THE JAPANESE RED CROSS Thought by Some to Be the Finest Organization of the Kind in

the World.

The Red Cross society of Japan is probably, all things considered, the finest organization of the kind in the world it has been growing and improving constantly since its small erigin in 1877, and now has nearly a million members, an excellent relief organization and large funds. Its methods, writes Anita Newcomb Mc-Gee in "The American Nurses in Japan" in the April Century, are radically different from any volunteer aid we have yet seen in America, for Its fundamental assumption is that the army knows its own business and is competent to attend to it. Its general attitude instead of implying, "We know the medical department will break down in the field, and therefore we insist on going to the front and into the camps to supply its defects," indicates this: "The people of

the privilege of assisting it. On the contrary, in the Spanish-American war we had a multiplicity of small societies, meaning well, but working blindly and at cross-purposes, accomplishing good at an altogether disproportionate cost of money and labor, and not infrequently interfering with and handicapping the work of the responsible medical officers.

Japan appreciate so highly the work of

the medical department that they ask

But in the Japanese-Russian war there is a single great, well-prepared organization, the ally and assistant of the medical officers, working only where it is instructed that it will be of use, and accomplishing vast good at a minimum cost.

The Japanese Red Cross society is characteristic of the nation; for every war, campaign and great disaster since its foundation has been to its officers a lesson by which they have profited. in the present war they are always on the alert to discover their defects, to learn how to remedy them, and to gain new ideas for improvement. It was as one of many means to attain these ends that some American army murses were wanted in the Japanese hospitals, where their work could be carefully observed; and for the same reason the writer was appointed by the minister of war as supervisor of nurses of the Red Cross, with the rank of officer; sent to many hospitals; and required to make reports and recommendations to the Red Cross society. A Japanese lady, by profession a

TELLS WHAT THE AUTO DID Device Which Indicates to the Owner the Movements of His

Chauffenr.

teacher, had formerly held this post-

ition, but since her death it had been

An ingenious German instrument has owners of automobiles just what their cars have been doing in the hands of the hired operators, which may prewent those worthy men from taking theater parties out at night and riding through the streets at railroad speed.

It is called a velograph, and, besides registering the speed of the car in motion, it keeps a record of the number of stops and varying speeds. In other words, the record will show just what the car has been doing without a word from the man who drove it, and should -prove an effective check to the indiscriminate use of the car by men hired to drive them for their owners.

The device, though both a speed register and a chronograph, is simple. An ordinary timepiece, with the dial revolving, instead of fingers, furnishes the chronograph. The dial, or clock face; is a separate cardboard disk, which can be removed at will. The spaces between the dial numerals, instead of being divided into "fives," as in ordinary clock spaces, are divided into four sections of 15 each, thus making 60 in all, to denate the minutes in each hour.

Attached to the timepiece is an ordinary speed register, connected with the hub of the vehicle. This speed register shows the usual rotary set of figures denoting the number of miles traveled. At the end of every mile, however, a marker, which protrudes above the rim of the clock dial, shoots forward and registers the fact that it has been recorded. This marker being stationary, and the dial chronograph revolving, it follows that as every mile is recorded on the dial cardboard the

lapsed time will also be shown. Similarly when the vehicle is stopped the marker still continues to register while the disk revolves. There being mo miles to be recorded, the register will show a link parallel to the circumference of the disk, denoting that the vehicle was motionless during the hours on the dial corresponding with such straight line.

Unburt, But Suffered

That now famous assault upon Gen. Andre by M. Syveton in the French chamber of deputies has called forth many anecdotes dealing with more or less similar cases. One of them goes back to the time when Carnot was made president of France. Jules Ferry fell out with another monsieur, Andrieux. They quarreled violently at Versailles, and nearly came to blows. They were, however, separated before anything serious happened. The next day M. Andrieux was congratulated on not having been hurt. "On the contrary," said he, "I suffered very much. Ferry had been eating garlie."

Thoroughness.

Thoroughness is the twin brother of honesty. When an employe gets the reputation of doing a thing not pretty nearly, but exactly right, it has more influence with his employer than brilliancy or talent.—Success Magazine.

