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MONDAY, JULY 7, 1913.

A New Jersey man has refused a legacy, on the ground that he wishes to earn his money. This man ought to be appointed to office.

A Japanese born in Michigan is a citizen of the United States providing he or she remains here until twenty-one years of age and the father is not in this country in diplomatic or official capacity for Japan, is the ruling of Attorney General Fellows. The opinion was asked for by an Akron, Mich., resident.

An Ohio judge expresses the opinion that every woman applying for a license to marry should be compelled to submit samples of her cooking. In this case it would be equitable were the party of the second part compelled to submit samples of the cooking he has been content with in his bachelor days. And it would do no harm to preserve both sets in the court house for future reference.

A novel and admirable use of the parcel post is the distribution of cardboard models of rural schoolhouses by the United States Bureau of Education. Many small communities cannot afford to pay school architects and yet are anxious to have their children educated with comfortable, sightly and healthful surroundings. These little models furnish every needed architectural and hygienic detail.

Secretary of State Bryan has declined the appeal of the father of Charlton, the wife-murderer, who sought to have him withhold the order for Charlton's return to the Italian authorities. It is expected now that the prisoner will be sent back on the 19th of July. There would have been no possible excuse for additional delay in this case. Undoubtedly the disposition of the American government to surrender Charlton, even though tardily, is creating a favorable feeling in Italy that will exert a useful influence in American appeals for extradition.

The country was thrilled recently when two little boys, [illegible] in a boat on the verge of Niagara river, found themselves adrift, and headed for the [illegible]. Just before [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the waters engulfed them.

But these were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] into the stream.

But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] safely.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to begin.

Postmaster General Burleson is reported as favoring a scheme to take his department entirely out of politics and suggesting a system of professional postmasters who are to serve in any locality that the department may designate. Good men are to be promoted in the interests of the service, so that it is not impossible for the postmaster at Oklahoma City to be sent to New York, while the Philadelphia incumbent might hail from Texas. The proposition is not one that is alluring. It is not at all necessary for the postmaster to be a politician, very desirable that he should not be, but he ought to be familiar with the city whose mail he handles. It would take a very long time for a stranger to get to know the peculiar wants and needs of Philadelphia, and a man must have lived in New York city a long time to understand its unusual conditions.

The best news that has come from the Philippines in a long while is brought over by Elwood S. Brown, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of Manila. He says "the entire younger generation of Filipinos are baseball crazy." Then he narrates some instances of the great popularity of the sport in the islands. Well, when the "little brown brothers" have adopted baseball there will be not much trouble in governing the island. Of course, in nearly every part of Luzon, the largest of the islands, the game is understood and played. It is now the sport of the archipelago. There are some tribes that have not yet fallen before the irresistible march of the game, but it is only a question of time when they will drop the war club to swing the baseball bat. As a civilizer there is no sport which ranks with baseball. It is in a class by itself.

Recent dispatches from Great Britain contained the usual recital of outrages charged to the militant suffragette. With reason or without, every act of incendiarism in England or Scotland will be laid up against these unbalanced women, who are more than willing to assume the responsibility, if not the penalty, for their crimes and their follies. For thus their cause is advertised, and only through publicity and the moral effect of their outrages do they conceive that victory is possible. Recently a suffragette leader known in England as "Lady Betty" calmly admitted that their sole object in destroying property was to force the British public into a state of mind where the people would unitedly say in effect: "O, give them the ballot, and let's have done with this foolishness." That might be effective in England, but in America—never.

"A Stitch in Time......"

¶ There might be a modern version of that old adage to the effect that, "A penny spent in time will often save a dime."

¶ Nowhere is the truth of this revised adage more easily demonstrated than in the proper use of the best newspapers of the day.

¶ If you are planning a trip, if you wish to go to a theater, a lecture, to church, if you need to buy practically any article of ordinary use, spend your money for a good newspaper and turn to the advertising columns for the latest information on the subject you have in mind. Make a practice of doing this and you will find that you save yourself both time and trouble and that many a dime that might have been wasted has either been saved or spent in such a way that you have attained the maximum of value from it.

¶ Heedless spending wastes more money than willful extravagance.

¶ In justice to yourself, you must keep in touch with what is in the market. Buy a newspaper and save your dimes by reading the advertisements regularly.

WILL REVEAL THE TRUTH.

There is practically no doubt that the House will pass the resolution of the rules committee providing for the appointment by the speaker of a committee to thoroughly investigate the Mulhall lobby charges. The vote will be taken Wednesday. Every opportunity will be given the House committee to get to the bottom of the allegations of the former chief lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers involving many present and former members of Congress. All the documentary evidence turned over by Mulhall to the Senate investigating committee will be available.

