NEWS OF THE COUNTIES ABOUT THE BAY

SUMMER SCHOOL FACES DEFICIT

Vacation Teaching at U. C. Is Educational Success, but Proves Financial Failure

ATTENDANCE IS SMALL

Dean Says the Reason for Empty Treasury Is a Big Drop in the Enrollment

BERKELEY, July 29.—With the close of the Summer School of the University of California only a week ahead, the disconcerting situation of a deficit of over $1000 faces Dean Ernest Carrol Moore and the academic council. From an educational standpoint the vacation school has been a brilliant success, but financially it has been disastrous. Eminent scholars from Europe and distant parts of America, according to the custom of the last few years, were hired as usual by President Wheeler for the 1905 session. These men, of course, are paid liberal salaries and their traveling expenses also must be met by the university.

Despite the heavy expense, everything would have gone well had the attendance come up to expectations. But there has been a falling off of 115 from the enrollment of last year. This is attributed to the large number of vacation atractions that have called the studiously inclined away from the immediate vicinity of Berkeley. The Portland fair is said to have had no small part in the poor showing made in the recorder's office. Then again, President Wheeler was not so successful this year in engaging a large number of noted men for the Summer School faculty. Such intense rivalry exists among the universities of America in the matter of their vacation faculties that the Eastern universities this summer got some of the best prizes in the way of old-world scholars.

Whatever may be the real cause of the falling off in attendance, the fact remains that the enrollment has not come up to expectations, hence the embarrassing deficit. Each student of the Summer School is required to pay a fee of $12.

MANIAC TERRORIZES HAYWARDS RESIDENTS

Madman Takes Team From One Man and Flourishes Big Knife.

HAYWARDS, July 29.—Residents of Haywards and vicinity are living in terror because an armed madman is at large, who during the last two days has held up several people, from one of whom he forcibly took a team and drove off in the direction of Niles. The last man to fall a victim to the attack of the maniac was J. P. Silva, who met the stranger at the corner of Main and D streets. The madman is dressed as a workingman.

Walking up to Silva, the maniac drew a large sheath knife and ordered Silva to get off the sidewalk. The latter obeyed without argument and at once reported his encounter to Marshal Schilling. The Marshal, with Constable Ramage, at once started out to find the madman, but so far the search has been unsuccessful. Just after Silva's encounter with the maniac the owner of the team which had been stolen reported that he had recovered the rig on the Niles road, where it had been abandoned.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

OAKLAND, July 29.—The County Board of Education held its annual meeting this morning and reorganized by the election of C. L. Biedenbach chairman of the board in place of P. M. Fisher, who has held that position for the last year.

The following certificates were granted: High school—Claude Smallwood, Elmer Nichols, Ruby Gracier, Grace Barnet, Roque Giorgio, Elizabeth S. Wetmore, George D. Kierulff, L. Lucile Hewett; grammar grade—Mabel Drewry, Christine Jessen, Grace Fernald, Mrs. Nellie Loring, May E. O'Connor, Johana T. Johnson, Ida S. Bading, Mathilde E. Martin, Annie L. Martin, Ella M. Redmond, H. M. Stout, Alice Rurvine, Belle Butler, Mary MacBride, Agnes Thompson; special in cooking, to Louise Bartlett, and in stenography to Mrs. Mary Goodwin. Recommendations were made to the State board for grammar grade life diplomas for Annie Hayes and Agnes Thompson and for a normal document for Blanche H. Fry.

MUSIC IN GREEK THEATER.

BERKELEY, July 29.—For the half-hour of music in the Greek Theater of the University of California at 5 o'clock this afternoon the programme will be furnished by John Carrington, late barytone soloist of Trinity Chapel, New York, and some time member of the Magdalen College Choir at Oxford University, England. Uda Waldrop, the pianist, and Wallace A. Sabin, organist of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, will play Mr. Carrington's accompaniments. The programme will be as follows: "O God Have Mercy" (St. Paul) (Mendelssohn), Mr. Carrington; "Novelette" (Schumann), Mr. Waldrop; "Good-by" (Tosti), Mr. Carrington; "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves" (Handel), Mr. Carrington; Andante and Rondo Capriccioso (Mendelssohn), Mr. Waldrop; "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," "When Dull Care" (old English ballads), Mr. Carrington. Visitors from San Francisco should take the 4 o'clock ferry. The public will be welcome.