INDIAN AGENCY IS A BANK Official in Muskogee, L. T., Handles Large Amount of Money Back Year.

A vast amount of business passes through the Union Indian agency at Muskogee, I. T., every day. Fentress Wisdom, clerk in charge of the agency, says that it is now sending out an average of 600 letters a day and receiving fully as many. Some weeks as high as 4,000 letters are sent out, reports the Kansas City Journal.

The indian agency performs many of the functions of a big bank or clearing house. It is estimated that more than \$1,000,000 passes through the hands of the Indian agent each year, some of which he handles twice. This does not include money paid out for salaries or running expenses of the agency, but merely the funds which are intrusted. to him arising from tribal revenues.

Mr. Wisdom estimates that the agency at Muskogee handles as much business as all other Indian agencies in the United States combined. It handles the finances of five of the most powerful and highly civilized of Indian tribes, some of which are immensely wealthy and none of them lacking revenues.

In the Choctaw and Chickesaw na tions the common funds of the two tribes receive big revenues from the coal and asphalt lands, as well as from the oil and gas fields. These revenues arise largely from leases and royalties. They are placed in the hands of the Indian agent to go into the educational funds of the two nations. Vast sums of money also flow into the coffers of the Choclaw and Chickasaw nations. A large additional sum will be placed to the credit of these nations from the sale of segregated coal lands, which will be districted by the Indian agent.

The heaviest revenues in the Creek nation come from interest on bonds representing loans to different states and paying four and five per cent. annual interest. The nation receives \$125,000 interest annually on these bonds. The revenues from mineral royalties and the cattle tax in the Creek and Cherokee nations pass through the hands of the Indian agent, but instead of being placed to the credits of the nations collectively, the money is paid out to individual citi-Zens

A continual stream of money orders is coming into the Indian agent's office every day, representing payments upon town lots which have been purchased by individuals after the townsite appraisements have been made. So many of these come through the Muskoges post office at times that the postmaster runs out of money with which to cash them, and has to suspend payment temporarily until he can send out and replenish his ready cash.

USED NO MEAT NOR MILK. Japanese Learned the Use of These Two Articles from Western Civilization.

Until a comparatively recent date the Japanese did not use milk, although they always had cows. It was not until Japan was opened up by western civilization that milk and meat were used, says the Boston Sunday Globe.

Milk and meat were supposed to be two articles of diet that made western civilization what it was, and by imperial edict and in other ways the Japanese people were encouraged to use both as articles of diet.

The Japanese minister at Washington tells me that it was not until he was a schoolboy about ten years of age that he knew the taste of meat.

Curiously enough, although the Japanese did not use milk, it was the custom among the Japanese mothersand that custom largely prevails to the present day-to keep their children at the breast until they are about three years old, not confining them, of course, exclusively to milk from the breast, but making that the chief article of diet.

This fact alone is one of the most extraordinary that I know of because it has been accepted as a well-established principle of medicine that for a mother to suckle a child for more than nine months is injurious to both child and mother and makes the child feeble.

Both in America and England mothers begin to wean their children at about six months, and the process is almost invariably completed at nine months. And yet these wonderful Japanese mothers are able to stand the train for three years apparently without depleting their vitality, and certainly the children of these mothers. judging from the way they have fought show no evidence of depleted vitality.

They are the marvel of the worldthe Japs-and the more one studies them the greater the mystery becomes.

Sleeping Booms in England. In the seventeenth century Englishmen thought it injurious to sleep in rooms facing the sun, so most of the rooms faced north and east, opening off a passage or else out of each other. At the head of the stairs slept the master and his wife, and all the rooms tenanted by the rest of the household were accessible only through that. The daughters of the house and maid servants lay in rooms on one side, say the right, with the malds in those most distant; those of the men lay on the left, the sons of the house nearest the chamber of the master, and the serving men farthest away.-Chicago Daily

Utilizing a By-Product. Kentucky is now making "maple" sugar out of corn cobs, presumably used to sweeten that other product of the corn.-Richmond Times-Dispatch.

News.

