

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE CITIES

Street Railway Lines Must Keep Nickels Moving

NEW YORK.—If the nickels taken for fares on the traction lines of this city were not collected at the end of each day and put into circulation again at once, New Yorkers would find that in two or three days at most there would not be a nickel in the city available to pay carfare or buy a loaf of bread. This remark was made by an official of the Interborough Elevated Company.

Every visitor knows of the hundreds of thousands of people who rush hither and thither every day on elevated and subway trains. But few know what the stream of small change flowing into the ticket offices in a never-ceasing stream amounts to in 24 hours, nor how this money is collected. Every night shortly after midnight the bank on wheels starts on its round of collecting the nickels from the subway and elevated stations. This bank on wheels is a curious car. One end looks like a bank. There are screens, counters, pigeonholes and partitions used white paying off the subway employees. At the other end are the quarters of the collectors. As soon as the car arrives at the station the agent runs out of the ticket booth, shows through the window of the car two canvas bags of cash, one day and the other night receipts.

It takes about five hours for the bank car to make the trip on the subway and elevated. When it is completed, over \$100,000 in nickels, dimes and quarters and bills are ready for the accountants to paw over and fix up in bags for the banks.

Mondays are the best days on the subway and elevated. The receipts on those days jump about ten thousand above the other days. This increase is due to the women shoppers, who have had time to read in the Sunday papers the announcements of alluring bargains in the shops, and rush off the first thing Monday morning to buy them.

City Efficiency Reducing Dayton's Death Rate

DAYTON, O.—The telephone in the office of Henry M. Waite, Dayton's city manager, rings. Waite answers it. "My little boy came home from school today with a bad sore throat and we're afraid it's diphtheria," says a Dayton mother. "Will you send one of your doctors and nurses out to see about it?"



"Certainly," says Waite. Waite telephones his division of health, and within a few minutes the city government has taken charge of the case.

An average of 1,000 persons a month in Dayton either telephone or call at the office of their city manager to tell their troubles.

If the commission manager government in Dayton is working wonders in increased efficiency and economy in every department, it is doing still greater wonders along social-service lines.

What is a human life worth? A thousand dollars? Then the commission manager plan of government is saving nearly \$300,000 a year in human lives. In 1913 bad food, poor sanitation, unskillful care of babies, and indifferent medical inspection of schoolchildren, had combined with other causes to give the city a death rate of 15.7 per thousand.

Waite's efficiency experts took hold of the problem in 1914 and the rate was reduced to 13.7; to 13 in 1915, and it will be less than 13 this year. This means nearly 200 less persons are dying in Dayton each year now than a few years back.

"Let it be said that Dayton is the best city in America for a baby to be born in," said Waite. His 12 city nurses and corps of district physicians made it so.

Every mother in Dayton can have the free care and advice of the city's nursing and medical department in the matter of feeding, dressing and caring for infants.

Sleight-of-Hand "Con" Men Infest Gotham Streets

NEW YORK.—In New York city there prowls around a band of men who try to dispose of their wares upon the unsuspecting class who usually look for bargains. Their specialty once was gold bricks, but now it includes diamonds, gold watches and platinum chains.

These prowlers usually parade the busy sections where a little prosperity reigns, and there they work their game upon the innocent.

"Say, feller, do yer want to buy something good?" usually is their introduction.

Bargains everybody looks for. "Let's see the article." The faker then takes from a knotted handkerchief a highly polished gold watch and chain, and after looking around to see if the "coast is clear," asks the purchaser to "inspect the goods."

Of course the bargain seeker sees the genuine, but does he get that which the faker shows?

These fakers have studied sleight-of-hand and have a duplicate of nearly everything they sell.

The argument and examination take place in some quiet corner. The faker tells the purchaser that his "mud" is snapped in the gallery, and since the article is a "copped" one the purchaser should not make much outward display when somebody passes by.

Finally they come to terms, and when the purchaser is ready to pass over the money the faker says, "Just a minute," and whispers, "Wait till this guy (who is one of the band) passes. He looks like a detective." And in the meantime they walk a few yards, while the faker slips the watch and chain back into his pocket. When the deal is finally completed the faker hands over an exact imitation, which is much inferior.

Milwaukee Ministers Must Be Jacks of All Trades

MILWAUKEE.—Ministerial duties, regarded by the general public as trivial, are actually strenuous and comprise the occupations of clergyman, legal adviser, employment agent, chauffeur, expressman and public orator. A multitude of work is required of the modern minister, especially if the congregation has provided him with an automobile.