HOUSEMOVERS IN TROUBLE.

OAKLAND, July 29.—Two houses which are being moved by Charles Roth and W. F. Fugeson were stalled on Webster street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, and unless some way out of the trouble is discovered it is likely that they will remain where they are for some time to come. The Board of Public Works has refused to grant the housemovers permission to destroy shade trees which stand in the way of the houses and has also declined to allow a change of the route, which would blockade the Broadway streetcar line for forty-eight hours.

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO PICNIC.

OAKLAND, July 29.—Alameda County local No. 55 of the Laundry Workers' Union will hold its annual outing and picnic to-morrow at Idora Park. The committee in charge has arranged an interesting programme for the day, and the advance sale of tickets insures a good attendance.

TO HELP SELECT THE STATE FARM

Professor Liberty H. Bailey Will Arrive at Berkeley To-Day to Aid Commission

HIS FAME IS NATIONAL

Distinguished Scientist to Give Lectures on Horticulture and Agriculture

BERKELEY, July 29.—Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell University, recognized authority in America on horticulture, agriculture and the economic aspects of both those sciences, is speeding toward the Golden West and will be in Berkeley to-morrow. Professor Bailey comes here to deliver a course of lectures and to assist the State commission in its task of purchasing a site for the big experiment farm, money for which was appropriated at the last session of the California Legislature.

During his stay here Professor Bailey will be the guest of the University of California. His coming has been anticipated with great interest, for there is no man in the country better qualified than he to speak upon the subject of scientific agriculture and kindred industries. Professor Bailey, besides being head of the department of practical agriculture at Cornell, is editor of "Country Life in America," and the author of a whole shelf full of books on agricultural subjects. He is an indefatigable worker. In addition to his ordinary duties he has found time to compile a gigantic encyclopedia of horticulture and is now engaged on the task of compiling a similar work on agriculture. He is also head of the bureau of nature study and reading courses for farmers at Ithaca, N. Y., and owns a large farm which he operates with great success and to his financial profit.

While in Berkeley Professor Bailey will give talks on "Industrial Education and Country Life." The public is invited to all the lectures. They will be given as follows: Monday, July 31, Hearst Hall, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, August 1, Hearst Hall, 8 p. m.; Wednesday, August 2, Hearst Hall, 8 p. m.; Thursday, August 3, Students' Observatory, 4 p. m.; Friday, August 4, Students' Observatory, 4 p. m.

COBURN GETS FIVE MONTHS IN PRISON

Severe Punishment Meted Out to a Youth Who Robbed Friend.

OAKLAND, July 29.—Sixteen-year-old Charles Coburn, a brother of "Monk" Coburn, the once famous jockey, having been found guilty of stealing $35 from Mrs. Wilhelmina Schneider while a guest at her home, was sentenced to a term of five months in the City Prison to-day by Acting Police Judge Geary. The case had been twice postponed on the promise of Coburn's relatives to repay the money to Mrs. Schneider and to send the youth to sea.

Mrs. Schneider called at the office of the prosecuting attorney yesterday and said that the money had not yet been paid and that she did not think it likely she would ever get it. As there had been plenty of time to repay the money, the authorities decided that further delay was useless, and when the case was called this morning Judge Geary, after severely lecturing Coburn, imposed the sentence of five months.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

OAKLAND, July 29.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk to-day: James C. Armstrong, 27, Petaluma, and Freda M. Dopman, 23, San Lorenzo; Charles E. Martis, 21, and Della M. Gridley, 19, both of Oakland; Asa B. Stebbins, 21, Oakland, and Etta M. Franklin, 22, San Jose; Clarence Porter, 43, and Ellen T. Mealley, 25, both of Berkeley; William A. Knight, 37, Sausalito, and Sarah V. Lowney, 25, San Francisco; Charles F. Beninghoff, 31, and Catherine de B. Deetken, 26, both of Alameda; Carl W. Sullberg, 22, and Alma M. Johnson, 19, both of Oakland; Gottfreid Wenkelman, 30, Berkeley, and Lena Aegerter, 30, Oakland; Edward M. Bray, 42, and Anna A. Irwin, 34, both of Fruitvale.

PROTESTS AGAINST REDUCTION.

