MUST BE ON HAND

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS KEPT IN WASHINGTON DURING THE TARIFF DEBATE.

NO PAIRING IS PERMITTED

Congressional Campaign Committees to Be Reorganized So as to Aid in the Election of Senators as Well as Representatives.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington. — The fact that the Democrats have such a slight majority in the senate has resulted in what may be called an order that no upper house members of the dominant party shall leave Washington during the tariff debate for any protracted period. The Democrats want to have their full strength on hand so as not to be obliged to depend upon absentees "pairing" with Republicans. Under certain conditions a pair can be broken and this would be dangerous to a party in control by a small majority.

Not long ago a commission was appointed whose duty it was to be to go abroad to study certain agricultural conditions, and on this commission there were several senators. One of them was exceedingly anxious to go abroad and he made all his "pairing" arrangements. Then he went to see President Wilson, who told him he must stay in Washington and help out with the tariff during the consideration of amendments and that it would not be entirely satisfactory if he simply made arrangements to return in time for the final vote.

Enlarged Duties for Committees.

The Democratic congressional campaign committee is to be reorganized, and hereafter there will be a larger representation of senators upon it, a fact which is accounted for by the constitutional change which will give the people the right to elect their senators direct. Hereafter the congressional campaign committee will be charged not only with the duty of trying to secure the election of members of the house, but with that of trying to elect United States senators. The Republicans also will increase their congressional campaign committee by the addition of senatorial members, and their duties will be similar to those of the Democrats. The Progressives have not named a congressional campaign committee, but as soon as the organization of their party is completed in all sections of the country this will be done.

In connection with this matter of direct elections it might be said that President Wilson is believed to be in favor of a plan to do away with nominating conventions and to substitute preferential primaries in the choosing of candidates for president and vice-president. It is also said that when this has been accomplished the president thinks it would be a good plan to abolish the electoral college and to allow the people to vote directly for their candidates.

With the organization of the different political campaign committees and with knowledge that the Republican national committee is to meet before long to consider the question of a party convention, the real campaigning work of the parties has begun. The Progressives are busy organizing in every county and every state in the Union, and it is assured that the campaign for the election of members of the house one year from next fall will be in full swing for certainly twelve months, an unusually long time.

Lobbying Gets a Blow.

Lobbying is still in evidence in Washington, notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson inveighed against it so bitterly in a public pronouncement some days ago. It can be said, however, that lobbying is not so marked in its public manipulations as it was prior to the executive protest.

It is believed that next year a great many lobbyists who have haunted the capitol for years will be absent from the city. There are certain ones who are known as offensive lobbyists, and their faces are known to everybody in Washington, while their business is known to comparatively few outside of congress and the newspaper men.

It is probable that the protest of President Wilson will cause most of these lobbyists to clear out as soon as they finish up their present work, which cannot be carried on with the same openness which was the case before.

Proper Lobby Also Exists.

There is a proper lobby, as well as an improper lobby. The proper lobby is that which is composed of real representatives of real business who come to Washington to set forth the side of the case as a business which is to be affected. These men are listened to patiently by committees and by new members, and their work unquestionably has its effect on legislation and a perfectly proper effect in many instances. The professional lobbyist uses his personal influence to secure votes one way or another regardless of the merits of the matter in controversy.

Comment has been made before in these dispatches about "the letter-writing lobbyists." As has been said, it is the letter-writing lobby which gets next to the president of the United States, for thousands of letters are directed to the chief executive asking that he refrain from urging this legislation or that legislation, because the writers "are sure it is going to cut wages or hurt them in some other way."

Now, the letter-writing lobby, from the administration point of view, is all right so long as it bases its petitions on accurate information. Whenever there is what is called a moral issue at stake the letter-writing lobby is always in evidence, and it is known in Washington that congress has been swayed on several occasions to change its first opinions in cases by sheer force of "hearing from the country" through the United States mails.

There is a wide difference of opinion in the country as to whether or not light wines and beers should be sold to the soldiers at army posts. The canteen as the place where the mildly alcoholic drinks at one time were sold, was abolished some years ago. The force that abolished it was the letter-writing lobby. Unquestionably the pure food bill was passed because of the influence of the letter writers. It is held by many people that this is the best legislation now on the statute books of the United States, but for years congress refused to give it consideration. Then the letter writers got busy and congress acted.