Interviews with a number of Milwaukee pastors disclosed that they are often called upon to rush a parishioner to a train or tote some furniture from one part of the city to another.

A short time ago a Milwaukee minister, who was to have solemnized a marriage that day, was called to the phone by an excited woman, who said the bridegroom had disappeared, and asked him to call on about 50 invited guests to notify them there would be no wedding and no wedding dinner.

"If a minister is seen on the tennis courts at the bathing beach the people say, 'Don't those preachers live easy,'" sighed Rev. R. S. Donaldson. "Monday usually is a preacher's off day, and because it is he schedules everything for that day, and consequently does more work than on any other day," added the clergyman.

In addition to their routine work, ministers must find time to visit the homes for the aged, hospitals, jail and other county institutions, and almost every bankers', architects', old settlers' and bookkeepers' club wants to have a pastor address them when they have a banquet.

PICKED HERE AND THERE

Three deposits of coal in Haiti have been investigated by French engineers and efforts will be made to develop them.

Holland has begun operating a new line of steamships that will ply between Amsterdam and the west coast of South America.

By a loan to the government of \$10,000,000 at 8 per cent, secured on taxes, the Bank of England started operations in 1694.

A barge built for harvesting kelp on the Pacific coast gathers up about five hundred tons of seaweed on a trip.

Willesden council bowling greens and tennis courts in England are free every morning to wounded soldiers.

Chinese railroad embankments are protected from floods by planting them with a native grass with tenacious roots that resist erosion.

Only about one-tenth of the vast amount of iron ore mined in Spain annually is utilized at home because of the scarcity of native coal.

KAISER REVIEWING TROOPS IN VERDUN REGION



This British official photograph taken on the western front shows graves that may be found all along the western front of British soldiers killed in action. Each cross has the name and address of the soldier, with the words "Killed in action" and the address.

SOME EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR ON CANAL TRADE

Far More South and Central American Than United States Vessels Go Through.

CHILE AND PERU FORTUNATE

The Numerous Sailings Are Making This Waterway a Much Traveled Tourist Route—Opportunity Big for American to See West Coast.

Panama.—South and Central American steamers are far more numerous than United States vessels as regular users of the canal at this time. This fact, with the fact that Chilean and Peruvian steamers make the Atlantic rather than the Pacific terminal their Canal port, is one of the greatest surprises of Canal operation and most marked results of the European war's effect upon canal traffic.

Chilean and Peruvian ships will practically have the canal to themselves if the closing of the ports of the British West Indies at night, just announced as a war measure against German naval raiders, tends to take English and allied shipping away from the Canal as effectively as high freight rates to Europe have taken United States vessels away from the waterway built for their special benefit.

Berthing at the same pier, or at one immediately adjacent, to that of the regular passenger and freight steamers coming to the Atlantic terminal of the Canal from New York and Europe, the fine Peruvian and Chilean steamers now making regular weekly and scheduled trips through the Canal afford convenient and quick transfer of passengers and freight for even such far places as Buenos Aires and its nearby cities on the East coast.

Popular Tourist Route. This opportunity to see the Andes and the Canal is making the isthmus a much traveled tourist route. Increasing numbers of people bound from Argentina, notably Buenos Aires, for the United States are making the voyage by way of the Canal. They go to Valparaiso by way of the Transandean railway and embark there for the isthmus on one of the two regular lines of steamers plying between Chile and the Atlantic terminus of the canal. The voyage to the Pacific entrance of the Canal is about fifteen days. At the isthmus close connection is made with ships running to the United States, which are at sea from five to eight days.

Steamship service to the west coast of South and Central America from the Atlantic entrance of the Canal is now almost as continuous as the steamship service through the Canal to other parts of the world is limited and irregular.

The Chilean line, known as the South American Steamship company, maintains approximately a weekly service between Cristobal, the Canal port at the Atlantic entrance, and west coast ports as far south as Cristobal.

The Peruvian Steamship and Dock company of Callao maintains a weekly service between Cristobal and Ecuadorian and Peruvian ports. These Peruvian ships, built in Europe before the war and in every way up to the requirements of first-class passenger liners, make their principal calls at Guayaquil and Paita. With sailings each way about once a week, the Peruvian boats will make freight and passenger transfers whether it is possible and practical for an enterprising management to do so, and at the same time keep close to its published schedule. Chilean line steamers are also first class in the present use of the traveling world.

