too much of one crop and not enough of another.

"One of the most important things is to so organize the work that it will be evenly distributed throughout the entire year, and be a money-maker every day instead of only occasionally. This saves waste at many unsuspected points.

"If the farmer will permit our competent experts to map out his work, showing him how much of this, that or the other crop he can raise to best advantage, how much stock he needs to do the work and for market purposes, and will follow instructions, the results will come. He can largely increase his income without increasing his expenses perceptibly, and can go right on farming the way he has for years, only adopting our cropping system in lieu of the one he has been following.

"We now have seven experts doing co-operative work in as many counties in New York state, and will have two more at work before the close of the year. At present farm management experts are at work in Broome, Chemung, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Tompkins counties. We have not finally determined where the other two men will be placed. They very likely will be put to work in counties lying along the right of way of the Lackawanna railroad, which also is co-operating with the office by paying one-third of the expenses of experts in two counties.

"We welcome this kind of co-operation, because it enables us to make our money stretch one-third further. The railroad, of course, expects to get a return on its investment through hauling increased yields of various crops due to better farming. The Lackawanna also is co-operating with us in one New Jersey county.

"There are many more requests for help from New York counties with its present appropriation. Under the plan of co-operation with counties, the government stands one-half the expense of the expert and the people of the county the other half. Where a railroad also co-operates, the expense is divided into three parts."

Rainmaker Kept Secret.

On the Aegean island of Santorini ("Thera") a modern traveler encountered a rainmaker a few years ago. She was a very old woman, seated on the extreme edge of the harbor cliff, and it appeared that the islanders had paid her in advance for her present effort at rainmaking, although once she had so disappointed them that they tried to burn her house over her head. The traveler also paid a trifle to her for rain and before he left her thunder was heard and more rain than he wanted followed. The old woman would not give away the formula, but admitted that she caused the rain, not by her own virtue, but because she knew "the god above and the god below."

Safe.

Nearly all of the children in the neighborhood had been ill with chicken pox, and one morning when they were able to play about again, Julia, aged four, came running in to her mother and burst out excitedly: "Oh, mother, the Smith children have got something else, but brother says we can't catch it."

"Well, what is it they have?" the mother asked.

"It's pigeon toes," she replied.—Mother's Magazine.

Light Comedy.

Unprepossessing Stranger (holding pipe in one hand)—I say, friend, could you give me a match?

The Careful One—A match? What would you do with a match?

Unprepossessing Stranger (sarcastically)—Why, commit arson, of course.

Surprised.

Parson—I was glad to see you at prayer meeting last night, brother.

Village House—Was that where I was? Well, I'll be—jiggered!—Puck.

TYPHOID PREVENTIVE IMPROVED

Remarkable results are being obtained by the use of the new typhoid fever preventive, "typhoid prophylactic," according to Brigadier General Robert H. Evans, U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs. The unpleasant after effects of the old-fashioned vaccination are no longer painless ones, and out of 40,000 soldiers of the regular army that have taken the treatment the only after effects have been an occasional headache, lasting a few hours, and once or twice a slight fever has resulted, but has disappeared within an hour or two.

In the army and navy the treatment now is compulsory, and the medical corps of the army has had extra proof of the efficacy of the treatment.

The prophylactic treatment is not compulsory in the national guard, but it is administered to the members who may desire it. Brigadier General Evans says that about one-third of the members of the national guard of the District of Columbia, both officers and men, are voluntarily taking the treatment. He has a notion that it would be a good thing for the militiamen of other states.

OLD SOL IN BAD.

"Excessive sunlight may be responsible for American nervousness, as sunlight is a nerve stimulant," said Dr. Gardner C. Basset of the psychological department of Johns Hopkins in a lecture at the exhibition of hygiene and demography.

"But," he added, "how sunlight affects mental activity is still a subject for investigation."

Mental work, according to Dr. Basset, can be done more effectively when one is lying down. "The vertical posture is better for muscular work, the horizontal for mental," he said. "In thinking many people prefer a semi-reclining posture, as in a Morris chair with the feet elevated."