Heroic Deeds Recognized.

The records of the life saving service of the United States show hundreds of heroic deeds done. During the year 1912 twenty-six medals were awarded to men who saved the lives of fellow creatures at the imminent danger of losing their own. It is known from reading the last report of the life saving service that the giving of medals for extraordinary service does not in itself tell more than the beginning of the stories of heroic acts which are done week in and week out by men in the government service merely as a matter of the "duty of routine."

During the last year the youngest person to receive a medal from the United States government for life saving was Samuel S. Smith, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., 14 years old. Uncle Sam recognized his daring and spirit of self-sacrifice by presenting him with an honor medal. This boy rescued from drowning a little girl named Mary Morrison who was swept to sea while bathing at Tybee Island, Georgia.

There were many adults present who tried to struggle through the surf to the child's rescue, but they were unable to make headway. The boy, however, succeeded where his elders had failed, and he made his way to the struggling child and succeeded in bringing her to shore.

Medals for Brave Soldiers.

Two troopers of the Tenth United States cavalry, Levi Anderson and John R. Lyons, were given silver medals for heroism. These troopers had gone with another named John R. Moody to swim their horses in Mallett's Bay. Moody was thrown off his horse in water fifteen feet deep and he was unable to swim. Anderson and Lyon dropped from their horses and swam to their comrade's assistance, but before they reached him he had sunk. They dove and brought Moody to the surface, when he revived and struggled fiercely as only a man in danger of drowning can struggle. All three men went to the bottom twice before Anderson and Lyon finally prevailed and accomplished the rescue.

Capt. Charles R. Howland of the United States army won a gold medal in 1912 for personal gallantry at San Fabian, Philippine Islands. A quartermaster's launch which had become disabled ran upon a sand bar in the height of a typhoon. Men under the command of Captain Howland went to the beach near the wreck and started a signal fire to let the crew know of their presence. At midnight while the sea was raging Captain Howland swam half a mile through the surf to the launch to inform those on board of the purpose of the fire and to tell them that it would be kept going as a beacon light to guide them in their swimming if the vessel should break up during the night. Captain Howland then swam back to the shore to his men, who had not expected to see him alive again. The launch broke up during the night, but as the storm had abated the men on board guided by the fire, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.

Rescued Five Women.

A reminder of the cyclone in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., in 1895, is found in the silver medal just awarded to Edward T. Burdell of that city. The wind caused a small tidal wave which inundated part of Sullivan's Island, upon which Burdell resided. During the storm Burdell discovered a house in which five women had taken refuge, which the waves threatened to sweep from its foundations and take out to sea. Four times Burdell waded and swam the hundred yards between the house and dry land, and on each of the first three trips he brought in a woman. The last trip he found the house had been washed away, and succeeded in rescuing both the remaining women, struggling in the water, and brought them to shore. The rescued then had to turn their attention to their rescuer, who was completely overcome by his exertions.

A Filipino, Cornello Casidsid, sergeant of the Forty-eighth company of Philippine scouts, received his gold medal for conspicuous bravery in the water in March, 1911. A native craft called a lorcha, containing twenty Mandayans, capsized off Minandanao. The army launch ran in within fifty yards of the place, and many of the soldiers swam 300 yards to the shore to lighten the load and permit the launch to get closer, to make way for the rescued. Casidsid swam to the lorcha and made several return trips, each time bringing a native on his back.

Not Always.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

"Do they? How about the flocking together of larks, swallows and bats."

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

LEXINGTON DIOCESE OF P. E. CHURCH WOULD REQUIRE OF PROSPECTIVE GROOM.

ADVANCED STAND TAKEN

Meeting Just Closed Largest in Attendance and Most Encouraging Council in History of Diocese

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—The 18th annual council of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Lexington, which has been in session at Versailles, was one of the most largely attended and in many respects the most successful and encouraging council held in the history of the diocese. During the closing sessions the council took an advanced step in the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the council of the diocese of Lexington that the clergy of this diocese will be justified in their action if, before they perform any marriage service hereafter, they require of the man desiring to be married that he secure from the family physician of the proposed bride, or from some other reputable physican designated by such said family physician, a certificate to the effect that the man has no communicable disease of immoral origin."

