PROPOSAL TO HOLD AVIATION MEET HERE

New Yorker Asks Chamber of Commerce Committee to Consider Plan for October.

A proposition to hold an aviation meet in Washington during October will be laid before the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce by J. M. Berger of New York at a special meeting called for tomorrow at noon.

Mr. Berger, who himself is much interested in aviation and owns two machines, will ask the chamber for its indorsement of the plan to hold an aviation meet and its hearty co-operation in making the event a success. It is understood, however, that he will not make an appeal for funds to help the meet along.

Mr. Berger, it is said, will undertake to bring many of the leading aviators to Washington for the meet, and expects to have about thirty machines here.

This is a different proposal from that of the Aero Scientific Club, which is now arranging for a meet of amateur aviators at College Park during October. The Chamber of Commerce does not yet know any of the details of Mr. Berger's proposal. It is expected that E. H. Young, the president of the Aero Scientific Club, will be present at the meeting, and there is a possibility that the two meets may be combined if there is a prospect of stimulating interest in aviation here by so doing.

SOULS OF THE DEAD LIVE IN THE BIRDS

Creed Taught by London Apostle of Amen Ra—Building an Altar.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, August 30, 1910.

There are many apostles of strange creeds in London, and the very latest to claim respectful attention is the apostle of Amen Ra, "the god behind the flaming sun," who has taken a large room in Crawford street, Bryanston square, and is preparing to astonish the byways of the West End with mysterious words and more mysterious deeds. The apostle of Amen Ra is a tall, dark, thin young man, who wears a long scarlet robe when he holds forth upon strange texts out of a strange volume, which is called the Book of the Soul. His gospel is "the restoration of Pantheism and the old English religion," and he has come to the West End "to continue the work of Penda, English King of Mercia (middle England), who died in battle on the river Aire, in Yorkshire, in the year 655."

The new evangelist's name is Ernest Maryon. He has a powerful magic lantern and a flaming banner, a representation of the wonderful white horse which King Penda rode to victory when he killed Mercia's peaceful King Edwin, in the year 633. Mr. Maryon is building an altar in Crawford street, whereon will stand a winged disc of copper—the emblem of the soul. It is all very wonderful, and very incomprehensible. But out of the amazing tangle of ritual woven by Mr. Maryon it is possible to sift a few grains of practical ministration. He preaches, for instance, kindness to animals—and birds in particular.

The souls of the past dead, he says, live again in the London sparrows, and suffer again with the London bus horse. For some years he has been trying to get new Pantheists to subscribe £2,500 for the building of a hall in London, where the work of King Penda may be carried on. When this hall materializes it will be crowned with a tower sacred to the pigeons and the sparrows.

HEALTH OFFICE REPORT.

One Hundred and Eight Cases of Infantile Paralysis to Date.

One hundred and eight cases of infantile paralysis have been reported to the health office up until today. Of these only four cases were reported in the past week. One victim was aged two and a half years, one three and a half years, one seven years and one nineteen years of age. One death was reported, that of Elmer Boss of 1002 C street southwest, a two-year-old boy.

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported during the past week, 38, shows a continued increase, the number reported the week before being 34. Of the 38 cases reported 18 were contracted outside of the District of Columbia. Of the remaining number 6 cases originated in the northeast section of the city, 7 cases occurred in the northwest section, 5 cases in the southeast section and 2 cases in the southwest. There were 11 white people who contracted the disease and 9 colored. Two cases were under ten years of age, 5 cases from ten to twenty years of age, 6 cases were from twenty-one to thirty years of age, 3 from thirty-one to forty years, and 4 cases whose ages ranged from forty-one to fifty-three years. There were 21 cases discharged, 3 by death, and there now remain under treatment 193 cases, as against 123 for 1909.

Taking Exercise.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The United States Army has discovered that the plan of having an officer do ninety miles on horseback once a year, to show that he is in good condition, is not enough. Daily exercise is needed, and this is now required.

This is true of all. Many a man and woman is taking more exercise just now than at any time of the year. In town or out, there is more walking, rowing, base ball, tennis and open-air life than in many months. But for this many people could not stand the strain of vacation.

Having "come back," people begin going down hill, physically, in the fall and by next May have put on the pounds they lost and grown flabby, pasty, unaired and without either vigor or endurance. This does nothing. Daily exercise is the one path to health. The people who walk are moving nearer the grave every day of their lives just as much as those who ride, but they will not get there so soon. Daily exercise is a matter of will and habit—not of apparatus or opportunity. Any man or woman with a room and an open window and a square yard of space can get the exercise needed to keep in condition in twenty or thirty minutes a day, and every one wastes more than that. A walk daily means health and fresh air.