Mouth breathing, Dr. Basset asserted, affects a person's memory injuriously. The mouth breather is also slower and less accurate in adding figures than is the nose breather.

"Don't allow your child to become too solemn," said Dr. Basset. "Undue seriousness is likely to result in adolescent insanity."

"The normal person," he added a moment later, "is seldom awake in every part. We sleep in sections. Remember that inattention represents the rest of the nervous system."

UNIQUE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The United States senate is building its own railroad system. Work was started on the project the other day, and when the solons who hold forth in the upper branch of congress come back to resume their duties in December they will be able to ride right from their offices in the senate office building to the capitol, where elevators will whisk them to whatever floor they wish to go.

A monorail system is being installed in the tunnel leading from the office building to the capitol, and will be a double-tracked, sure-enough rapid-transit line about 500 feet in length.

The cars will be operated by electricity, but owing to restrictions of space they will not be of Pullman proportions, and it is possible that senators who are corpulent in girth may find it convenient to walk.

HIS CONSCIENCE RELIEVED.

After giving personal attention to the letter of a Decorah (Iowa) man who desired to ease his mind by paying the United States two cents, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh the other day removed the minimum limit of five cents on "conscience fund" contributions. The letter read:

"Onkel Sam, United States Treasury

"Hereby I sent 2 cents which I owe by mistake. I was sending a little article with mail and put a slip of writing in with after some time I thought I did not do right and regret, so excuse me."

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIVE EMPLOYEES.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has created a commission to consider the merits of mechanical and labor-saving devices invented by postal employees and submitted by them for use in the postal service. On the recommendation of Mr. Hitchcock, congress recently appropriated \$10,000 to be paid in his discretion as rewards to postal employees whose inventions may be adopted.

Where Women Vote.

"Women vote in your state, don't they?"

"Yes."

"How does it work out?"

"First rate. My wife controls twenty-two votes."

"Twenty-two?"

"Yes. She can influence the twenty-two women of her club to vote just as she pleases."

"You said she controlled twenty-two votes. Where does she get the twenty-second?"

"From me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Serial Story.

Accum—Do you remember the night I had to take you home from the club in a cab and—

Nagget—Yes, indeed.

Accum—I don't suppose you have heard the last of my wife?

Nagget—No, my wife's still living.—Exchange.

Satisfied.

Customer (getting check cashed)—You've made a mistake haven't you?

Teller—You should have said so before. It's too late now.

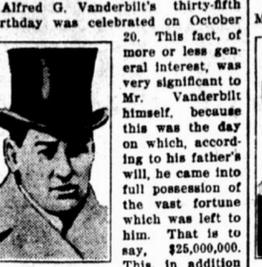
All right. I'm satisfied. I'll help to pay my rent.—Life.

Will Hardly Be Missed.

"I think I will take my phonograph along when I take my vacation," said Mr. Homely.

"That's a good idea," asserted Mr. Nextdoor. "It certainly needs a vacation."

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT AMONG MOST WEALTHY



Alfred G. Vanderbilt's thirty-fifth birthday was celebrated on October 20. This fact, of more or less general interest, was very significant to Mr. Vanderbilt himself, because this was the day on which, according to his father's will, he came into full possession of the vast fortune which was left to him. That is to say, \$25,000,000. This, in addition to the \$25,000,000 he received on attaining his thirtieth year, put Mr. Vanderbilt in the ranks of the super-dreadnoughts of American finance.

While the sum of Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune is set down at \$50,000,000, it is believed by those who have made a study of America's great private fortunes that the holdings of young Mr. Vanderbilt will exceed that amount by several million dollars. This accretion has come in spite of his prodigal expenditures both in this country and abroad.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is now the master of the wealth left by his father for the reason that his elder brother, Cornelius, lost favor with his father a few years before the latter's death. Had this not occurred the great fortune would now be divided equally between the two brothers. The breach between Cornelius Vanderbilt and his father was never healed, although members of the family and close friends did all in their power to dissipate the elder Vanderbilt's anger against his son. As a consequence, Cornelius was cut off with the comparatively meager sum of \$1,500,000, but it is believed, in fact, generally understood, that the "disinherited" son has not been obliged to worry along on his slim inheritance; that both his brother Alfred and his mother have contributed out of their own patrimonies to his purse to the extent of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000.