The following were elected trustees of the diocese to serve for the ensuing three years: Hon. W. H. Cox, of Maysville; J. A. Herring, Georgetown; L. B. Marshall, Frankfort; Dr. W. B. McClure and Hon. John T. Shelby, of Lexington. Judge A. D. Cole, of Maysville, and Daniel M. Bowmar, of Versailles, were elected directors of Margaret College for a term of four years. Rev. J. M. Magruder, Covington, and Very Rev. R. K. Massie, of Lexington, were elected directors for one year to fill out the unexpired terms of Dean W. T. Capers and Rev. A. C. Hensley, both resigned on account of removal from the diocese. As the result of a suggestion made by Johnson N. Camden, of this county, in his address at the banquet twelve parishes pledged themselves to the endowment of five chairs in Margaret college. Very encouraging reports were made concerning the mountain missionary work.

Geological Survey Report Ready.

Most of the material for the annual volume of reports of the state geological survey is in the hands of the public printer, says J. F. Hoeing, director of the survey, in his report to the advisory board of the geological survey, which will meet this month. The fiscal year will end on June 30. The volume to be issued as soon as possible after July 1, Director Hoeing says, will contain reports of work in the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields, the oolitic building stones and asphalts of Western Kentucky, fire clays of Northeastern Kentucky, a general summary of the productions of oil, fluorspar and and zinc in the state, a complete report and map of the Central Kentucky phosphate section, elevations, data on water power and other natural resources. Owing to the condition of the state treasury, Prof. Hoeing says, the expenditures have been as moderate as they could be kept. Of the $15,000 appropriation for general expenses $6,937.98 had been spent in the 11 months up to May 31, and of the $10,000 appropriated for co-operative work with the United States government $6,522.21 had been spent in the same time. During that period the government spent of its $10,000 a total of $7,822.04.

Kentuckians at Johns Hopkins.

One hundred and fifty-one degrees were awarded at the annual commencement exercises of the Johns Hopkins university. Five young men of Kentucky took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They were Arthur W. Allen and William D. Reddish, of Somerset; Henry W. Cave, of Paducah; Herbert H. Hagan, of Trenton, and E. E. Hume, jr., of Frankfort. Mr. Cave is among the first 30 members of the graduating class from which number appointments will be made of resident house physicians in the Johns Hopkins hospital by the trustees.

Young Kehoe Passes Examination.

The war department notified Senator James that on a second physical examination W. H. Kehoe, of Maysville, had been admitted to West Point. Kehoe, who is the son of former Representative J. N. Kehoe, failed on a first test because he was thirty-three pounds under weight. Mr. James pressed his claim vigorously for a second examination and the deficiency was overlooked.

Teachers' Institute Syllabus Out.

The Teachers' institute syllabus has been issued by the state department of education. The syllabus this year is amplified beyond any heretofore issued by the inclusion of substitute programs. These substitute programs emphasize the study of agriculture. The state department hopes to bring these two subjects to the front in institute work this year. The program on typhoid fever was prepared by Dr. W. L. Heier, state registrar of vital statistics, and will form the basis for schoolroom work.

SPAIN'S HAPPY KING VISITS PARIS

This remarkable photograph of the sunny-natured king of Spain was taken at the railroad station in Paris on the occasion of his recent visit. The king was highly amused by an incident that occurred at the station and his opportune witticism compelled even the serious minded M. Poincaire, president of France (on left) to be infected by the contagious mirth of the king.

ASSURE PURE MILK

United Nurseries of Philadelphia Win Purity Fight.

Women Members of Board of Managers Carry Point—Violations of Regulations for Benefit of Babies Reported.

Philadelphia.—Through the efforts of the Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries, a reform in the handling of the milk supply of the city has been brought about and conditions which chiefly affect the babies of the poor have been greatly remedied.

The association, made up of woman representatives of the board of managers of twenty-two day nurseries, has procured the enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of "dipped milk," except in shops where eggs, butter and bread are sold.

Following the baby-saving show of last spring, and still keeping in mind lessons of the milk show of the previous year, members of the association, determined to safeguard as far as they could the lives of the babies, entrusted to the care of their nurseries and started a systematic investigation of milkshops in the neighborhood of the nurseries.