IF THE SUN WERE COLORED

Amazing Possibilities If the Orb.of Day Gave Porth Tinted Raye,

A German astronomer has recently published some interesting observations on the theoretical effects of a change in the color of the sun. It is amezing to consider the possibilities if our sun were green, blue or red, instead of what it is, says the New York Hera.d. If it were blue there would be only two colors in the world -blue and black. If it were red, then everything would be red or black. If it were yellow, everything would be yollow or black. Every one knows that the light of our sun consists of six colors, and the reason things are different bues is that some swallow up five of the colors and reflect only one. Thus we have primroses yellow, because they absorb all but the yellow; roses red, because they absorb all but the red; violets purple, because they absorb everything out red and blue, a mixture of which two colors forms purple.

In the event of the sun being red. roses, blood, red ink and all other things that are now red would reflect it. So would snow, the filly and all things that are now white, but these would, of course, be red. Everything else would swallow up the red light and appear quite black. Grass, for instance, would be black as ink and so would the blue of the sky, but the white clouds would be red. The same kind of thing would nappen if the sun were blue. Everything now blue or white would be blue and everything else black. The whole sky, clouds and all, would be blue. The grass this time would be blue, not black, for it reflects both blue and yellow. Hair would be all black, the red of the lips would be black and the rest of the face would be a cloudy blue.

If the sun were green we would have a little variety. Things that are now yellow would still be yellow. Things that are blue would be blue and things that are green would still be green, but there would be no reds, purples. orange, pinks or any of those cheery bues that make the world look so

THE CZAR'S LITTLE GIRLS.

From This Account it Will Be Seen That They Are Real Children.

The little Russian princesses do not quite bear out the prevailing impression that all the children of monarcus are necessarily paragons of perfection or little prudes. These small girls are children, warm hearted, mischievous, high spirited, free of speech, unfettered of action, and possessed of a full appreciation of their own excited rank, says the Chicago Tribune Fair haired. blue eyed Grand Duchess Olga has often been known to aton her little pony carriage in the parks of Peterhoff, to call to order some passer-by who had failed to accord her the attention she considered due to an emperor's daughter.

One day last summer, when the court was still at Peterhoff, the four little duchesses were playing on the beach in front of the Alexandrine palace, when they saw a young officer who was engrossed in supervising a group of sailors executing a difficult piece of work. The men on perceiving the children's approach, suspended their labor, and, standing at attention, rendered them the full military honors that were their due. This amused the nittle girls to such an extent that they instantly abandoned their games to atrut demurely up and down in front of the workers, who were thus compelled to neglect their labor and salute each time they passed.

This went on for some time, until the officer began to lose patience. Observing that the little girls meant to continue the game indefinitely he quietly ordered the men to go on with their work and take no further notice of them.

To the Grand Duchess Olga's amazement then, no one moved to acknowledge her presence a moment later when she came tripping along the path. She gazed first at the officer, then at the sailors, as if at a loss whom to hold responsible for this gross act of contempt to her imperial person. Then, stamping her small foot, she cried: "Salute at once, or I'll tell papa!"

Jews in China.

There is said to be a Chinese-Jewish colony in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley in China. This colony has existed since 200 years before the Christian era. Its people have a synagogue in which they attend worship, extract the sinews from flesh before eating it, erect tablets to Moses and Abraham, and are called by some "blue-capped Mohammedans." because of their blue headdress. Otherwise they are little different from other Chinese citizens, hold high offices in the land at times, and because of Chinese tolerant principles have never been persecuted or op-

Pearl Fishing in Finland. In Russian Finland fishing for pearls. is one of the most profitable of the native industries. It is very slow, laborious work. The fisher sits, or rather lies. on a curious raft, made of brush, known as a "mile an hour" raft. From this position he slowly dredges the bottom for the shells which contain the precious pearls. The pole he uses is a very crude affair, and is much less effective than the rakes used in American waters.

Declined. Bill-Did you ever try to stick a pig? Jill-No; you'll really have to excuse me I never throw dice!--Youkers JDLENESS CRIMINAL

MEN OUT OF WORK IN BERLIN ARE QUICKLY ARRESTED

Employment Is Provided and the Sick and Aged Taken Care Of-The City Is Well Kept.

