

TO FORM NEW TOWNS

HALF A MILLION PEOPLE WILL LEAVE CROWDED NEW YORK.

Will Occupy Comfortable and Cheaper Homes in Outlying Districts When Subway Lines Begin Operations.

New York.—Enough people will move out of Manhattan this year to make a dozen new cities. Sites for more than a score of such towns have been selected along the rapid transit subway lines, which will be in operation next summer, and it is estimated that 500,000 people will grasp the first available opportunity to desert Manhattan flats for more comfortable and cheaper homes in outlying districts.

What is known as the "metropolitan area" now extends well up into Connecticut and embraces all the accessible portion of Westchester county, the northern half of New Jersey and the entire western end of Long Island. Last year suburban real estate operators and builders invested \$600,000,000 in this territory and erected 25,000 dwellings and 8,700 flat-houses, with accommodations for approximately 116,000 people.

So far plans have been filed for additional structures to be completed this year at a cost of \$650,000,000. Yet this huge outlay is only a part of the billions spent to prepare outlying districts for the spreading metropolis, a work which will take years of the most intense building activity. Three hundred and thirty-eight thousand people, it is estimated, will be provided with homes by the building operations of the ensuing year at a substantial reduction of rents, which now frequently average as high as 35 or 40 per cent. of their incomes for the poorer classes, because of the necessity for crowding within commuting distances of their employment.

Theodore P. Shonts, to whom the task of solving New York's transportation problem has been delegated in his capacity as president of the Interborough Metropolitan railway system, has made the interesting discovery that passengers are wedged into the cars so completely that it is impossible for them to get their hands down into their pockets and that the company is losing more in fares than it would cost to furnish and maintain adequate facilities. This is believed to be an argument which will appeal to Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont with some force just as soon as Mr. Shonts can prepare the necessary diagrams and drawings and a few reports to substantiate the statement.

Meanwhile figures obtained by a committee which has been investigating the matter show that in the first nine months of 1906 the company took in 11,000,000 cash fares more than during the corresponding period of 1905. They also show that while traffic was increasing at this rate of 1,300,000 passengers a month, the number of cars in service were reduced, until in December only 1,775 were run, against 2,250 five years ago, when 309,204,273 fewer passengers were carried than last year. In ten years the traffic of the elevated and surface lines in the borough of Manhattan has increased from 490,152,790 cash fares in 1897 to 1,067,161,933 in 1906, and last year showed an increase of approximately 14 per cent. over 1905.

MEN'S CLUB IS FOR PURITY.

Same Moral Code Asked for Both Sexes at Walton, N. Y.

Walton, N. Y.—An organization to be known as the O. O. C. S. has been formed here. The society, composed of young men, has the following principles to govern its members in its novel crusade: 1. To treat all women with respect and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation. 2. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women. 3. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests. 4. To spread these principles among companions and try to help younger brothers. 5. To use all possible means to fulfill the command: "Keep thyself pure." 6. Pool, billiards, cards, and even bowling are not to be indulged in by the members, and dancing is declared to be an evil. A pound has been established, into which each person who has abandoned a bad habit is expected to place an object connected with it as a declaration of his intention. These articles will be held by the society as souvenirs. Many pipes and tobacco pouches are numbered among the interesting collection. The society has more than 50 members, and it is said many more soon will be added to the membership roll. The meetings will be held at the homes of members. Residents of the Delaware county village are watching with deep interest the outcome of the movement, which is being felt by some of the proprietors of the amusement places.

Urged Not to Don Hats.

Prague.—Notices have been posted all over the town of Chrudim by the municipal councilors advising all citizens not to take their hats off in winter on account of the very cold weather. All adult males are requested to limit themselves to a drawing-room bow or a military salute. In return for the free advice given by the municipality all citizens who comply with the council's request are asked to contribute 25 cents to a local fund.

HUNT FALSE BOTTOM TRUNKS.

Customs Men Looking Sharply Out for an Old Smuggling Device.