The inquiry undoubtedly will reveal the truth. It will place guilt where it properly belongs, and men mentioned in the charges who are innocent of wrong doing will be fully exonerated in the public mind. In the meantime it will be unfair to judge harshly any man concerned in the charges, to pronounce him guilty before testimony is given and fully weighed.

The whole Mulhall affair must be investigated thoroughly. The upright among those he names—and there are many of them, let us be thankful for it—will have no fear of the result. For the rest, let them be exposed, and the reputation of their honest companions in congresses of the past will be clearer for the distinction that will be drawn sharply between them and the other kind.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The rolling stock of the Italian state railways at the close of the fiscal year 1912 included 4,971 steam locomotives, 7 electric locomotives, 10,037 passenger coaches, 92,977 freight cars, 3,371 baggage and postal cars, and 2,593 work and repair cars.

In 1906, it is estimated, the money invested in Norwegian whaling companies amounted to $1,932,000. By 1910 this had increased to $3,000,000, doubling that year to $6,000,000. Further increases in 1911 brought the total investment on Jan. 1, 1912, up to 22,-200,000 crowns ($5,710,000.)

Repair and Maintenance of Earth Roads-Drainage

Care In Construction Will Mean Big Saving In Cost of Maintaining and Greater Utility For Dirt Highways.

If you look at the ordinary country road after a shower you will see small puddles along the wheel ruts and sometimes larger pools. This water stays on the road surface because it cannot drain away into the side ditches. If you look closely you will see side ditches which have grown up with bushes and weeds in many cases, and which are so far from the traveled part of the road that the rain water does not drain into them. That part of the roadway where the wagons travel is called the traveled way. To prevent water from standing on the traveled way the road should be raised in the center and should slope gently into broad shallow ditches. It is then said to have a crown. If it is 10 feet from the center of the road to the side ditch, the surface at the side ditch should be at least 10 inches lower than it is at the center where the horses travel. The road then has a 10-inch crown. The rain that falls on a road properly crowned will run quickly to the side and not soak into the surface or form pools. The side ditches should be open at every low point so that the water can run out of them into neighboring brooks or streams. If the ditches merely collect the water from the road surface and it can not run away, large pools will be formed along the roadside, which will gradually soak into the soil beneath the road and make it so soft that the wheels of wagons will cut through the road surface and soon destroy it.

Open Ditches Often Best.

Sometimes water runs from land along the road into the road and forms a little stream down the wheel tracks or in the middle where the horses travel. When driveways into farm yards are built across the side ditches they frequently form channels for water from the farm yard to run into the road. The pipes under driveways become filled with leaves or rubbish and the water can no longer run away. If the driveways that stop the ditch water were rebuilt so that no pipes were necessary and the ditch could be left open, much trouble from surface water would be stopped.

Sometimes a road runs across low ground or through a swamp where where the road can not be drained by side ditches alone. If the road were built higher like a railroad embankment across such low land and made with a crown, it would be dry and hard. Sometimes a road passes through what is called a cut. This is a place where the earth has been dug out so that the road can go over a hill without being too steep. The water which always flows quietly under the ground on hill sides is known as ground water. In road cuts such water sometimes makes the road very muddy, and the road then needs what road builders call underdrainage. A good kind of underdrainage is a trench to go along under the side drain and about three feet and a foot and a half wide. In this trench a pipe is laid near the bottom and covered with loose stones no bigger than an egg. When the trench is completely filled with loose stones the ground water, instead of soaking into the roadway, will stop among the stones and flow down the hill through the pipe.

Use of Road Drag.

To keep a road smooth and crowned the best method is to drag it with a road drag. A road drag is made easily with two halves of a log which has been split. The log should be about 6 or 8 inches in thickness and about 6 or 8 feet long. The two halves of the log are set three feet apart with the smooth faces forward and upright. They are then fastened together with braces set in holes bored through the log. A pair of horses may be used to drag the road and are hitched to a chain fastened to the front half of the log. The road drag should move forward so that it slants across the road in such a way that a small amount of earth will slide past the smooth face of the log toward the center of the road, thus forming the crown. The edges of the logs will smooth out the ruts. The best way to drag is to begin at the side ditch and go up one side of the road, and then down the other. In the next trip the drag should be started a little nearer the center and the last trip over the road the drag may work close to the center itself. Small ridges of earth will be brown in the horse track and smeared by the round edge of the log smoothly over the road. The smearing of the earth by the drag is called "puddling" and it tends to make the surface of the road smooth and water-tight after the sun comes out. The road is always dragged after it has rained and not when it is dry. A good, strong pair of horses with a well-built drag can drag about three or four miles of road in a day, and it is the best way to maintain good roads. In every county some farmer along each four miles of road should own a drag and drag the road when it rains. He would always find the road in good condition when he goes to market.