Must Tread Carefully.

From the Fliegende Blatter.

Bold Witness (giving his testimony)—And the way in which the accused ill-treated the poor woman made my hair stand on end.

Magistrate—Be careful! Remember you are on your oath.

PINCHOT ACCLAIMED CONSERVATION HERO

(Continued from First Page.)

ago. So faulty has been the adjustment of time and money that Congress has had to authorize the issue of $20,000,000 of national obligations to complete projects still hanging in the air. So expensive is it that estimates have been exceeded again and again. The settler has had either to pay more than the cost figure he relied on or seek cheaper land in Canada.

"It costs the government from 50 per cent more to twice as much as it would private enterprise to put water on the land. Under the lower Yellowstone project the charge is $42.50 per acre, and $1 per acre annually for maintenance. The Sunnyside project carries a charge of $52 per acre and 95 cents maintenance. Under the North Platte project the charge is $45 per acre, plus a maintenance charge not announced.

Land Charge Prohibitive.

"These projects, in widely separated localities, entail a land charge prohibitive to the frontier settlers to provide homes for those for whom this work was believed to have been undertaken. The pioneer settler who can pay, even in ten annual installments, from $3,500 to $4,000 for eighty acres of land, in addition to the yearly fee per acre, must have some other resources to aid him. The work of irrigation would have been more cheaply done if turned over to private enterprise or committed to the several states within which lie the lands to be reclaimed. This is not a criticism upon any individual. It is merely one more proof of the excessive cost of government work.

"Toward the conservation of our mineral resources little can be done by federal action. The output is determined not by the mine owner, but by the consumer. The withdrawal of vast areas of supposed coal lands tends to increase price by restricting the area of possible supply. It is foolish to talk of leasing coal lands in small quantities in order to prevent monopoly. Mining must be carried on upon a large enough scale to be commercially possible. The people of the west see little practical difference between a resource withheld entirely from use and a resource dissipated or exhausted. They understand by conservation the most economical development and best care of resources.

Interested in Cheap Fuel.

"The prairie states are more interested than any other in the question of cheap fuel. We do not depend upon Alaska for our future supply. There is abundant coal on the Pacific coast nearer to our seaports and commercial centers. While we lament the exhaustion of our coal supply we maintain a tariff that compels us to draw upon it continuously. It would be well to cast out this beam before we worry too much over the conservation mote.

"The iron deposits of Minnesota, the most wonderful in the world, are today not only furnishing industry in the nation with its raw material, but are piling up a school fund at home that is the envy of other states and adding more and more every year to the contents of the state's treasury. Minnesota is considering the reduction of her general tax levy by one-half. Would it be better if these lands were today held idle and unproductive by the federal government or worked only on leases whose proceeds went into the federal treasury and enabled Congress to squander a few more millions in annual appropriations?

"Against some forestry theories the west enters an even stronger plea. What the United States needs is neither reckless destruction nor an embargo upon our splendid western commonwealths by locking up a considerable portion of their available area. There were, by the last report of the forestry service over 194,500,000 acres withdrawn from use in our forest reserves June 30, 1909. Of this, nearly 58 per cent, over 112,000,000 acres, or 175,000 square miles, lies in six western states. That is an area six-sevenths the size of Germany or France. It is 80 per cent of the size of the unappropriated and unreserved land in those six states.

Vast Areas Conveyed.

"The forest reserve and the lands conveyed by congressional grants to private interests in Oregon amount to some 50,000 square miles. More than half the area of this great state has been withdrawn by action of the government in one way or another from cultivation and the enjoyment and profit of the people of the state. Over one-third of Idaho and 27 per cent of Washington are forest reserves. Colorado is almost as badly off; and not more than 30 per cent of its forest reserves is covered with merchantable timber, while about 40 per cent has no timber at all. On the Olympic peninsula are lands reported to be withdrawn to conserve our water supply where the annual rainfall amounts to something like seven to ten feet. According to the official report, the cost of administering the forest service in 1909 was a little short of $3,000,000, and the receipts were $1,800,000. The deficit in current account alone was over $1,100,000. The total disbursements were over $4,400,000, and the actual deficit $2,600,000.

Has 2,000 Employes.

"The forestry reserve has over 2,000 employes. In 1909 they planted 611 acres and sowed 1,126 acres more. The west believes in forest preservation. But it believes practically and not theoretically. It realizes that a good thing may cost too much, and is not ignorant of the extravagant financial tendency of every federal department and bureau. It wants all good agricultural land open to the settler, wherever it may be situated. It wants timber resources conservatively utilized and not wasted or destroyed.