The infant mortality committee which undertook the investigation applied to leading physicians who have had the work of baby-saving under their direction and procured the services of an investigator who has had experience in public health work.

Visits were made to several hundred shops in the neighborhoods of the day nurseries. The shops were viewed from every angle that would make them places where it would be prejudicial to the child health to have its milk supply stored. The source of supply, the condition of refrigerating facilities, occupancy of the house and the methods employed in handling were gone into and a card index was made of all places visited.

The research showed many flagrant violations of the milk regulations of the department of health. All sorts of menacing conditions were discovered. One of the chief causes of complaint was found to be the cigar and candy shops in which milk was sold in bulk.

In many of these no attempt was made to keep the milk at an even temperature, or to ward off the flies which infested the places. The milk was carelessly handled and dipped out with any sort of a dipper and in any sort of a way.

Reports of these conditions were instantly made to the bureau of health, which acted upon them in two cases, revoking licenses, and in every instance prohibiting the sale of dipped or loose milk in any stores except those which handle bread, eggs or butter and which are qualified to give proper care.

The object of the association is to safeguard, by concerted effort, the children who are entrusted to various nurseries and to study their home environment and the conditions which affect their health.

WORKS FOR PURE SODA WATER

Mrs. Julian Heath Heads Delegation That Visits Shops to Stop the Sale of "Poison."

New York.—"We are going after the soda water fountains and see to it that customers are no longer sold poison to drink," declared Mrs. Julian Heath, national president of the Housewives' league.

Accompanied by a band of fellow members she entered several soda water emporiums on the upper west side and put the clerks through an inquisition. After admitting that the sirups, ingredients and sanitary arrangements were excellent, she proceeded to the lower east side.

In several places they found a drink which, Mrs. Heath declared, was artificially colored and nothing short of a mixture of alcohol and sugar.

WASP STING MAKES MAN WALK

While in Bed Feels "Hot Needle" Pierce His Ankle—Leaps to Floor and Runs.

St. Louis.—Charles Wightman, deputy county clerk at Clayton, told a Post-Dispatch reporter how he had just been able to walk without crutches for the first time in 38 of the 42 years of his life. He fell when he was four years old and injured both legs permanently.

He said that a neighbor had told him a snake story just before he went to bed. It was a tale of a blacksnake ever so many feet long and an incredible number of inches thick, which the neighbor had said he had killed.

Charles woke up in the morning with the story still in mind. He thought how comfortable it was to live in a country where one could sleep in peace instead of in one of those countries where, he had heard, snakes sometimes creep in and share one's bed.

Revelling in the thought, he thrust his right leg deeper under the covers. Then something that stung like a hot needle pierced his ankle.

"I sprang out of bed and ran and stumbled 12 feet across the room," he said. "It was the first time I had taken so many steps unassisted since I was a baby."

"And was it really a snake?" he was asked.

"No; it was a wasp." And he showed the ankle where the sting had swollen it.

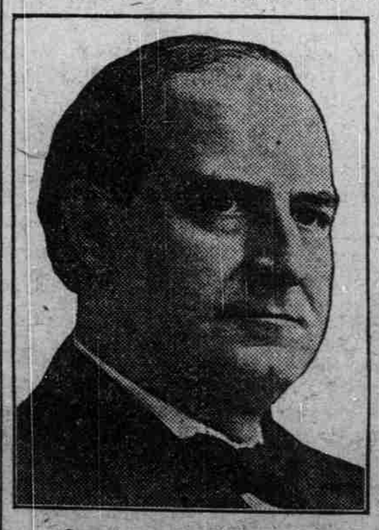
BRYAN DOES THE MARKETING

Secretary of State Makes Rounds Every Morning With Basket on Arm.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan is not too busily engaged with affairs of state to do the marketing for the Bryan household. Almost any morning the secretary of state may be seen in a local market place with a large basket swinging from his left arm.

Col. Bryan seems to enjoy the marketing to the full. He elbows the crowd and apparently does not mind it any more than he did when making his political campaign tours.

Secretary Bryan's fondness for the radish of the white variety is now generally known among marketmen and they try to keep on hand the kind he



Secretary of State Bryan.

likes. The other day, however, much to Col. Bryan's disappointment, his favorite vegetable was not to be had.