Owing to the fact that many rural schools were closed at the time when the prize maintenance essay was announced by Director Logan Waller Page of the office of public roads, it has been decided to extend the limit for receiving the essays to Oct. 15, 1913. In addition to the gold medal given as first prize, two silver medals will be given as second and third prizes. If a child who has submitted one essay previous to the issue of this notice should care to try again, he is at liberty to do so, but he must be a pupil of a rural school. There is some misunderstanding in regard to the subject of the essay. The idea is to set the children thinking how to better their earth roads with the material they have at hand.

Professor George Stuart Fullerton, of Columbia university, formerly vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is to be the American exchange professor to Austrian universities next year.

THE SINGING OF WIRES.

Scientist Disproves Belief That Sounds Foretell Bad Weather.

An active discussion has been going on in the German periodical Das Wetter as to the cause or causes of the singing or humming of telegraph wires and the possible relation of these sounds to the weather. There appears to be a widespread belief that the singing is a prognostic of storms and rain or, according to another version, of cold weather. As long ago as January, 1900, the journal above mentioned reprinted from a German newspaper an article by Dr. Eydam of Brunswick in which the writer claimed that infallible weather predictions could be made from these sounds, the pitch and loudness of the sounds indicating how soon bad weather would occur.

The recent revival of this subject dates from a suggestion made a couple of years ago by Professor Arthur Field of Ottawa that the immediate cause of the vibration in the wires was a "seismic unrest" in the ground, this in its turn being a harbinger of bad weather.

The obvious explanation of the singing is that it is due to the wind, as in the aeolian harp. It is claimed that the sounds occur when the air is absolutely calm, but of course there might be some movement of the air at the level of the wires when there was none at the lower level of the observer. Otto Meissner, who has been making systematic observations of the phenomenon during the past year, is unable to find any relation between the sounds and the force of the wind, but he does find that the direction of the wind relative to the direction in which the wires run is an important factor. His investigations also disclose the fact that the singing of the wires is by no means simultaneous at places only a few miles apart. This fact, as well as actual comparisons with seismographic records, appears to dispose of the hypothesis that the singing is due to microseisms. Meissner has also disproved the belief that the sounds foretoken bad weather.

Variations in the pitch of these sounds may reasonably be ascribed to changes in the tension of the wires with varying temperature.

A Winter on a Mountain Top.

As one climbs up to the mountain top the danger from lightning increases rapidly, and, as a rule, the observatories located on the mountain tops are rather uncomfortable places of residence, as discovered by the scientific gentlemen who have had the experience of a winter on a mountain top. It is evident that ordinary lightning rods are entirely inadequate to carry off the enormous discharges of the mountain thunderstorms. There are several observatories on Mont Blanc, and at one of them, that of Janssen, there have been a number of bombardments, during which the interior of the place was filled with ribbonlike sheets of electricity and balls of fire which moved silently from point to point.—Exchange.

Hand Washing Pad.

Curled hair, such as is used in upholstering the finer grades of furniture, is much better than a brush for removing grease and grime from the hands. It penetrates the crevices of the knuckles and nails and does not abrade the skin at all. To use simply take a large handful of the hair, apply soap and wet it, then rub over the hands. It will take several days before the wad assumes the form that gives the best results, but once in shape it will last indefinitely.

People Came to See the Rock.

Daddy's Bedtime Story— The Rock Gave Credit Where It Was Due.

THE story hour was at hand, and Jack and Evelyn with it.

"A story for two," laughed daddy as he saw them coming. "Very well. Now, sit down and listen while I tell you about the big gray rock that stood in the field bare and ugly and alone.

"Every one who passed said, 'Oh, dear, how that ugly rock spoils the looks of the nice field!'

"The rock would have liked to be handsome and admired like the flowers and the grasses and the trees, but he was just a plain gray rock, and he could not help it.

"'If only nice plants grew over my big bare sides I would not seem so homely,' the rock told the brook. But there was no earth on the rock in which the plants could take root.

"One day the brook as it came babbling by said: 'Friend, far up the stream there is a wonderful little plant that grows on rocks such as you. Some day I am going to try to bring some down here to you. Perhaps then it may take a fancy to grow on your sides and you will look very different.

"And one day the brook pushed and floated a piece of stone down the stream and lodged it just beside the big gray rock.

"'There,' said the brook; 'just look at that piece of stone! It broke off and fell into the water yesterday, so I've just floated it down to you. The big rock of which it was a part is covered with that green stuff. They call it moss.'

"The big gray rock was greatly pleased. The brook swept the stone as close to it as possible, and the rock said to the green moss:

"'Please come up here and grow on me.'

"Soon a faint green began to color the gray sides of the stone, and persons who had said, 'What an ugly old rock that is!' turned to notice it.

"Day by day the green became deeper until in time the rock was covered with a thick velvety coating of moss.