OAKLAND, July 29.—A protest was filed with the County Board of Equalization to-day by James McManus, in which he states that he understands that the Oakland Traction Consolidated is to ask for a reduction on its assessment and protesting that this should not be allowed. He points out that according to the valuations given by the company itself the properties are worth much more than they are assessed for. Assessor Henry Dalton has asked the board to be notified at once if such a move is made.

BANK'S CERTIFICATE ISSUED.

BERKELEY, July 29.—Information was received to-day from Washington that the Comptroller of Currency had issued a certificate authorizing the Berkeley National Bank to begin business, with capital of $100,000. The officers are: J. W. Richards, president; Benjamin Bangs, vice president; John U. Calkins, vice president; M. M. Roberts, cashier.

Accuses Son-in-Law.

OAKLAND, July 29.—Alleging that he has refused to contribute to the support of his child, Mrs. J. C. Perkins today caused the arrest of her son-in-law, E. J. Adams, a bookkeeper, residing at 1139 Jackson street, on a charge of failure to provide for his minor child.

BONDS ARE IRKSOME.—Oakland, July 29. Suits for divorce were filed to-day by Jeanette Cauo against Charles G. Cauo for failure to provide; Joseph H. Shaw against Ellen Shaw for desertion.

NEW SANITARIUM COMPANY.—Oakland, July 29.—Articles of incorporation of the Napa Stock Farm Sanitarium Company were filed with the County Clerk to-day. The directors are James Stark, Ida Stark and J. P. Twyman of Oakland, and D. H. Lusk and John K. Stark of the Napa Stock Farm. The capital stock of the corporation is $25,000.

KNIFE PIERCES HIS FOOT.—Oakland, July 29.—As G. Graham, a lineman living at 714 Twentieth street, left a pole he had been climbing at Eighth and Market streets to-day he stepped on a knife that was sticking with the blade up in the grass and it pierced his foot, going completely through the instep. He was attended at the receiving hospital by Dr. L. L. Riggin, who states that, while not necessarily dangerous, there is probability of lockjaw.

FOUND DYING AMONG RUINS

Grief Over Loss of House by Fire Hastens Death of Lonely Katherine Ryan

HER MIND UNBALANCED

After Destruction of Home She Attempts to Live in Charred Rooms Standing

OAKLAND, July 29.—Seeking still to make a home in the charred remains of her house at 1703 Union street, which burned down several weeks ago, Mrs. Catherine Ryan was found in a dying condition this morning and removed to the Receiving Hospital, where it is not expected she will survive the night.

Shortly after the fire she gave indications that her mind was failing and she was confined for several days in the insane ward at the hospital, but was afterward sent out to the County Infirmary. She improved somewhat, but when given her liberty went back to her home and has been living in one of the charred rooms, the walls of which escaped complete destruction. To-day neighbors found her without food and penniless. She is suffering from uremic poisoning.

WAGES PAID UNCLE SAM'S BLUEJACKETS

Higher Than Those Abroad or the Average on Shore.

The variety of methods whereby petty officers and men in the various navies of the world are compensated renders difficult any exact comparison of their remuneration. The average cost of maintenance of enlisted men in the various navies is regarded, however, as a fair criterion of the financial treatment afforded them. Under the head of maintenance is included pay, clothing, food and allowances, but even after including these there is no way in which the increased pay for length of service, the prospects of a pension after a given period of service, and the education which enables the enlisted men of the navy to command increased pay in other occupations when their terms of service have expired can be expressed in dollars and cents.

Taking only the cost of maintenance of an enlisted man, the English naval and military record of October 1, makes the following showing:

Russian navy	$250
French navy	350
English navy	500
United States navy	565

Germany, France and Russia have compulsory enlistment, short-term service with certain prescribed periods in the reserve with pay, varying in amount according to country and circumstances.