While Alfred G. Vanderbilt has now become one of America's real wealthy citizens, it is not generally believed that it will have any special or direct effect upon American finance so far as active commerce is concerned. This young millionaire seems never to have had much fancy for business or the manipulation of finance that involves any greater intricacies than the process of maintaining blooded horses and elegant apartments in New York, London and Paris, conducting this horse shows and driving coaches. This has been his habit for years and it is not to be expected therefore that he will drop these diversions which he so dearly loves to enter into a business career, for which he has no taste.

Of late years Mr. Vanderbilt has spent most of his time abroad. He favors Europe as a playground more than he does his native country. His passion for coaching found an outlet a few years ago when he established the old coach line between London and Brighton, and he soon became a very familiar figure in the English metropolis sitting on the box of his coach speeding with his fashionable passengers on the way to Brighton. As president of the New York Horse show, Mr. Vanderbilt takes rank as the foremost society horseman in America, and in the circle of those who go in for such things, he enjoys great popularity.

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While Alfred G. Vanderbilt has now become one of America's real wealthy citizens, it is not generally believed that it will have any special or direct effect upon American finance so far as active commerce is concerned. This young millionaire seems never to have had much fancy for business or the manipulation of finance that involves any greater intricacies than the process of maintaining blooded horses and elegant apartments in New York, London and Paris, conducting this horse shows and driving coaches. This has been his habit for years and it is not to be expected therefore that he will drop these diversions which he so dearly loves to enter into a business career, for which he has no taste.

Of late years Mr. Vanderbilt has spent most of his time abroad. He favors Europe as a playground more than he does his native country. His passion for coaching found an outlet a few years ago when he established the old coach line between London and Brighton, and he soon became a very familiar figure in the English metropolis sitting on the box of his coach speeding with his fashionable passengers on the way to Brighton. As president of the New York Horse show, Mr. Vanderbilt takes rank as the foremost society horseman in America, and in the circle of those who go in for such things, he enjoys great popularity.

While his social position and wealth gives him a place in the inner temple of society, he has never shown a great taste for the conventional functions of Fifth avenue and Newport nor London's West End.

However, society has always watched his movements with keen interest, and it is not overstating the case to say that he has given society many a piquant theme for drawing room discussion.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been married twice. His present wife was the divorced wife of Dr. Smith Hollins McKim of Baltimore. She is the daughter of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore and Mrs. C. Hazeltine Basshor.

The present Mrs. Vanderbilt obtained a divorce from Dr. McKim at Reno, Nev., in 1910, and was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in England the following year. The romance of Mr. Vanderbilt and the beautiful Mrs. McKim is said to date from 1908.

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PRESIDENT OF OLDEST COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



Miss Mary Woolley, the president of Mount Holyoke, the oldest college for women in America, made the astonishing statement at the opening of that institution in September that she did not believe in girls working their way through college. This statement aroused a great deal of comment in the college world and out of it, too, Miss Woolley's stand is at such direct variance with the glowing stories published in the many women's magazines that she was requested to give her reasons for thus disagreeing with the optimistic views on the question. In the following exclusive interview Miss Woolley said:

"Snobbish is not at the root of my attitude, which, by the way, is being taken by the majority of the women's colleges, but a conviction that no girl can well serve two masters—her college and her pocketbook.

"Before I go into my reasons for taking so firm a stand on this question, let me tell you something of the place that Mount Holyoke holds in the college world. Then you can see why my stand seems so radical. The impression seems to obtain throughout the country that this college was founded for the poor girl, that it was to be a college where a girl could give service in return for an advanced education. This was not the case and it most certainly is not the case today.

"We are celebrating our seventy-fifth anniversary this week, and we find that the high cost of living, of which the world in general complains, is affecting all departments of our college life. The girl of today has to have a great deal more money than those early girls needed. If it was not for the girl of 1837 to work her way when she needed but two hundred dollars, is it not trebly unwise for the girl of 1912 to try to do so when she needs six or perhaps seven hundred dollars?