Interesting details regarding the condition and treatment of the poor by the municipality of Berlin are contained in a report forwarded to the state department by United States Consul Haynes at Rouen, France. From this report it appears that it is a crime in Berlin to be out of work.

When a ragged man makes his appearance on one of the streets in Berlin he is immediately requested by a policeman to show his papers. If they show that the bearer has slept more than a certain prescribed number of nights in an asylum for the homeless, from three to five days, he is immediately conducted to the workhouse, which, although not a prison, resembles the latter in all details.

Every person of humble means is insured by the state in Germany. Clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and old age. The state has built an immense sanitarium at Beelitz at a cost of nearly \$2,500,000, where the imvalided citizen is sent with his pension. in order to expedite his return to the ranks of the wage earners.

The whole object of the Berlin municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual well-being of its citizens, and although the Germans are not softbearied in the manner of achieving this purpose, they have this recommendation-they succeed.

Dr. Freund the chairman of state insurance in Berlin, takes the groundthat the state should do everything to fit its citizens for the battle of commercial competition, and when it has done everything, when it has first equipped, then safeguarded and afterward assisted in distress, it should punish sternly and steadfastly the lazy and the indolent. Fall sick, says the state to its work people, and we will nurse you back to vigor: drop out of employment and we will find you fresh work; grow old and we will provide you with bread and butter, but become lazy and vagabond and we will lock you up and make you work till you have paid the uttermost farthing of

your debt. Rags and misery dare not lie about in the parks or scatter disease through the crowded streets. If there is any virtue in the unemployed the state will certainly develop it as well as it is possible to do so. There is a central bureau for providing men with work and when a man knows that not to work means the workhouse he solicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the state has ployment for 50,000 men.

The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs.

YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS. One New Spouter That Will, It Is Be-

lieved, Prove a Permanent

Feature.

Reports received at Northern Paritte headquarters from officials of the Yellowstone Park association indicate that the new geyser in Norris Basin, in the great national reserve, is a permanent additional attraction. A has been named the "Skyrocket," because of the peculiar appearance it presents when it spouts, and its coming has, it is believed, proven the death of the "Constant" geyser, located in the same basin.

"The Skyrocket" plays at regular intervals, three times a week, and spouts boiling water to an immense height. Am odd fact in connection with its coming is that it was born on Washington's birthday, playing the first time it apouted to a height of 200 feet. The noise accompanying the discharge was terrific, and attracted the attention of troopers in the park. Amentize cavalry troop witnessed its birth.

The new geyser is one of the most beautiful in Yellowstone park, and successfully competes with others which are world famous in beauty and grandeur. The "Skyrocket" is located about 30 miles from Old Faithful geyser and the new Old Faithful Inn, and within convenient reach of the Norris Gerser Basin lunch station, at which all tourists stop while making the great circle through Wonderland.

This is the second geyser born recently in the Yellowstone park. "Splendid" geyser was born last fall, and played intermittently for a brief period, but is now practically quiescent. Its periods of activity apparently come once in ten years.

Giant and Midget. lifustrating what the telescope and

the microscope have done in extending

the powers of vision, an astronomer cails for a violent effort of imagination. "Imagine," he asks, "a man capable of seeing in a natural way what the ordinary eye sees with the aid of a large telescope, and also the size of a man who could plainly see with his natural eye what we see with a powerful microscope. The first man would be a giant several miles tall, and the second a midget a very small fraction of an inch in height."