New York.—Constantly on the watch to prevent smuggling by persons who would rather run a chance and get in free a few dollars' worth of jewelry or other goods on which they could well afford to pay duty, the collector of the port issued to the deputy surveyors and the customs inspectors not long ago an order to beware of the false-bottom trunk. It appears that in the last few years, since a real attempt to collect duty at this port has been made, there has grown up quite a practice of bringing in goods in trunks with false bottoms.

So great has this practice become, it is said, that two or three firms in Europe are making a specialty of trunks with false bottoms, and they have even gone so far, it is said, as to advertise their wares in a quiet way on this side of the Atlantic.

The inspectors have been furnished with the trademarks of the trunks under the ban, and they have been given other data to enable them to identify trunks that may be capable of concealing dutiable goods.

The worst offenders in the past have been dressmakers who go to France to purchase dresses and buyers who go over to obtain lace and other goods. Under the present vigilance even this class is finding that it saves nerves and endless trouble to declare stuff and pay the duty.

It is surprising to the federal officials, however, how many persons of wealth try to evade the payment of duty. It is this class which give the inspectors the most trouble, and the greatest diplomacy is needed in dealing with them. Many are offended, and very often seek to "get even" with the inspector.

LIVE IN HISTORIC FORTS.

Army Officers Housed in Old and Picturesque Structures While in Cuba.

Havana.—Mrs. Edwin St. J. Greble and the Misses Greble, wife and daughters of Maj. Greble, now on duty with the provisional government in Cuba, arrived recently and are domiciled at the Fuerza, the oldest and most picturesque fort in Cuba.

The most grass-grown, with deer grazing in the inclosure; its drawbridges, over which you pass to enter the passageway leading to the stone stairs, worn with the passing of many feet since it was put up some 250 years ago, and its walls, 20 feet thick in places, make it one of the delights of visitors. Now that it has been put into shape for the army officers and their families, it is more interesting than ever.

Those who have quarters there besides the Greble family are Maj. and Mrs. Slocum and Capt. and Mrs. Powell Clayton. Capt. Clayton is Governor Maxon's aide. He and his wife have made many friends here. Capt. Clayton's sister, who was recently married to Grant Duff, British minister to Cuba, is expected here shortly.

The arsenal is another quaint group of buildings, at present occupied by American officers, mostly of the quartermaster's and commissary departments. Col. Black and his family, Capt. Archibald Butt and his mother and Arch. and Mrs. Henry Cole have quarters here.

GIRLS BOYCOTT WHISKERS.

Herringsford (Neb.) Maids to Wed Only Beardless Men.

Chadron, Neb.—According to advice received here a number of society young women of Herringsford, south of here, have formed an anti-whiskers society.

A pro-whiskers society was formed several months ago by young women at Harrison, and several anti-whiskers societies have been formed within the last year by young women in other Nebraska and South Dakota towns.

Members of the Herringsford society subscribe to an agreement not to receive attentions from men—young, middle aged or old—who wear any sort of beard, and not under any circumstances to marry men who have beards. They also agree to use all possible means to persuade their fathers and brothers and other near relatives of theirs not to wear beards.

Any member of the society who receives attentions from a man who wears a beard is subject to a fine, and any member who becomes engaged to a man with a beard is subject to a fine and expulsion from the society.

Mute Bridegroom Shakes "No."

Marion, O.—A novel wedding was performed in Justice Conley's court the other afternoon when Edward Scott, aged 28, a mute, of Sterling, Ill., married Miss Cora Kramer, aged 18, of this city. By watching the lips of the justice, Scott answered the necessary questions until the latter part of the ceremony was reached, when he was asked if he would take "this woman for his lawful wife." He misunderstood and shook his head "No." The justice then wrote the words, and, gestulating an apology, Scott wrote "Yes." Scott, who poses as a strong man and calls himself "Young Sandow," recently advertised for a wife.

Roof Garden in Rome.

Rome.—This city is to have its first roof garden this coming summer. An enterprising theatrical manager has secured the roof of the Palazzo Nazionale on the Via Nazionale and will open a cafe and a theatre, combined to seat about 1,200 people.

WILL HONOR CUSTER

MONROE, MICH., TO ERECT MONUMENT TO ITS SOLDIER HERO.

