

BIG FAMILY ON \$1.35 A DAY

Tale of Comfort and Thrift is Unfolded in Pittsburgh Court by an Officer.

Pittsburg.—A tale of comfort and thrift contrary to the usual ones of distress and woe was unfolded in the juvenile court the other day by Miss Naemie Oppenheimer, a probation officer...

"He has a splendid home, your honor," said Miss Oppenheimer. "His mother, here, nodding toward the woman who stood by the lad's side, is a splendid housekeeper, and they have ten bright children, of whom the oldest is a girl aged 13. All of school age attend school regularly, and there is no cause for complaint. Tony's arrest was accidental, and I'm sure the offense will not be repeated."

"You have investigated the home conditions thoroughly?" asked Judge Cohen. "Yes, and it's one of the best homes I ever have entered."

"What work does the father do?" "He's a laborer."

"How much does he earn?" "One dollar and thirty-five cents a day."

A murmur of surprise was heard in the courtroom, and without further ado the boy was allowed to go home with his mother.

"I don't know how they do it," said Miss Oppenheimer later, "but they are very nice people and better home conditions could not be asked for. Everything is neat and orderly and there is no lack of wholesome food for the entire family. That man is a credit to any community."

URBAN CENTER PLAN HAILED

Proposal of Director Durand to Disregard Geographical Lines Would Swell Gotham.

New York.—The proposal of the director of the census that in future publications on city population, urban centers shall be used as the proper units instead of the arbitrary political divisions indicated by city boundaries is one that appeals strongly to New York, for it gives hope of enabling the city to surpass London and to claim first place among all the cities of the world.

Although this city has spread out almost evenly in all directions, its westward growth never has shown in the census returns because it has been beyond the boundary line of New Jersey.

Under the new plan all the population in the urban area of each large city, as determined by the experts of the census bureau, would be credited to that city. This would add about a million to the present official population of Greater New York, giving it 5,800,000.

While this would still be lower than the population of Greater London, which is now placed at nearly 7,000,000, the growth of New York is much more rapid, and if the present rates were maintained it would pass its European rival.

Aside from the prestige of being the first city in the world, however, there is little to be gained by additions to the size of the city. Popular sentiment, in fact, seems to be against any considerable additions to the present administrative area.

For the present, most persons hold the problems of giving the greater city proper government are difficult enough without further complications, but the plan of the census authorities, which would give the city credit for the population logically belonging to it without adding to its actual area, is regarded with favor.

RIGS UP A WIRELESS PLANT

Blind Boy Living in New York Receives Messages From Distance of 800 Miles.

New York.—The handicap of blindness has failed to prevent John W. Ellis, a boy of 108 West Eighth-ninth street, from rigging up a wireless telegraph apparatus that makes it possible for him to hear the news of the world without leaving his room. As Ellis has been blind since his birth, it is a good deal easier to listen to what people say about things in general than it is to take the time to go over pages of raised and perforated lettering or have to ask friends to read aloud and let him know what is going on.

"I have not talked with many operators as yet as my cells do not generate enough power to make the waves I send long enough. I have listened, however, to messages from Norfolk, Washington and nearly all the other wireless stations from five to eight hundred miles away from New York. I receive the Marconi as well as the De Forrest systems."

Ellis is now nineteen years old. He graduated from the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, and has been declared a prodigy, so far as comprehension of electrical and mechanical problems was concerned.

CLEVER CITY WOMAN

Lady of the Robes Is Title of Ingenious Worker.

Simply Advises and Helps Rearrange Wardrobes of Rich and Poor—Those Who Must Economize/Work Her Wits Hardest.

Chicago.—"You say you want to make money? I'd pay you well to come and look over my wardrobe and advise me how to freshen it up and what to get. You've so many clever good ideas about dress and such ideas don't come naturally to me."

"That's how my business started," explains a young woman who suddenly found herself in reduced circumstances. "The friend who gave me my first job was so enthusiastic over the help that I was to get that she talked me up to other women. They liked what I did for them and passed my name on to still others. So the ball kept on rolling, and now I've a regular clientele of women whose wardrobes I manage."

"I don't know yet quite what to call myself. 'Lady of the Robes' my friends call me, but of course I've got to get a more businesslike name than that for my calling. The fact of the matter is that most women do not understand how to manage their wardrobe and I am able to help them."