OLD FORT GIBSON CHURCH Eistoric Building in Indian Territory

That Has Sheltered Well-Enown Americana

An effort is now being made to preserve the "old church on the hill" at Fort Gibson, L. T., the oldest building in the territory. This church, says the Port Gibson Post, was the old garrison church at Fort Gibson during all the early days of the west and was afterward used as a schoolbouse, with Henry M. Stanley, then a young man, as the teacher. The old building has been occupied.

continuously since 1832. Gen. Hazen while residing here was married and brought to the fort his bride, Miss Mc-Lean, of Cincinnati, O., now the wife of Admiral George Dewey. She is said to have been the most stylish woman who ever lived at Fort Gibson and occupied the large stone building still standing on Garrison Hill. Many people in the old town remember her well. Fort Gibson, the oldest town in ladian Territory, is rich in historic lore, much of which has been written, but most of which is yet unrecorded. Set-

tled shortly after the Louisiana Purchase, there was established a millitary post in 1819. Many notable and distinuished men have lived there, some now resting in the United States. National cemetery, about a mile from the old fort, where 2.459 soldiers are buried and where may be seen the names of a number of celebrated soldiers, scouts and warriors who figured years ago in border and ludian war-

Among the number is the noted 8eminole chief, Billy Bowlegs, who fought with Osceola at the tattle of Waboo Swamp, where Gen. Dade was killed and the American troops were routed, After the treacherous capture of Osceola Bowlegs joined the American army and was assigned the rank of captain, a fact recorded on the tombstone at the head of his grave.

Stanley, the African explorer, at one time taught a subscription school at the fort, occupying the old frame building, still standing near the old public square.

Washington Irving, the noted American writer, visited Fort Gibson and wrote his "Tales of a Traveler" in a tent just outside the old parade ground on Garrison Hill

In 1846 the poet Longfellow, on a tour of observation in the west, visited Fort Gibson by the way of the Arkansas and Grand rivers. Next year appeared the most loved of all his poems. "Evangeline," where scenery in the vicinity of Fort Gibson is graphically and beautifully described.

The "oldest church in Indian Territory" is of hewn logs which have been covered with boards. Before its spaclous fireplace, still in use, many notables have warmed themselves-Gens Scott, Taylor, Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, McClellan and others. Gen. Tayor lived in the old house with his family, including his daughter. Miss Betty, who married Jeff Davis.

DOGS REAL BEAR HUNTERS The Animals Worry Bruin Until the

Man with the Gun Gets In a Shor

Bear hunting with dogs, according to a hunter, is lots of fun, and with a good dog the bears can be easily shot. The dogs are used to annoy the bears. and a well-trained dog will do the work so cleverly that the bear will forget all about the danger from the bunters' guns and try to get at the little pest that worries him so much.

The dog has to be well trained and must be very quick, for if he gets in the way of the hear's paw it is good-by dog. Those hunters who make a specialty of bear hunting in the Canadian Rockies will start out taking one dog with them. As soon as a bear is found it will often try to run away, and the bear moves so fast that the hunter has slim chance of getting up to him. Then the dog is started, and the plucky little fellow soon catches the bear and snaps and barks all around him. The dog watches his chance and suddenly darts in and gives the bear a hard ninon his hind quarters. This will usually cause the bear to stop, and he will make a pass at the dog, but the dog is ready for this, and cleverly cludes the jab. The bear will start off again and soon get another nip, and again he will stop. After awhile the bear will get so mad that he will sit on his haunches and try to hit the dog, and the dog, running round and round the bear, will soon get Mr. Bruin twisting like a top. In the meantime the hunter is able to get within close range of the bear and get in a shot that ends his сагеег.

The dogs have to be carefully trained. but they soon learn what they have todo and know that they must keep away from the bear's paws. Sometimes a dog will get bitten by a bear in trying to rout it out of its den. That will take some of the courage out of the deg and may ruin him as a bear dog.

Untainted.

"But can we afford to accept that gift?" objected the overconscious trustee of the great public charity. 'Why not?'' said the practical trus-

"Consider the tainted source from which it comes."

"It isn't tainted, though, I have stipulated that it shall be paid in clean, new \$1,000 bills, warranted absolutely free from microbes."-Chicago Trib-

Only Way to Keep a Secret. He-So you are in the habit of talking to yourself.

She-Yes. You see, I've got to tell somebody, and if I tell it so myself I'm. sure that it won't get any farther .--Stray Stories.

JAPS ON THE COAST.

FEAR IN CALIFORNIA THAT THEY ARE A MENACE.