"Then in the soft moss the seeds of little wild flowers carried there by the wind, by insects or birds took root, and lovely flowers grew out of the crannies. The friendly little brook trickled around it, and soon handsome ferns sprang up about the rock.

"People now began to come from far and near to see it. 'What a beautiful old rock it is!' they would exclaim.

"But the old gray rock—he was a very honest rock—said: 'No, indeed; I am just as I was. If there is anything to admire it is the moss and flowers and the ferns, my kind friends, who have so kindly hidden the ugliness of a plain old rock from sight.'"

GREAT INVENTIONS AND THEIR ORIGINATORS

JOHN MAYOW M D

MR. JOHN MAYOW the great English chemist and physiologist, preceded Drs. Priestley and Lavoisier by a century in discovering the existence of oxygen as a separate entity, distinct from the general mass of the air.

It was he who was first to discover the part which oxygen plays in combustion and in increasing the calces of metals as compared with the metals themselves.

He was also the first to give a correct anatomical description of the mechanism of respiration. Dr. Mayow, among other notable achievements, helped the progress of science by rejecting the commonly accepted theory that the use of breathing is to cool the heart or to assist the blood from the right to the left side of the heart, two theories that were generally accepted in his day.

He was born in London some time in May, 1643. That he was a precocious youth is shown in the fact that he went to Wadham College, at Oxford, at the age of fifteen and became a scholar there in the year following.

In 1660 he became a fellow of All Souls', and graduated as a bachelor of law in 1665 and a doctor in 1670. He afterward made medicine his profession and became one of the famous physicians of his time.

Dr. Mayow's experiments began by the acceptance of Dr. Boyle's experiments proving that air is necessary for combustion. He then went on to show that fire is not supported by the air as a whole, but by "a more active and subtle part of it," to which he gave two names and which was what we now call oxygen.

Among his other discoveries may be included a vague conception of expiration as an excretory process.

He died in London in September, 1679.

- Queries and Replies -

Does the child of an alien father who does not become a citizen have to apply for citizenship papers just the same as any alien who has come to this country?

Children born in this country of alien parents and children born abroad of naturalized citizens are American citizens upon coming of age in this country.

Where is the dividing line between the north and the south—the Mason and Dixon line?

The Mason and Dixon line, which forms the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and Delaware, is usually given as the dividing line between the north and south east of the Alleghenies. West of the mountains the Ohio river was taken to mark the boundary line between the two sections, but west of the Mississippi there was a dispute. Missouri was claimed by both sections, but is now generally considered a southern state, while Kansas, directly west, has always been enumerated with the northern states. During the civil war Missouri was prevented from joining the Confederacy, although she furnished many soldiers for the south and was full of sympathizers with the southern cause.

Who is the commander in chief of the American army?

The constitution of the United States designates the president as commander in chief of the army and navy and of the militia when called into the service of the United States.

When was the campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, built, and when did it fall?

Fell July 14, 1902. Lower portion built A. D. 902. In 1510 was increased from 162 to 320 feet in height. Added weight and old age are supposed to have brought about the fall.

What is the oldest English paper still published?

The London Times, founded in 1783.

What is the Edda?

The Bible of the ancient Scandinavians. The original Edda was compiled by an Icelandic priest in the eleventh century.

When, where and by whom was the expression the "Ananias club" originated?

The term was first used in 1906 by Samuel G. Blythe, Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper. After President Roosevelt had expressed doubts as to the veracity of several prominent men in rapid succession Blythe sent to his paper an editorial paragraph to the effect that these men had been elected to the Ananias club. The phrase immediately caught the public fancy.

Who was called the "Great Commoner?"

William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, a famous parliamentary orator of the eighteenth century, was called the "Great Commoner." The title has also been applied to Henry Clay and to Thaddeus Stevens.

Has Boston always been the capital of Massachusetts?

Boston has always been the capital of Massachusetts except for a short period in colonial times, when the seat of government was at Charlestown, now part of Boston. But Boston did not originally have its present name, being first called Trimountaine, from three prominent hills within it, and the name changed to Boston in 1630. The exact date when Boston became the capital, following Charlestown, is not known. The original name of Trimountaine survives in Tremont street, Boston.

What is the normal weight of a Buff Cochin hen?

The standard weights for Buff Cochins are: Cock, 11 pounds; cockerel, 9 pounds; hen, 9½ pounds; pullet, 7 pounds.

What are the materials from which chewing gum is made?

Vegetable resin gums furnish the principal constituent of most of the chewing gum now sold. Historically the resin gum of the black spruce tree is the first that man chewed on. A chicle gum, taken from the naseberry tree of South America, is the substance most used now. The tree is similar to the rubber tree and its gum similar to rubber. Paraffin and beeswax were formerly used in the manufacture of chewing gum.