"When my patrons have plenty of money my task is not difficult. I look over the clothes that they have, talk with them about their plans for the coming season and tell them exactly what they need. I suggest the styles that I think will be becoming and the styles that I think it would be wiser for them to avoid."

"I have to find out the peculiarities of each of my patrons and deal with them. Each patron is an individual study. I always put myself in the woman's place—try to become that woman, and considering her appearance, her pocketbook and her walk in life, advise her just what I should wish for myself were I she."

"In some instances I have to use a lot of patience and tact, but in most I have no trouble at all, because the women are glad to have me help them. My deep interest, which fortunately is not assumed for trade's sake, pleases and flatters them. They've confessed that I've taken their interest to heart."

"It is with the women who have to economize that I have to work my wits the hardest. My own experiences in economy help me, here. It is these women who depend upon me most. They say that the money that they pay me for my plans is the best investment that they make."

"One such woman when I went to her for my first visit was in despair. Accustomed to spend money as she pleased, she had suddenly had her dress allowance cut down. I begged her not to spend another cent until we had investigated all the clothes that she had, and not only all the clothes, but all her boxes of ribbons, artificial flowers, pieces of satin, velvet, lace, etc."

"She had everything spread before me. I found out exactly what she wanted to do through the summer and then I looked over all her things with an eye that she could not have for them, because she was too familiar with them and too discouraged over them."

"I stayed in the room all afternoon and came back the next day for another long session with her things. Then I went home and wrote out my scheme for her wardrobe. I took it to her the next day. I shall never forget her little cries of pleasure and relief."

"Many of the clothes with just the right refreshing touch here and there could be made as up-to-date visions of beauty as they were when they were bought. I explained to her just when money must be spent at all. I showed her where the seamstress could help and the 'little dressmaker,' also the 'little milliner,' and just where she would have to resort to more competent help. She agreed to all I said, and in her new courage thought of many clever ideas herself. I watched over the growth of that summer wardrobe with all the pride of an artist. It turned out entirely satisfactory."

PRIZES OFFERED FOR FLYERS

Aeroplane Races From Paris to Berlin Planned for Spring—May Extend to London.

Berlin.—Prizes of \$15,000,000 and \$10,000,000 have been offered by the proprietors of the "Berliner Morgenpost" in connection with an aeroplane race from Paris to Berlin next spring. The larger of the two prizes will be open to men of all nationalities, while the other will be open only to German aviators flying on aeroplanes made in Germany.

It is hoped that it may be possible to extend the race from Berlin to Brussels, from Brussels to London, and from London back to Paris, although the prizes will be given to the winners of the Paris to Berlin flight.

"Made in America" Now. Rome.—America's industrial invasion of Italy is on the increase, and the craze for American goods has alarmed the German exporters who, up to date, have had almost no competitors in the Italian market. The old signs "made in Germany" are disappearing, and in their stead the "made in America" appears now in nearly every shop window.

London.—Three relics of Charles Dickens, a lock of hair, a prayer book and an autograph letter, were sold at Sotheby's rooms the other day for \$50.

STORY WITH OLD PAINTING

Interesting Historical Event is Disclosed by Canvas Presented by Grateful Artist.

Chicago.—A painting which recently was loaned to the Chicago Historical society by Claude S. Pepper of St. Petersburg, Fla., has disclosed an interesting incident in the early history of Chicago and the middle west, which is not generally known. The picture is a representation of the meeting of Col. Abel Pepper, United States commissioner, with the chiefs of the Potawatomi and allied tribes on the banks of the Chicago river to effect a treaty of peace. Among the four white men represented are Col. Pepper and William Henry Harrison, who later became president. The American flag, with its circle of stars, numbering fifteen, is shown high up among the forest trees.

According to the story, an unknown artist while traveling in the middle west at the time of the treaty, was lost in the wilderness, which at that time covered the present site of Chicago. As he wandered aimlessly through the forest to find a refuge, he stumbled onto the place at which the whites and the Indian chiefs were discussing the apportionment of territory.

So full of gratitude was he over deliverance from the perils of the forest and hostile Indians, that he drew a rough sketch of the scene, for the purpose of reproducing it on canvas. Later, he visited the home of Col. Pepper and after obtaining a portrait of the commissioner, painted the scene.

The picture was presented to Col. Pepper by the artist, but he was so modest that he did not sign his name. Although the canvas is badly cracked and shows the ravages of time, it is a valuable heirloom in the Pepper family, bequeathed from generation to generation. The name of the painter has been lost and only the legend of its origin remains.