Some estimate of the pay received by men and petty officers in the American navy can be based on the payroll of a single battleship. The Maryland, for instance, one of the latest battleships to go into commission, has 731 enlisted men, of whom 25 per cent are petty officers. The lowest wage paid is $19 a month, and the highest is $75 47. Seven receive more than $75 a month; seventeen more than $70 and less than $75; four more than $60 and less than $70; twenty-five more than 50 and less than $60; thirty-nine more than $40 and less than $50; 184 more than $30 and less than $40, and 139 more than $25 a month. No foreign battleship compares with that record for the pay of its enlisted force, and this does not include the extra pay allowances such as are received by seamen in charge of holds, qualified gun pointers, who get from $2 to $10 additional to their regular pay, the $5 a month allowed to the gun captains and the holders of good-conduct pins, each of which entitles its owner to 75 cents a month. The pay compares more than favorably with the wages of employes in other occupations, when the allowances during an enlistment and the provision for retirement after thirty years are taken into consideration and in computing which certain kinds of service count double. A man on the retired list gets three-fourths of his active pay. It is entirely possible—and there are many instances—for enlisted men to obtain homes and raise families in greater comfort and with better facilities than is the case with the average wageworker in other lines, even the more expert.—N. Y. Tribune.

Weeds as Food.

Every little while we hear of some food expert advocating the value of various weeds as material for salads and cooked "greens." In a recent article in the Philadelphia Bulletin, Cornelia Bedford gives quite an extended list of nasty weeds that she asserts may be utilized for food. Aside from the milkweed and dandelion, there is nothing in the list that may not be regarded with suspicion. For instance, the plantain may be mentioned as one of the most dangerous to fool with, as some varieties are alleged to be poisonous. Persons not familiar with the properties of the various weeds that annoy the farmer and gardener will do well to confine their diet to well known vegetables, even at a limited variety. While the weed enthusiast may not be taking the chance of the party who eats toadstools for mushrooms, the indulgence in green stuff that animals will not touch is liable to be attended with unpleasant results.—Scranton Tribune.

The Good Mixer.

"He's a good mixer" or "He isn't a good mixer," are expressions you often hear. A "good mixer" is supposed to be a man who can associate with people and make business. A poor mixer is one who makes friends slowly, who minds his own business and is not much of a rounder. A man who gives his business close attention is the best "mixer." When people are in need of a certain article they buy where they can get the best and cheapest—where conditions suit them. When people are buying articles they need they do not care much whether the dealer is a "good fellow" or not. We have never thought much of the "good-mixer" idea.—Atchison Globe.

Rooks Hold Court-Martial.

Alderman E. E. Phillips of Bath, England, formerly Mayor of that city, says that the other morning he saw an assembly of rooks in the trees surrounding his home. The birds, about one hundred in number, appeared to hold a court-martial on three wrongdoers. Suddenly they fell upon the three victims, who soon dropped dead into the gardens below. One had a broken and lacerated wing, another a lacerated wound in the throat, and the third a severe injury to the head. Mr. Phillips cannot say what the offense was, but he suspects that jealousy was at the bottom of it.—New York Globe.

A life is to be known by its outgo rather than by its income.

DR. WOODWARD AT STANFORD

Famous Educator Pays a Visit to the California Institution of Learning

MAKES AN INSPECTION

Head of the Carnegie Institute Praises the Work of Luther Burbank of Sonoma

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PALO ALTO, July 29.—Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was in Palo Alto today and visited Stanford University. Dr. Woodward is on the coast inspecting the work the institution is having done here. This includes the erection of a large observatory on Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, which is to be used for general astronomical work, but is to be devoted specially to a study of the sun. Special lines of scientific research are also being done at the State University and at Stanford and Dr. Woodward is giving his personal attention to the supervision of this work.

In an interview he spoke with particular praise of the work being done by Luther Burbank, and deplored the interference with Mr. Burbank's work that so many visitors to his Santa Rosa home are creating.

Dr. Woodward is perhaps the leading educator in America. For the last twelve years he has been professor of mechanics and mathematical physics and dean of the school of pure science at Columbia University. In "Who's Who" he is ranked among the few great scientists of the present generation.

Dr. Woodward is accompanied by his wife and son, William L. Woodward; his private secretary, Mr. Reeder, and Miss L. D. Gill, dean of Barnard College for Women at Columbia University. The party will return to Washington in a few days.

DIMINISHING SUPPLY OF CAPITAL METALS

Time When Iron and Copper Deposits May Be Exhausted.

Of the metals two are cardinal in importance, iron and copper. The rest may be of great utility, but they are not absolutely necessary to civilization and do not materially affect its course. The "mainstays of our existing civilization among the metals are iron and copper."