Many Other Lines.

The Pacific Steam Navigation company, an English company, operates steamers from Cristobal as far south as Valparaiso and Coronel and as far north as San Jose de Guatemala, calling at all principal ports. For the Central American ports north of the Canal this company's steamers leave monthly. For Tumaco and Ecuadorian ports as far south as Guayaquil the Pacific Steam Navigation steamers leave the Canal every three weeks. The Columbia Maritime Steamship

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CROPS WORTH NINE BILLIONS

Washington.—Almost \$9,000,000,000 was the aggregate value of all crops of the country last year. In an estimate announced by the department of agriculture, the exact value was set at \$8,954,557,000. That was an increase of \$2,105,089,000 over the value of 1915 crops and \$2,867,200,000 over the average of the years 1910 to 1914.

Texas held its lead as first state in value of its crops, but Illinois as second state in 1915 was displaced by Iowa last year.

WHERE MUSIC IS SUPREME

Elevated Above the Other Arts Because It is the Most Detached of Them All.

The strength of every art lies chiefly in the completeness of its detachment from reality. Sculpture does not gain by being realistic, picturesque, or decorative; on the contrary it is at its highest when it is ideal, detached and superhuman. Painting does not gain by being categorical, but is greatest when it seeks something beyond the outward, physical view. The novel or the essay depends for its greatness on its power of relating real persons, things, and ideas to that greater and deeper reality of which they are a part. In this sense music stands supreme above the other arts because it is the most detached. The elements of thought and feeling and action are, in music, presented as elements. The thought is not thought even in the abstract, for it is not "about" anything; the feeling is not actual feeling and the action is not real action. Each of these properties, or states, of the human beings is here expressed in its essence, detached from all actual manifestation. None but the highest type of mind, none but a heart full of deep human sympathy, none but a vigorous, militant spirit, could have conceived and brought forth such compositions, for example, as the third and ninth symphonies of Beethoven; yet they are nothing but sound—neither the intelligence, nor the feeling, nor the action is real.—Thomas W. Surette, in the Atlantic.

BUT HE BAGGED THE RABBIT

Hunter Almost Got Pedestrian at the Time That He Secured His Small Prey.

"Hey there; excuse me, I didn't see you until after I pulled the trigger, but I guess you are not hurt much," came an excited voice from some brush at the side of the track and at the same time the hunter emerged. James Jones, young man, to whom the apology was extended, began an inventory of his person to see whether he was shot, and he found that he was only slightly wounded.

Jones was walking peacefully along the switch track of the Pennsylvania lines, near Hartford City, leading through a clump of brush. He was startled when a rabbit jumped out in front of him, fairly on his feet. At the same time there was a report of firearms—and bunny turned his toes upward while Jones fell over backward.

"I had been following that rabbit for some distance and I was bound that I was going to get him—and I did," said the hunter. "But say, old man, I'm sorry if you're hurt. I didn't see you at all until after I pulled the trigger."—Indianapolis News.

PRECOCIOUS INFANT.

Two proud fathers of babies about the same age were having a boasting contest in the city train the other morning.

"Can your baby talk yet?" Jones asked.

"No not much," Brown admitted.

"Can yours?"

"Oh, yes; talks like anything," Jones replied, confidently. "Yours is walking about now, I suppose?"

"No, he hasn't begun to walk yet," said Brown.

"Not yet?" Jones exclaimed. "Why, he's older than mine, and mine is toddling about."

Brown was beginning to get exasperated. "By the way," he asked casually, "does yours use a safety razor or one of the ordinary ones?"—New York Globe.

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES.

"Have you ever had any experience in handling bric-a-brac ware?" asked a dealer in bric-a-brac of an applicant for work.

"No, sir," was the reply, "but I think I can do it."

"Suppose," said the dealer, "you accidentally broke a very valuable porcelain vase, what would you do?"

"I should put it carefully together," replied the man, "and set it where a wealthy customer would be sure to knock it over again."

ALWAYS WITH GOOD COMPANIONS.

We know a man who always carries in his pocket a book written by Emerson, Marcus Aurelius, Carlyle or some other giant intellect who in times past scattered broadcast the blossoms of his thought that future generations might inhale their fragrance. In this age of hurry and feverish achievement, when men seem to have little time for sober reflection, it is good to be able to summon, at will, such blessed companions to one's presence.—Los Angeles Times.