Famous Cavalry Leader Was Born in Ohio, But Always Regarded Wolverine Village as His Home.

Monroe, Mich.—Though he was perhaps the most famous soldier who has ever called Michigan his home, there is, as yet, 31 years after his death, no memorial within the borders of the state to Gen. George A. Custer.

To remedy this the citizens of Monroe are now agitating the erection of a handsome monument to this dashing cavalrman who, from his later, boyhood, always looked upon Monroe as his home.

Though Gen. Custer was born in Ohio and though his parents continued to live there, with the exception of one year, Custer himself went to school at Monroe and spent much of his time there with his sister, Mrs. Reed, who had married a Monroe man.

His appointment to the military academy at West Point was given him by an Ohio congressman, but it was always to Monroe that he returned for his furloughs during his academy course as well as on his later leaves of absence during the war. There he was married to Miss Libbie Bacon, daughter of Judge Bacon, one of the most prominent of the town's citizens, and there was the sorrow greatest when the dread news came on that Fourth of July of centennial year of the annihilation by the Sioux under Sitting Bull of the gallant general and his whole command of the Seventh cavalry on the Little Big Horn in Montana, eight days previous.

Since that day the federal government has made the site of the "last battle," a national park, marked the route of the Seventh's last march, and erected a handsome monument on the site where Custer himself fell.

But Michigan, on whose name he shed lustre by his command of the "Michigan brigade" during 1863 and 1864, has done nothing toward providing a memorial to his deeds.

It was Custer and his "Michigan brigade" that during the civil war restored the cavalry arms to the place it had occupied in the days of Napoleon, when the dashing cavalry charges at Murat were an important factor in almost every battle.

Appointed brigadier general when but two years out of West Point for gallantry in small actions as an officer on the staff of Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, Custer was assigned to the "Michigan brigade," composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments of cavalry. At this time the cavalry was rather looked down upon by the other branches of the service, but the tactics of Custer and his "Michigan boys" soon changed all this.

Instead of depending upon the carbine, as the cavalry had done in the civil war up to that time, Custer placed his trust in the saber and in the efficiency of the sweeping mounted charge to dismay his enemy. That the cavalry came to be looked upon as an effective force from that time on was due as much to Custer and his actions as to any other single influence.

For a year he commanded the Michigan brigade and then was advanced to the command of the Third division of the cavalry corps. His exploits there attracted the attention of the whole north and that of the south as well, and his generalship during the closing campaign which ended in the surrender of Appomattox left him with the highest individual fame as a cavalry commander of any man, either northern or southern, with the single exception of Phil Sheridan.

After the war, when the principal duty of the cavalry, to which he was assigned as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh, was Indian fighting, Custer's success was as great as it had been against the southern legions, and in not a single instance did it fall, except in the "last battle."

And even there the claim, made at the time by Custer's friends, that his defeat and annihilation were the direct results of the failure of his subordinates to obey his orders has never been disproved, so that there is nothing from his first action in 1861 until he was shot down in the midst of his men on the Little Big Horn in 1876 to tarnish his fame as a brave man, a gallant soldier and a brilliant commander.

The citizens of Monroe have taken up in earnest the matter of a monument to be erected in the city of his adoption and will probably go to the legislature with a request for assistance in raising the money necessary, which if it is figured will be about \$25,000. Two sites are being considered.

Toes Are Worth \$722 Each.

Green Bay, Wis.—A jury here has fixed the price of toes at \$722 each. William Gussart, who lost three toes while working for the Greenleaf Stone company, brought suit to recover damages and the jury awarded him \$2,166.

Locks of Washington's Hair.

Lancaster, Pa.—Mrs. Margaret Sander, an aged woman, living in New Holland, has several strands of the hair of George Washington, given to her mother many years ago by a member of the Custis family.

OIL REFINING MAKES GAINS.

Petroleum Plants Show Growth in Number and Capital.