Now, how about the supply? In Europe the deposits of minable iron ores, "long in service, are beginning to be exhausted." "Great Britain has practically consumed its store," and now practically all the supply for its furnaces is imported. The Mediterranean supply, Professor Shaler computes, cannot last for many decades to come. The ore beds of Central Europe are "not likely to meet the demands of a hundred years." Extensive deposits of rich ores in Scandinavia and in Belgium and France have hardly begun to be drawn on yet at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron. Professor Shaler estimates that even with these the European sources of supply will not hold out for a century.

In this country the conditions for a long continuance of iron production are more promising, and the "best placed field" for it in North America or in the world, save Northern China, is "the central section of the Mississippi Valley, mainly between the great river and the Appalachian system of mountains and northward beyond the Great Lakes to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson Bay"; yet "it is a question" if even this store will supply the demands of the future, and "it is in a high measure improbable that within the United States any new fields of notable value remain to be discovered," in addition to those which have been known for thirty years and more.

The only other known field in the other continents than Europe and America is in China, "under conditions of climate and of labor which promise a cheaper product than has been obtained in any other district"; and it is this condition which to Professor Shaler's mind gives to the Japanese-Russo war its greatest importance to the world, for on the control of these resources "depends in large measure the economic mastery of the Pacific Ocean." He computes that the deposits other than those of China which can produce iron at the present low labor cost "will almost certainly be exhausted within one hundred years."

What will become of civilization without iron and copper? There may succeed an "aluminum age," which will carry us "almost as far beyond that of iron as we advanced when that metal replaced bronze in the mechanic arts." Within fifty years the market price of aluminum has fallen till it is now only about one-tenth of what it was, yet Professor Shaler says that "he would be a confident man who, on this basis of computation, looked forward to a time when aluminum could be economically produced for less than $200 a ton," and he reaches the conclusion that "with any methods now conceivable we have to reckon that while aluminum is likely in time to take the dominant place now held by iron, it will do so at a cost in terms of labor far higher than what men now pay for their capital metal."

As to gold, the gain in the world's store of it is going forward so rapidly that Professor Shaler thinks that "within a few decades" we shall "contrive some other means of measuring values than by the ancient device of balancing them against a substance of which the supply is excessive." Silver he calls "now a forlorn element, a very pauper among metals"; "valueless in the arts"; "the station it retains due to sentimental considerations, which are likely to soon pass away"; "in a century, save for use as fractional currency, it is likely to be quite neglected."—International Quarterly.

Roosevelt and McClellan.

President Roosevelt and Mayor McClellan met in Brooklyn on the recent occasion of the dedication of the General Slocum statue. According to reports which had been current for a long time the President and the Mayor had unkindly feelings for each other, but this seemed to be disproved by the cordiality of their greeting. The President shook the Mayor's hand and his face fairly beamed as he said: "Glad to see you looking so well, Mr. Mayor. Why, only yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt and I were talking about you and she said she would never be satisfied until she saw you in the White House." Mayor McClellan smiled, his eyes twinkled, and he was about to make reply, when President Roosevelt hurriedly asked: "See you in the White House as our guest, you know; only as our guest."—Chicago Chronicle.

Whoever is good to himself is apt to be a devil to his neighbors.

TECHNICALITIES COLLINS' FORTE

Objects to San Francisco Evidence Because Copies of Originals Are Presented

ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD

Lawyer Takes Exception to Henry's Explanation of Story About Witnesses

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—George D. Collins, who is fighting extradition, today argued objections raised to the admissibility of the depositions and statement submitted by the San Francisco authorities which, he contended, were not properly authenticated. He argued at length and cited numerous authorities in contending that the depositions sent from San Francisco were stated to be originals, but the certificates authenticating them stated them to be copies. The objections were still being argued when the case was adjourned until Monday.

Collins also took exceptions to the published statements of A. J. Henry, the San Francisco notary, who stated that Collins' version of the allegation of tampering with witnesses was untrue and that he had given a statement to Collins only on the representation it was wanted for Judge Duff. The court did not take any action in this matter.

The charge that Collins had tampered with a witness, A. J. Henry, notary of San Francisco, may yet be investigated, although Judge Lampman has not taken cognizance of the matter. To-day when Collins' counsel was objecting to an interview with Henry published in the Victoria Colonist claiming that both Henry and the newspapers were in contempt of court, Attorney Higgins, counsel for the prosecution, said he did not propose to go into this matter now to delay the proceedings. The matter now to be considered was whether Collins was to be extradited, but he said he could prove by three witnesses under oath that Collins had tampered with the witness.