Although They Are Recognized as Progressive and Industrious There May Be Teo Many of Them.

Pick up the ordinary magazine or mewspaper published almost anywhere in the world and there will be either a piece of news or an essay extelling the wirtues of the Japanese. He is a prodigy of valor, as everybody knows, but he is more, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Heis a first rate organizer and administrator; he is cute, industrious, ambitious; the assimilator of ideas, the adapter of improvements, the breathless racer on the forefront of progress; he is learned and educated, has artistic tastes, fine sensibility; is a polished man of the world, a poet, a thinker, a doer, and what not.

A discordant note arises, however, from the Pacific coast, and the volume of sound is largest from California. The people who have the Japanese have too many of them; they want to stop others from coming and are determined to get rid of those they possess. The California legisfature has just passed a joint resolution. urging the national government to exclude the Japanese from the United States: to prevent the heroes from landing, to keep them off our soil and to tell them to go and be gone forever. The San Francisco newspapers recognize the fact that the Japanese have been idealized to a "borrid and foolish extent" in recent months, and they know that their Dies will fall on deaf ears for the time being rout they are confident that as the American people "become better acquainted with the slant-eyed little devils" they will be easer to keep them out.

The opponents of Japanese immigration have support in the investigations of the government marine hospital service, whose officers have been inspecting and studying Japanese immigrants since the Japanese have been coming over here in steadily increasing numbers during the past two or three years. The Japanese, according to the officials of the marine hospital service, are a menace to

any country and to any people. The Japanese come to the Pacific coast in gangs under the charge of a promoter or "padrone," who owns them. for the time. He is a dealer in contract. labor, but he is too shrewd to be caught. by the contract labor laws of the United States. His laborers are of the lowest class of assisted immigrants; they work on the Pacific coast at a lower wage than the white labor, and they live at a lower standard than is possible for the American man with a family to sup-

wort. By way of good measure, the Califormians have a word to say of the Japanerably well with the estimate of it made by the American war correspondents who statted for Manchuria and Port Arthur and were never permitted to see the armies. The San Francisco Argonaut, for instance, says:

"As a matter of fact, the Jap while personally far more pleasing than the Chinese, is tricky, dishonest, a liar and unreliable, whereas the Chinese is esually honest, truthful and dependable. But that has little to do with the case What we must base all arguments on is the great and eternal truth, that two races, unassimilable, cannot occupy the same land together in peace."

The Argonaut declares that even if it were decided by a court of aublimated equity from which no same man could anneal that the Jananese had better manners, better morais, a more wholesome philosophy of life and a civilization superior to the American, yet the Jap would have to go in order to preserve occidental civilization, if it were shown that the Japanese could live more cheaply and would not racially assimilate.

How the Japanese are to be kept out no man knows, now that congress has meglected to pass a Japanese exclusion law, though the San Francisco papers are urging the mikado to keep his men at home on the pain of eacrificing the Intenduction of America.

Weight of Hats.

"What do you suppose this hat weighs?" said the hatter, taking up a fine eight-dollar top hat of silk. "About a pound," the patron haz-

"Only a little over a quarter of a pound. Five ounces, to be precise. No good hat," said the hatter, "runs over four or five ounces nowadays.

"This white felt hat-it is worth \$25 -weighs less than an ounce. This new five-dollar derby hat weighs four ounces. Straw hats run from two to four ounces in weight.

"It pays a man to make the weight an important consideration in the choosing of a hat, for a light hat is as prevention of headache, and its injurious effect on the hair is reduced to a minimum."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

How Salmon Are Hatched. The Oregon state fisheries exhibit, which will be located in the north end of the forestry building at the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, One., will be one of fascinating interest to eastern people visiting the fair. The exhibit will show the methods used in hatching salmon, the chief fishing resource of Oregon, and there will be many specimens of the "lordly chimook," the king of fresh water fishes. Some of the largest fish of the spring eatch, weighing 85 or 90 pounds and measuring 51/2 and six feet long, will be preserved in formaldehyde in invert. ed glass jars made especially for the purpose. The exhibit will be the finest of its kind ever displayed at an exposition.-Recreation.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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