MAN'S MEMORY IS RESTORED

With Restoration Power of Speech Also Returns and Scattered Family Reunited.

Denver, Col.—It is four years since the motherless boys of Jeremiah Warwick were placed in an institution in this city. For a time Warwick visited his sons, aged at that time eight and five years, respectively, and then his visits ceased. There was no provision for the boys and no relatives could be found. The children were finally placed in a home for dependent children.

A few days ago Jeremiah Warwick, a mental wreck, whose memory was entirely gone, was operated on at a hospital here and a tumor removed from his brain. Memory and the power of speech, which he had also lost, came back to him gradually, and the other day he inquired for his boys, regarding whom his mind had been a blank for more than three years.

A search of state institutions resulted in bringing father and sons together.

FIREMAN WARNED OF WIRES

Philadelphia Lecturer Believes That is Still Life After Electrocution.

Clifton Heights, Pa.—Prof. W. C. L. Eglen of Philadelphia addressed the Delaware County Firemen's association, in session in the auditorium of the Clifton Heights Fire Protective association, on the transmission of high-tension current and the dangers during fires.

Prof. Eglen told the firemen how to rescue persons who may perhaps fall across live wires without the danger of self-injury.

He also said that he believed that 90 per cent of the men who are electrocuted could be saved if doctors would resort to artificial respiration for a long period. He also believed that if a man has received a heavy charge for no longer than three minutes that he can be restored.

RAP AT STAGE CARICATURES

Society Says Public is Tired of Corkscrew Curly as Character Actor's Make-Up.

New York.—The National Society of New England Women, which has headquarters in this city, has begun a crusade protesting against the stage burlesques of the typical New England woman.

"The public is getting tired of the corkscrew curls which the stage seems to consider typical of the New England woman," is the statement.

"There are countless New England plays, but who ever saw a real New England woman on the stage? It seems strange, for it would seem actors should rather have a true part than a false one, even when it is less amusing."

His Mules Are Too Fat. New York.—"Hey, Charlie," cried Chief of Police Higgins of Glen Ridge, N. J., to Charles Miller of Newark, as the latter drove through Glen Ridge. "Your mules are too fat, and you'll have to give them an obesity cure. Otherwise it's a call for you." Chief Higgins then showed Miller a gentled mivisive, on pink paper, which by a woman apparently, in which complaint was made that Miller's mules were too fat and that it was cruel to drive them to that condition. The letter was signed "A Lover of Animals."

CADGING IS COMMON

Even Wealthy English Peers Borrow Little Things.

Number of Remittance Men is on Increase as They Are Being Shipped to Colonies to Get Rid of Their Presence.

London.—Is the "cadging" spirit—the desire to get something for nothing from somebody else—becoming increasingly common among English men of all classes?

A case at the West London police court, in which a housemaid was charged with stealing money (in order, it was ascertained, to give it to her sweetheart, a Scots guardsman) gives rise to this question.

Mr. Fordham, the magistrate, addressed some stern remarks to the Scots guardsman, who was in court, on the meanness of this form of cadging.

"This is a dirty, mean, scurvy thing," he said. "A meaner, more scurvy thing could not be. How a man, a creature, an animal calling himself a man could take money from a poor girl working as a housemaid I cannot understand."

"In my view, you are simply a parasite animal creeping about and getting money anywhere you can. It is perfectly disgraceful, and if I saw my way to give you six months' hard labor I would be pleased to do it."

According to opinions gathered from prominent business men, social reformers and others, the "cadging creature" is to be found in all walks of life, particularly amongst the upper classes.

"The case of the guardsman who would borrow money from a woman has its parallel in higher circles of society," said a well known city man.

"The young, lazy, never-do-well who is well educated, but lives on his friends and relations, practices just the same kind of meanness as this particular Scots guardsman."

"His acts, however, are gilded over by good manners and polish. He cadges money from his friends—he calls it a loan—but never intends to pay it back."

"The ultimate end of this cadging creature is that he is packed off to the colonies by his people, where he becomes a remittance man—a gentleman of leisure, who is paid by remittances sent out from home to keep away from home."

"In South Africa, Australia and Canada the number of remittance men is always increasing. "Where does the fault lie? What is wrong with our system of education that it breeds such men?"

"In my opinion, there is too much softness and kindness in the public schools, and home life of the present day."