"And you'll be called upon to prove it," said Collins.

"I am quite prepared to prove it," replied Higgins.

Higgins said that Collins had given the first interview and Henry had given another contradicting the statements the accused made. Higgins said Collins had been continually going to the local press with statements. Judge Lampman said these interviews were, he supposed, designed to be telegraphed to San Francisco. He did not go into the matter, which he said was one which touched Justice Duff.

SANDY HOOK MONSTER ONLY 16-INCH GUN

Planned to Have Forty, but Cost of Operating Proved Too Great.

General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, recently said that while the 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, N. J., will continue as a part of the defense of New York harbor, it is not at all likely that the Government will build any more guns of that caliber. The 16-inch gun was built at the Watervliet arsenal and is the only one in existence. It weighs 126 tons, or about 252,000 pounds, its length being 49½ feet and the diameter at the breech 6 feet 2 inches. In the early experiments it was found that more than half a ton of powder, costing $265, was needed to fire the projectile. The latter cost $600.

The Government might have stood this outlay were it not for the discovery that a small regiment of men was required to handle the piece properly and also that it was next to impossible to get a safe carriage for the enormous weapon. About three times as many men were required to handle the 16-inch gun as were needed to care for a 12-inch.

The Government had planned to build forty such guns, eighteen to be placed at Sandy Hook, ten at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads. The great point made for the gun was that its projectile would sink a battleship if it hit. Its range was about twenty-one miles, or in other words, if fired with the proper elevation the gun could send a projectile from Sandy Hook to City Hall Park. The projectile is sixty-four inches long and weighs 2370 pounds. The largest army guns in use now are the 12-inch guns.

Colonel Greer, the ordnance officer in charge of the Sandy Hook proving grounds, says that the experiments with this gun, while showing that the gun could do all that was expected of it in one way, have nevertheless convinced the experts that as a weapon it is too costly.

"The gun now at Fort Hancock," said he, "was ordered, I think, about seven years ago, when it was decided to increase the caliber of our largest weapon for coast defense from twelve to sixteen inches. At that time England was having a number of such guns made and great things were predicted for them. All of the English guns were failures. Our own gun was completed several years ago and has been fired perhaps half a dozen times in proving it. In one way it was a success, as it has done all that was predicted for it in range and effectiveness. There is no doubt of the result if it ever hit anything.

"On the other hand, however, every discharge of the gun is tremendously costly in the amount of labor required and in the expense of the charge. The gun is a little more likely, perhaps, to miss the target than a smaller gun, and a miss is pretty costly. Taking it all in all, it would seem as though several guns of smaller caliber would be more effective than one 16-inch gun. That is the conclusion drawn, I think, by most experts who have looked into the matter. It is not at all likely, in my opinion, that the Government will ever build another one, although, of course, the gun now at Sandy Hook will probably be kept there."

Making Odd Moments Valuable.

It is not well to read at the solitary meal, and not all care to read in bed. But the chance to open a book comes frequently during the day. Ten minutes after lunch will dispose of Shakespeare in a year. Half an hour at the end of the day's work, and before the evening meal, will cover a considerable range of history in the twelvemonth. One can read volumes of poems and essays by devoting to them the negligible moment just before retiring at night. While traveling, waiting for the train or for the tardy guest, it is possible to conduct a distinct course of reading. When the whole evening is free for the printed book, and it palls on one before the evening is spent, there are change, rest, renewed refreshment, in picking up a book of another sort.

For the ordinary intelligent person it is not even necessary to cultivate the habit of reading in the spare moments. Give it a chance at the start and it grows on one, like the mania for stealing rare editions.—New York Evening Mail.

WANT CHINESE TO STAND PAT

Celestials in America Are Asked in Circular to Give Data Concerning Condition

GUILDS ARE MEETING

Orientals Inflamed by Published Stories Telling of Degradations and Outrages

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—Advices from Hongkong by the steamship Tartar state that mass-metings of guilds continue to be held at Canton and Hongkong at which arrangements are making to further the boycott against the United States, delegates have been appointed to visit different guilds in China, and a board has been arranged to gather data from the Chinese in America regarding their condition, the information to be published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout China. Circular letters will be sent to Chinese in America urging them not to be disheartened but to stand stanchly by the movement. The Chinese vernacular papers are printing columns of bitter attacks against the United States and recounting stories of alleged degradations and outrages practiced upon Chinese in America, which aid in inflaming the people of South China.