Washington.—In 1905 there were 104 petroleum refineries in this country. Their total capital was \$136,280,541; they employed 16,770 wage earners; paid in wages \$9,989,367; used materials costing \$139,387,213; and manufactured products to the value of \$176,005,320. As compared with the totals for the industry at the census of 1900, these figures represent increases as follows: In number of refineries, 38.7 per cent; in capital, 43 per cent; in number of wage earners, 37.5 per cent; in amount of wages paid, 48.7 per cent; in cost of materials, 35.5 per cent, and in value of products, 41.2 per cent.

The number of products which may be derived commercially from petroleum is so great as to make it impracticable to obtain returns for each of them separately. The principal products, together with the value of each, were as follows: Burning oils, including the different grades of both illuminating and fuel oils, \$100,571,825; residuum, \$3,138,361; paraffin oils, \$6,210,279; paraffin wax, \$10,007,274; reduced oils, \$16,794,789; naphtha and gasoline, \$21,314,837; neutral oils, \$1,942,153, and "all other products," which includes coke, carbon points and black naphtha, \$15,025,802.

In 1904 the volume of refined products exported was 18,218,795 barrels, or 36.6 per cent of the total production for that year, and the total value at the ports of shipment was \$74,273,325. Although the quantity was greater in 1901 and in 1902, this value is the largest ever reported for exports of refined petroleum. It exceeds the value reported for 1899 by 25.3 per cent, that reported for 1895 by 57.5 per cent and that reported for 1870 by 124.1 per cent. Of the total value of exports illuminating oils formed more than 70 per cent.

PENITENT PAYS FOR FREE RIDE.

Gives Railroad Price of Ticket He Saved by Borrowing Pass.

Springfield, Ill.—This money has been hurrying my conscience for more than six months, and I am glad of an opportunity to refund it.

With these words, a man the other day tendered \$4.75 to John H. Lord, city passenger agent of the Illinois Central. He explained that it was in payment for a ride which he had taken last July from Chicago to Springfield on a borrowed pass. The matter, he said, has been troubling his conscience ever since, and he finally concluded the only thing to do was to turn over the money to the railroad company.

After a little questioning he gave his name as T. E. Timmus, but declined to say who the holder of the pass was or what occasioned his repentance.

Mr. Lord was somewhat at a loss as to what to do with the money, but finally accepted it and gave the man a receipt for the amount. He has remitted it, with an explanatory letter, to the general passenger agent of the road at Chicago.

The city passenger agent of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railway received a communication from a man in Kansas City, asking the amount of the fare from Peoria to Granite City. He stated that he had stolen a ride over that route, and his conscience had troubled him so much ever since that he wanted to pay the fare.

THREE BROTHERS, EACH MAYOR.

All Are Democrats and All Were Elected on the Same Day.

Muskogee, I. T.—The Watts family, of which W. J. Watts was the head in Indian territory, has a record that is without a parallel.

There are three Watts brothers, each of whom is mayor of the town in which he resides, all of them Democrats, and all were elected to the office of mayor on the same day.

W. J. Watts came to Indian territory in 1871, and established a home. He lived in the Cherokee Nation until 1901, when he died, leaving three sons. They are Jesse G. Watts, mayor of Sallisaw; Thomas J. Watts, mayor of Mulrow; and Charles G. Watts, mayor of Wagoner. All three are lawyers.

W. J. Watts was prominent in the Indian politics of the Cherokee Nation, and made one of the greatest fights in the history of the nation for the establishment of certain rights of citizens of that jurisdiction. The elder of the sons, Jesse G. Watts, is a probable candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination from the Third district.

Makes Metal Teeth to Chew Jail Fare.

Columbus, O.—"Iron Tooth John" is the name J. W. Rheam, an inmate of the penitentiary serving three years from Perry county for horse stealing, has earned from his fellow prisoners.

Rheam is an old man, and at one time worked at the jewelry trade at Somerset. He has but two good teeth in his head, and found the prison fare rather hard to masticate.

With an old file and a piece of soft iron Rheam supplied the deficiency, making a plate to fit over his two remaining molars. John can chew anything now, for he has a set of "store teeth" that he will match with those turned out by any expert dentist.

Sleigh 100 Years Old.

Williamsport, Pa.—John Thompson is riding about the county in probably the oldest sleigh in South Jersey. It was originally owned by John A. Slicker, of Slickertown, and is fully 100 years old. The sleigh is in good order.