"In connection with forestry interests, there is just now much question of the conservation of water power sites. The demand is that federal lands forming such sites should be withdrawn and leased for the profit and at the pleasure of the federal government. Against this the whole west rightly protests. The water power differs from the coal deposit in that it is not destroyed by use. It will do its undiminished work as long as the rains fall and the snows melt. Not the resource but the use of it is a proper subject for conservation and regulation. To withdraw these sources of potential wealth from present utilization is to take just so much from the industrial capital of the states in which they are situated.

Federal Control Illegal.

"The attempted federal control of water powers is illegal, because the use of the waters within a state is the property of the state, and cannot be taken from it, and that the state may and actually does, in the case of Idaho, for example, perfectly safeguard its water powers from monopoly and make them useful without extortion has been shown conclusively by Senator Borah in a speech in the United States Senate, in which this whole subject is admirably covered. Ought the public domain be administered by the government and disposed of for its profit, or opened to the people and shared with the states? Let experience determine which was the better guardian. The worst scandals of state land misappropriation, and there were many, are insignificant when compared with the record of the nation.

"There remains an opportunity and a need of conservation transcending in value all others combined. The soil is the ultimate employer of all industry and the greatest source of all wealth. It is the universal banker. Upon the maintenance unimpaired in quantity and quality of the tillable area of the country its whole future is conditioned."

A Correction.

From Lippincott's.

The habit of contradicting sometimes "o'erleaps itself" unwittingly.

"I've heerd it said," remarked a lounger at the crossroads store, "that John Henderson over by Woodville was one of eighteen sons."

"That's whar ye heerd wrong," contributed the chronic kicker. "T'want John Henderson at all. 'T was a brother o' his'n."

DECLINE OF TEA MAKING.

Even in England Lovers of the Beverage Have Fallen on Evil Days.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

A certain family of inveterate tea drinkers used always to inquire on the occasion of new people coming to the neighborhood, "Do they keep a good teapot?"

Alas how seldom nowadays could the question be answered in the affirmative! For my own part, being something of a fogy, I look back with keen regret to long past days when tea making was tea making, and every self-respecting hostess took the matter seriously.

Even though one fine flunkey carries in a silver kettle and another equally fine follows at his heels with a heavily laden tray, though they offer me sandwiches in their dozens, cakes and bonbons innumerable, nothing makes up for the flavor, the aroma, of the old bohea and souchong.

Then the fragrant leaves were five or six shillings a pound; now people buy some latter day mixture at a nominal price. Then the hostess made the tea herself with water from a kettle on an adjacent fire; now it is left to the tender mercies of Jeames or the cook.

No one knows or cares whether it is weak or strong, or how long it has been drawing before its arrival in the drawing room, and even then the dispenser of hospitality has to be reminded more than once before she tears herself away from some more congenial ocupation. Shades of our grandmother! is it any wonder the tea when you get it is undrinkable? either hot water bewitched, scalding to the tongue, or a stewed decoction tasting of the teapot and warranted to injure the strongest digestion.

In the golden age of tea making we must go back many years to a time when the mistress felt some pride in sitting behind her own tea urn, a position the eldest daughter alone presumed to occupy in her absence, and incidentally, it may be remarked, there is no occupation more becoming to a charming woman than that of presiding over a well appointed tea table.

It is to be feared that nothing less than some commercial catastrophe bringing the price of tea up to alarming figures will ever convince middle class housekeepers of the wastefulness of an unconsidered teapot. We may be very sure that in the days when Dr. Johnson used—as Boswell tells us—to drink enormous quantities of tea at all hours, it was not vapid, mawkish fluid he enjoyed, but a stimulating beverage, pleasant and exhilarating, or he would hardly have lived, in spite of a naturally feeble constitution, to the ripe age of seventy-five.

If statistics are to be trusted English people are the greatest tea drinkers of western Europe. We regard our yearly increasing consumption of tea with complacency and rejoice to think what sober people we are becoming and how much better it is for the national weal being than an excessive use of alcoholic drinks. This is all very agreeable and very wise, but I would like also to put in a plea for better tea, for a fair priced and more carefully made beverage. Depend upon it, even more tea would be drunk, even fewer whiskies and sodas imbibed, if each lady saw to it that really good tea was served in her house.

Managing Caddies.

From the New York Sun.