"You know, I'm just crazy about white radishes,' said the secretary to a woman shopping beside him. "No other kind will do."

And he continued his search among the stands.

Hits the Jersey Mosquito.

Eidley Park, N. J.—To rid this town of mosquitoes this summer the borough council has placed 200,000 pike perch in the lake here so that they may feed upon the mosquito eggs.

MUST SAIL THE SEA

Chinamen Condemned to Live on Board Ship.

Woo Chow Prevented From Landing Either in America or China by the Authorities of the Respective Countries.

New York.—Woo Chow sailed from this port on board the steamer Ambria, bound for Singapore. If Woo can convince the Singapore authorities that his eight-inch stub or braided hair is a pigtail, he may be allowed to land and see his wife in Canton. If not, he will be condemned to sail the seas some more—he has been on the water continuously for fifteen years—until he can establish his identity as a Chinaman or smuggle himself into America.

Woo Chow is a man without a country. Woo is neither oriental nor occidental. He has been excluded from the United States and from China for fifteen years. This is how it has happened:

Woo Chow had heard much of America, the promised land, in his home in Canton, when he attended an American missionary school. His blood was stirred by the tales of opportunity.

Fifteen years ago Woo left his native home and went to Singapore, leaving behind a wife, and a father and mother, and two children.

For two years he worked on the Singapore river front, until one day a ship, sailing for America, was without a crew. The captain picked up a crew along the water front. Among others he picked up Woo.

Throughout the long voyage Woo proved his fidelity. Being the only Mongolian on board he had to do the work of all the white men, but he never complained.

At last the ship arrived in New York. As the sky line of Manhattan island loomed up Woo's heart beat faster for he felt that at last his dreams were to be realized. Even in those days New York's sky line was a marvelous contrast to the low-lying and filthy harbor of Singapore.

But Woo Chow could not land. He was a Chinaman and the Chinese seclusion act barred him out.

Greatly saddened, Woo returned to Singapore. In that town, however, he was informed that it really was easy enough to get into the United States, for the authorities in America only objected to the customs of the Chinese, not to the people themselves.

Again Woo ventured forth, and again he came to New York. This time, when still eight days from land, he visited the ship's barber and cajoled the individual into providing him with a haircut. The precious queue was gone. Woo considered himself no longer a Chinaman, but to make assurance doubly sure, Woo bought a belt and a pair of western trousers and tucked in his shirt. At last, he thought he would be admitted.

Again he was doomed to disappointment, and again he returned to China. But there they would not let him in, for he had no pigtail. He was not the same Woo who had left China, and the Chinese would not allow Woo's contention that he was a native, and as he had no passport he was excluded. Of course, if Woo had been able to appeal to the captain with whom he had left China he might have been better treated, but the captain had been dismissed in New York.

So Woo Chow is condemned to sail the seas for the rest of his life, and when he dies he will in all probability be buried at sea.

Woo has left New York again, bound for the far east. He thinks he will be able to convince his countrymen that he is one of them, for he has been allowing his hair to grow for several years.

FAIL IN BIG TREASURE HUNT

Ship That Carried Women Seeking Buried $18,000,000 Returns Sorely Disappointed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Failure of another expedition sent in quest of a legendary $18,000,000 treasure cache on Cocos island, in the South seas, was recorded here when the British steamship Melmore put into port.

These fabled millions, according to a dying sailor, were buried on Cocos island by officials of the Peruvian church early in the last century. Mrs. Barry Till and Miss Davis, English women, were told by the sailor on his death bed of his knowledge of the location of the cache and supplied with charts. The women succeeded in interesting British capitalists, and the Melmore was purchased for the expedition.

Mrs. Till and Miss Davis accompanied the party and directed the operations of the fortune hunters.

After many weary months of labor with pick and shovel, the searchers gave up their quest and started homeward. The Melmore put in at Panama, where the two women and others of the party left the vessel, to proceed homeward by the most direct route.

Within the last fifty years a half dozen expeditions equipped with ample funds to search for the gold believed to be buried there. In each case the incentive has been the same—the account of some sailor to whom had been bequeathed charts showing the location of the treasure.