NEW GOTHAM DISEASE

ENTIRE CITY NOW SUFFERING FROM "THAW-MAD."

Persons Who Attend Trial Especially Afflicted—Even Judge and Lawyers Show Effects of the Disorder.

New York.—"Thaw-mad" is the new disease which is puzzling doctors in New York. Its insidious effects are not confined closely to the habitues of the courtroom, but it is a regular passing salutation on the streets. Imagine a sane individual stopping a friend on the street and saying: "Pycopathic Pete, how are your genteel scratches this evening?" And then imagine his once equally serious companion saying: "Brain storm, Bill; my scratches are all of a paranoiac or pazzuzzling quality. You show signs of a fulminatory quality."

All of which goes to prove that there has sprung up among those who have attended the trial day after day or have read the minute details of the proceedings, a sort of mild mania—a madness incapable of exact defining, but very real.

The strain upon those most interested in the trial is greater than can be expressed. Though all are as eager and alert as before, wanting to catch each circumstance as it transpires, they begin to evidence the truth of the old saw: "A man can stand only so much."

On the lawyers themselves the strain has been great. Justice Fitzgerald, who was calmness and tolerance itself through the early stages of the case, has grown sharp in his speech to the lawyers. The persistent Mr. Delmas seems to wax weary of his tax, and Jerome, so alert and incisive when he began his labors, grows tired, but keeps doggedly at his work.

During lulls in the courtroom all sorts of weird Mother Goose rhymes are written and passed about to be laughed over by those who wish to while away the time.

Such a fine old child memory of the nursery as "Baa-baa, black sheep," has been paraphrased within this week to read: "Delphin Delmas, have you any wool? Yes mum, yes mum, three bags full."

Not that there is the slightest reason in the rhyme, but just because the strain of the pathetic, the tragic, the drab has been so great that the contrast becomes silly. One writer of reputation has shown his oddity by the constant accumulation of fresh lead pencils. One day he sharpened 42 and filled his pockets till they bulged. Apparently even then he was possessed of a fear that they might not last him through the morning session.

Requests to make a noise like a "systematic delusion," or to give an imitation of a "paranoiac at play," have been made, and the responses have apparently pleased and satisfied.

The "idiots quadrille" and the "imbeciles promenade" were among the suggestions that have been made as a method of relaxation, but no dancing master has appeared as yet to take the matter in hand. Still the trial is not ended.

The weary, dreary hours drag on, and one thing seems now certain—though the Thaw case has been the most sensational in the history of modern murder trials—it will hold the record before it closes as the most brain dulling cause celebre of modern days.

GREAT COTTON INVENTION.

Machine to Take Fuzz from Seed Will Effect Ten Per Cent. Saving.

Washington.—One of the most important devices in the history of cotton culture has been perfected by experts of the department of agriculture. It is a machine for the removal of the fuzz on cotton seed and for the separation of light from heavy seed.

The process has been in course of development for about two years, and it is the opinion of the cotton experts of the department that its universal use would effect a saving of about ten per cent of the entire cotton crop.

As the crop of America amounts to about \$750,000,000 a year, it easily can be realized that such a saving would be of vast importance.

By the removal of the fuzz from the cotton seed the seed may be planted with an ordinary gravity drill. By the ease with which the smooth seed can be manipulated they can be planted in hills without unnecessary waste, and the plants so located can be tilled in two directions.

GETS GIFT OF HOLY LAND.

Prominent Jew of Texas Receives Deed to Burial Plot in Palestine.

Terrell, Tex.—Jacob Label of this city is in receipt of a burial lot at Saffed, Palestine. This is four yards of land, as they measure land in Palestine by the yard.

Mr. Label, who performs for his people in this city the duties of rabbi, is agent for a charitable institution in the holy land, an institution something like an orphan's home in this country, and the deed to the plot of land was sent to him by the management of the institution as a token of their appreciation of his services.

Mr. Label has been in this country for 23 years. He looks forward with much pleasure to spending his declining years in the holy land, and hopes to be buried in the lot, which has been presented to him by his friends.