In country golf clubs the caddies are mostly boys from twelve to sixteen years old who attend school and may give unrestricted attention to carrying clubs only after their hours of study and on holidays. The trouble in the employment of such boys is to prevent them from playing truant to increase their earnings. This is adjusted readily with the school principals or the truant officers on a give and take basis. The authorities are usually willing that the boys shall work unmolested when the club is holding its annual tournament. The general plan is not to employ caddies Sunday unless they are permitted to work by their parents on that day. At courses adjacent to cities or large towns the caddies are recruited from a less staple population and the age limit is higher. A harassing element is the presence of youths who shirk better paid but more arduous employment. The city-bred caddies are even harder to control. A method that is effective is to place the boys on stated weekly wages and to divide them into two classes, the rating and amount of pay being dependent on the value of the service rendered.

A class B caddie may advance himself to class A and an increased wage, and for poor service the rule works the other way. The real merit of the plan is that the employment becomes a fixed one and caddies no longer labor only when their pockets are empty. They become wage-earners with definite responsibilities. The boys get their money in a lump sum on pay day and it seems better worth saving than when they are paid by the job, with often a long interval between jobs.

Clubs that have tried this plan do not readily abandon it. Unsatisfactory caddies are soon replaced by boys anxious to give good service. The club is repaid, too, beyond the increased efficiency of its caddies by using them as aids in the lighter tasks of the greens keeper. In this country the caddies of today if they do not care to become club makers or professionals after a spell of wage earning on the links are very apt to be the amateurs of the future. The transition is easy for the country-bred caddie boys. The clubs near cities may smooth the way for their caddies by teaching them self-respect, thrift and ambition through the restrictions put on the occupation.

The Mining Gamble.

From the Philadelphia Record.

If you want to raise a million dollars on a mining proposition and offer 10,000 shares at $100 each you will not sell one. But if you offer a million dollar shares at $5 each, par value, to be sold at $1 each for 30 or 60 days, there's a fair chance of your getting one of the five millions which agents of the Post Office Department estimate Americans sink annually in mining frauds; not merely unsuccessful mines, but mining frauds.

A man who would not dream of paying $100 for one share of stock would pay the same amount for the same fractional part of the whole enterprise if you will only increase the number of shares and sell him 50 or a hundred or 200. Of course, it looks very silly to men that women should find a price of $3.98 so much more attractive than an even $4, but one-ten-thousandth part of a hole in the ground which may have gold at the bottom of it, or a few hundred feet below the bottom, looks infinitely more attractive to a man if the figure on the stock certificate is "50" or "100" instead of a lonesome and insignificant "1."

This explains why mining shares are generally sold for $5 or $2 or a fraction of a dollar; the large number on the stock certificate makes the buyer feel as though he were playing for big stakes, though as a matter of fact he is risking only the price of a box of cigars.

Possibilities of Matches.

From the New York Sun.

"When I saw my stenographer banishing the ink spots from her fingers with unlighted match ends I concluded that I didn't know all the possibilities of matches," said a business man. "As I was coming home tonight I saw them put to an even more curious use at the flower stand on the corner. A bunch of peculiar white roses attracted my attention, the petals being pure white, while the hearts were deep red.

"'I maka dose,' explained the owner proudly, and seizing a red rose he lighted a sulphur match beneath it, whereupon the crimson faded to white. 'I maka white ones for you any time,' said the dealer as he lighted another match."

How to Strengthen the Eyes.

From the New Idea Woman's Magazine.

To strengthen the muscles of the eyes they should be exercised. Do this by moving the eyes slowly upward and downward, and from left to right as far as you can, and from one corner of the orbit to the other. Now alternate these movements.

The eyes should also be rolled around from left to right, then right to left.

Do not practice these exercises more than a few minutes at a time, as the muscles will be strained and much discomfort ensue.

Exercise affects the nerves, and healthy nerves make for bright, sparkling eyes, yet there are hosts of women who stand with their backbone bent in a bow. This not only entails a lack of grace, but ultimately affects all the nerves of the body.

Pressure on the eyeballs flattens the lens of the eye and is sure to produce short sightedness. If you simply must rub your eyes, rub toward the temple, as eyes cannot be beautiful or even passably pretty when sunken in hollow orbits. I would suggest your massaging around the eyes for five minutes daily. Use plenty of skin food and press down on the flesh very delicately indeed. After the massage dampen a cloth in cold water and lay it on the eyes for a few minutes. Every night before going to bed fill the hollows full of skin food, but omit the massage.

"Why do widows almost always marry again?"

"Because dead men tell no tales."—Cleveland Leader.