WOMAN IS MADE CHIEF OPERATOR

Has Charge of Springfield (Mass.) Office of Western Union Company.

Unusual preferment has come to Mrs. Elizabeth Cody, a Great Barrington young woman recently appointed chief operator of the Springfield (Mass.) office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The position is one that has taxed the brain and nerves of well-endowed men, yet so far Mrs. Cody has shown that she can capably fill it. Since shortly after she left high school a few years ago she knows the work from the bottom up.

Manager Horace Riggleman of the local office of the Western Union Company appointed Mrs. Cody chief operator of the office to succeed William Fellows. To the general public this implies little, but to those familiar with the work of a telegraph office the appointment of a woman to a position of such responsibility is significant and possibly has been looked upon rather skeptically by some men.

The Springfield office of the Western Union is one of the most important between New York and Boston, on account of being situated midway between these cities and carrying all the trunk and local wires between these points. All of the Chicago and Western wires from Boston also pass through the office.

The position of chief operator which has been taken by Mrs. Cody is a very complex one, as all the wires demand more or less attention, and there are 120 local and through wires passing through Springfield, which carry a major part of the leased wires for the broker service between New York and Boston. Among other duties the chief operator is called up to test all trouble on wires within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city on all the various routes, and if trouble is found to see that it is immediately remedied. She also has to look out for the traffic of all the telegrams and see that they are sent out promptly, and she has charge of the alarm and night watch service, which is an important feature.

By this system safes, such as that in the office of the City Treasurer, are safeguarded by wires and the moment the safe is tampered with in the least way announcement is made by a big gong ringing at the telegraph office and the chief operator hurries a man post-haste to see what the trouble is. A record has to be kept also of the closing and opening of the safes.

The office, with its seven local branches, handles 1000 messages a day, and the main office has under Mrs. Cody's charge eleven operators, five clerks and fifteen messengers. The chief operator has charge, too, of the local ticker service used by local brokers. It also takes care of the automatic repeaters and of the dynamo plant that supplies the current for the various wires. The position of Mrs. Cody is, in fact, an unusual one for a woman, as there are very few men in the telegraph service, says Mr. Riggleman, capable of doing the duties that Mrs. Cody is called upon to perform.—Baltimore American.

One Cause of Railroad Disasters.

There is too much ground for the belief that the appalling slaughter on American railroads is due more to lax discipline than to any lack of mechanical contrivances. It is notorious that time and again engineers, for example, have not been punished for disregarding railway regulations and that managements have winked at these violations if they resulted in making time. Employes have been encouraged in taking those chances which so often result disastrously. Moreover, neither managers nor employes are made to suffer by law for disaster demonstrably due to negligence or disobedience. All the safety appliances that human ingenuity can devise will be of no avail unless railway men in all positions are held to a stricter personal accountability than is the case at present.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Propeller Hat Has Arrived.

The propeller hat arrived in this country for the first time to-day. It came on the head of Miss Hatley, a passenger from Liverpool on the Coronia, and created a big sensation at the steamship dock. The hat is called "propeller" because it resembles part of a ship's equipment and is said to be particularly appropriate for wear while at sea. Owing to the curious shape of the headgear, however, it cannot well be worn during windy weather. The blade of the hat, which sailors would say began aft on the port side and ran forward to starboard, is so susceptible to wind that it might not only capsize the owner, but, having such a peculiar twirl, in a strong breeze might easily twist its owner's neck.—Exchange.

How to Toughen the Boys.