THE WILD TURKEY.

When white men first came to America they found Indians, corn, tobacco and turkeys—all wild. The turkeys lived in the forests of Maine and westward as far as Nebraska and southward to the lower parts of Mexico. Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, the Spanish historian, who wrote many books about the West Indies, printed a description of the wild turkey at Toledo in the year 1527. He had seen the males in the mating season and supposed they were monogamous.

HIS MAIN PROP.

There was a man in our town, supported by his wife; but one day she turned him down—his only prop in life. And when he saw his wife had fled, he started on the run—he had no time to lose, he said—so he copped another one.

LEARNING.

He—You are more beautiful every day.

She—Hardly that, I think. It is just that your qualities of perception and taste are growing better.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story. Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

TO KILL RATS, MICE AND COCKROACHES ALWAYS USE STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE U. S. Government Buys — SOLD EVERYWHERE — 25c and \$1.00



Authors and the Like. "I suppose the time is coming when men will fly to and from their work in airplanes."

"Perhaps so," said the timorous man, "but if I live to see that day I'll envy the man who works at home."

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

All Records Shattered.

The coal and coke output of the United States broke all records in 1916. The total coke production, according to estimates prepared by C. E. Leshor of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, was 54,300,000 tons, an increase over 1915 of 12,700,000 tons, or 30 per cent, and over 1913 of 8,000,000 tons.

Coal production records were smashed by an output of 597,500,000 tons, compared with 570,000,000 tons, the previous high record established in 1913. The quantity of bituminous coal mined was 506,000,000 tons, an increase compared with 1915 of 68,500,300 tons, or 15 per cent, according to estimates by C. E. Leshor of the United States geological survey department of the interior. The quantity of Pennsylvania anthracite was about 88,312,000 net tons, a decrease of 600,000 tons.

Too Many Now.

"What's become of the old-fashioned woman who exclaimed, 'brizen creature!' every time she saw another woman immodestly dressed?"

"I don't know, but I'm sure of one thing."

"And what is that?"

"If she were alive today and still tried to keep up that practice, she would soon be out of breath."

Gain in Loss.

He that loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.—L'Estrange.

There has been No Increase In the price of Grape-Nuts

Nor Any Decrease In the Size of Package Or Quality Of the Food.

When white men first came to America they found Indians, corn, tobacco and turkeys—all wild. The turkeys lived in the forests of Maine and westward as far as Nebraska and southward to the lower parts of Mexico. Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, the Spanish historian, who wrote many books about the West Indies, printed a description of the wild turkey at Toledo in the year 1527. He had seen the males in the mating season and supposed they were monogamous.

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FIND HUMAN GIANT'S TOOTH

Can You Imagine an Ancient Man With Molar That Weighed Two Ounces?

Pittsburg, Kan.—Can you imagine a prehistoric man whose tooth would weigh four ounces, a tooth which would take a wire cable to pull? Such a tooth has been found in a coal bed, more than 600 feet under the ground. The tooth was found about two miles northwest of Pittsburg. Is a coal

NO CONTRACT PRISON LABOR

Trustees of Indiana Reform Places Decide to Help Inmates to Make Money.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The contract labor system in Indiana prisons will be abolished. The trustees of the institutions have decided that at the expiration of the present contracts a new form of employment will be instituted.

SANDAL FAD IN NEW YORK

The sandal fad has reached New York from the Pacific coast. New York women will shortly do all their tangoing in sandals, according to report. The sandal, in addition to its comfort, is a solution of the problem of the high cost of leather. The picture shows a Los Angeles girl wearing this type of old Grecian footwear.

mine. Dentists claim that, because of certain formations, it could be nothing but a grinder from the head of a prehistoric man. While it is light and appears to be bone, it is in a perfect state of petrification.

It is practically impossible to determine at what age this man lived, but it must have been many years before the birth of Christ, because of the depth at which the tooth was found. However, it is possible that the molar could have been placed that deep in mother earth by an upheaval

at some time.

The coal mine in which it was found has been in operation many years and is one of the deepest in the country.

Many persons at first believed the tooth was that of a prehistoric animal rather than of a man. However, it was taken to several dentists, who said that, because of certain formations in the human tooth, which are absent in teeth of animals, the molar must have been that of a prehistoric human being.