CONSTITUTION IS FREAKY.

Oklahoma Offers Some Strange New Ideas.

Kansas City.—Among the freak propositions offered in the Oklahoma constitution are the following: Levying a tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of railroads; to eliminate the name of Almighty God from the constitution, substituting in the preamble, "The supreme ruler of the universe;" taxing peddlers and taxing theaters and circuses; to locate the capital of the state on a barren prairie at the exact geographical center of the state; to prohibit the system of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" through the trading of votes on proposed bills in legislatures; poll tax qualifications for voters; providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and compelling the legislature to ratify such election or expel members voting against it; compelling insurance companies to invest at least 75 per cent of surplus reserve fund within the state; prohibiting the leaving of a large estate to one child; compelling corporation officials and employees to testify and then denying them the right of immunity from evidence tending to incriminate themselves; providing that all persons of good moral character may be admitted to practice law in any of the courts of Oklahoma without examination and to allow persons not lawyers to serve as county judges, and a provision forever prohibiting all foreign building and loan associations from doing business in Oklahoma.

A proposition to prevent the piping of gas out of Oklahoma by denying pipe lines the right of eminent domain and forbidding them from crossing public highways or alleys without consent of the state is now under consideration by the convention. Also a proposition to make it a misdemeanor for any person other than employees of the road, physicians and nurses in case of emergency, to ride on a pass upon any railroad in the state.

IS RUSTY ON SHAKESPEARE.

Missouri Senator Gives Bard of Avon More Credit Than Is Due.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The senate struggled with the banking bill most of the other morning. The bill is one by Wornall to take control of the state bank examinations out of the hands of the secretary of state and create a banking department. The bankers asked that the law do not take effect until the end of the present administration as it would disorganize a capable force now in charge of the work. The bill was so worded.

The secretary of state being a Republican, part of the Democrats wanted the bill to take effect forthwith so that the patronage could go into the hands of their own party. McDavid offered an amendment to make the law take effect this year. Farris, Ely and Avery were fighting for McDavid's amendment when Farris, answering some comments by Humphrey, said:

"In the language of Shakespeare, 'Evil to him who evil thinks.'"

"If that's the case, sit down," Wornall said.

McDavid said: "In which of Shakespeare's plays do you find that language?"

Farris: "I don't remember."

"Maybe it was in 'The Isle of Spies,'" Hauman suggested.

McDavid's amendment failed and the senate finally crossed the bill by a vote of 16 to 11.

FACTORIES' IMPORTS GAIN.

Total for Seven Months Ending with January \$262,000,000.

Washington.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics shows that the importations of manufacturers' materials for use in manufactures in the seven months ending with January, 1907, was \$262,000,000, against \$225,000,000 in the same months of last year, while manufactures imported for further use in manufacturing amount to \$158,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Crude materials formed 32.3 per cent of the total imports for use in manufacturing and imports for further use in manufacturing 15.5 per cent. Cement imports aggregated \$47,000,000; copper, \$23,500,000; raw cotton, \$8,500,000; uncut diamonds, \$7,000,000; diamonds cut but not set, nearly \$15,000,000; fiber, \$24,333,000; hides and skins, \$15,000,000; india rubber, \$32,000,000; pig iron, \$8,500,000; silk, \$14,500,000; pig tin, nearly \$23,000,000. In quality the cement imports aggregated 744,000,000 pounds and wool 85,000,000 pounds. All of these items showed large increases except wool, which decreased over 5,000,000 pounds from the corresponding period of last year.

Cuspidors on Sidewalks.

Williamsport, Pa.—Church people of this city have started a movement to insist on the enforcement of the city ordinance prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks in the city. They claim that the mayor and chief of police are not doing their duty with regard to this law. A fund has been started, with which cuspidors will be purchased and placed on the sidewalks, and all people who find it necessary to expectorate will be asked to use these receptacles.

Canine's Grave Next Here.

Milton, Pa.—Miss Sadie Laform, who died here, left a bequest in her will that her dog Charlie be cared for out of her estate, and then, if cemetery rules permitted it, that he be buried in a fine casket beside her.