If you want to make an all-round, good-for-nothing tough out of your boy just butt in and take his side on every question which comes up between him and the teacher, and if you want him to have a good start to the penitentiary be sure and let him know that he can always depend upon your assistance in whatever trouble he may get into in school, right or wrong.—Howard (Kans.) Courant.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPING

Bakersfield Authorities Foil a Plan to Steal the Wife of a Chinese Interpreter

EX-CONVICT IN PLOT

Officers Refuse to Recognize Warrant in Hands of a Constable of San Jose

BAKERSFIELD, July 29.—What appears beyond a doubt to have been a bold attempt to kidnap the young wife of Quong Chee, a Chinese interpreter, was perpetrated yesterday when Constable J. J. Toomey of San Jose, accompanied by two Chinese, arrived in the city with a warrant and took steps to arrest the woman on a charge of grand larceny. The local authorities refused absolutely to co-operate with the Santa Clara constable and he left last night.

The fact has since been proven that the woman was never in San Jose and that one of the Chinese who came to this city with the constable had previously been sentenced to San Quentin for perjury in another kidnaping case.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF A BIG ICEBERG

Daily Waste of Frozen Drink in Gulf Stream Would Pay National Debt.

The commercial value of an iceberg presents a fascinating problem to the theorist who is fond of figuring. To multiply the worth of one captive glacial derelict by the figures standing for the annual product of the Greenland fiords a result would be obtained that would paralyze the thinking faculties of the average amateur statistician. The good, salable, fresh water, germless coolness that goes to waste in the gulf stream in a day would more than pay the public debt of the United States, which in 1904 amounted to $967,321,773 75.

Ponder on the resources and possibilities wrapped in an arctic crystal raft 800 feet long, 500 feet from base to summit and 500 feet thick—a size by no means exaggerated. These dimensions mean 200,000,000 cubic feet. Forty-five cubic feet in the wholesale trade in New York is allowed for a ton of congealed water, but generously call it fifty cubic feet to the ton. The floating slab would furnish 4,000,000 tons of ice.

An average-sized family in the temperate zone can struggle along with a ton of ice a year. At the present retail price of 30 cents a hundred pounds a ton represents $6. The iceberg, of 4,000,000 tons, would therefore be worth the moderate fortune of $24,000,000.

Estimating the average family as containing six persons and each of 4,000,000 households as consuming a ton a year, the polar island would supply domestic refrigerating for 24,000,000 persons for 365 days. One hundred pounds of ice will freeze ten gallons of ice cream. A ton will freeze 200 gallons. The suppositious ice chunk would freeze 4,000,000 times 200 gallons, which equals 800,000,000 gallons.

A gallon of cream at one sitting provides sufficient helping for twenty-four persons if the guests are not all women. Hence this solitary lump, which is only one of a thousand born every month during the brief summer within the polar circle, would provide enough ice to furnish a little company of 19,200,000,000 guests.

The dimensions of the unit of one clear, flinty mass, taken as an illustration, are not unusual. The much-used frozen drink is only one infinitesimal mite in nature's waste, which again is not a waste, because it returns after being melted, in the forms of vapor and fog and moisture, to Greenland, to be converted again into snow and help make a new glacier.

Scarcely a steamer crossing the Banks misses sighting three or more of these crystal spurs studding the westward bound lane, forcing ships not only 200 miles southward of their usual course, but an additional sixty miles. In March there was a report of ice for every day of the month. During the present month the reports are more numerous. The limits of the shifting archipelago are latitude 49.23 and latitude 41.55 and longitude 58.16 and longitude 42.13.

By the thousands they are formed from the Greenland glaciers, which, as they sweep into the sea, "calve" or throw off mighty blocks. The part above water is one-eighth or one-ninth of the whole mass. Every glacier in Greenland gives birth each year to from 10 to 100 icebergs. Melting above and below causes a change in the center of gravity, the slippery nugget becomes topheavy, topples over and presents a new shape.—New York World.

How to Live to a Hundred.

Josiah Zeitlin, a citizen of Brooklyn who has just celebrated his one hundredth birthday, offers a brand-new piece of advice to those who are desirous of reaching his age. "Drink a lot," says Mr. Zeitlin, "and drink regularly. I would have been dead twenty years ago had I followed the doctor's advice and stopped drinking whisky and beer. Don't give doctors a chance to work on you and you will live all the longer." With all his senses in remarkably fine order the old man steps as briskly as though little more than half his age. He is a native of Lodz, Poland, where he made a competence as a merchant, and came to Brooklyn eighteen years ago to live with a sister. In the course of a day he takes, perhaps a dozen drinks of whisky and beer, meanwhile smoking many cigarettes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The only thing that comes to the man that waits is the certainty of being left.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
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