"Men who live on somebody else and complain that they 'do not know what to do with themselves' are the products of this gentle system of education."

"There are various forms of cadging," said a West End clubman who is keenly interested in all social problems. "Men nowadays do not hesitate to accept presents in the form of cigars or wine from mere acquaintances."

"Well to do men make a habit of cadging cigars and dinners, leaving you to pay the taxicab and performing other little acts of meanness."

"Twenty years ago the spirit of English society was one of sturdy independence and insularity; today a lord will cadge cigarettes from another man."

"The only method of exterminating the 'cadging creature' is a more rigorous, disciplined education for our British youth."

ON MOVE TO DODGE BULLETS

Hunter Back From Minnesota Thinks It's Like Real War—Game Unusually Plentiful.

New York.—Capt. Cushman A. Rice, nephew of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis got back the other day from northern Minnesota, where he has been on a shooting trip, and reported that deer, bear and partridges are unusually plentiful in that part of the country, but there are few wild duck. Captain Rice, who is on his way to his plantation in Cuba, would have remained longer up there but he says it is extremely dangerous, owing to the number of persons in the country who are out to shoot something, and who are not over particular as to what it is they are aiming at.

"We were about the first to go on a hunting trip in that part of the world in automobiles," said Captain Rice. "It was a very enjoyable trip, but so many persons were killed by mistake for deer that we decided it was not a safe region to be in. I was told that no fewer than 40 persons have been killed in that way this year. One man whom I knew was found by his friends on the snow. He had a bullet through his lung, but lived long enough to tell how he had got it. He was going through the woods when, as he came to a clearing, he saw some distance away a short, thick-set man raise his rifle and point at him. He yelled but not in time. The shooter, he said, did not stop to offer him any assistance, but as soon as he realized what he had done, ran off as hard as he could go."

"Lots of persons wear bits of red in their hats when traveling through that country, but it seems to do no good. In Wisconsin they have a law which makes you wear a scarlet cap when shooting in the forests, but in spite of that I was told that fully 40 persons had been killed in the state by mistake for animals."

"Owing to the varied tastes and likes and dislikes to be catered to, the cuisine for animal passengers will be conducted on the 'Dutch treat' system—each passenger supplying his own food for the voyage, and trusting to the discretion of the ship's crew as to the proper time, place and amount to be indulged in. However, should occasion necessitate the same rule as regards medical attendance which obtains on board all ocean liners will also obtain on the Hamburg-American line's new service and apply to the animals."

Although the deck of the Carl Woermann on its return trips may resemble a zoo, on the out trip its hold will carry enough to stock a modern department store. The ports along the west African coast are the only ones in the world visited by modern liners where primitive methods of barter and trade are still practiced. The Carl Woermann will carry out large cargoes of oil, tobacco, flour, canned food products, machinery and cotton goods, to be exchanged for the valuable native products of the tropics.

SEE FIRST MAP OF AMERICA

It May Be Brought From Castle Wolfegg, Wurtemberg, for Inspection if Guaranty Given.

New York.—Americans may have a chance to see in the near future the famous map on which the word "America" appeared for the first known time in the history of map making.

To have it brought to this country, however, from Castle Wolfegg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, where it was recently discovered, President Taft will have to give some comprehensive guarantees. Among them is one that the document be safely returned and another is that the transfer to America be effected with the proper respect, dignity, safeguard and ceremonies due to the importance of this hallowed document, say the convoy of a squadron of battleships."

These stipulations are contained in a letter which has been sent President Taft by Heinrich Charles of this city, representing, he says, "his highness, Prince Maximilian von Waldburg and Wolfegg bei Waldsee," who has the map in custody and who is willing under such conditions to allow Americans to inspect "this unmatched heirloom of history."

Mr. Charles, in his letter, says that this specimen is the only one of the "world famous mappe-mundi" in existence. It was made in 1507 on a design by Martin Waldseemuller at the city of St. Die in the Vosges, and bore the name "America" within fifteen years of the discovery of the new world by Columbus.

BRUNETTE IS MONEY SEEKER

Prof. Lanzendorf Makes Startling Assertions About Differences Between People.

Berlin.—Professor Lanzendorf of Vienna has bobbed into the limelight this week with certain startling assertions about the difference between light-haired and dark-haired people. He has apparently taken up in earnest the eternal discussion of the superiority of blonds over brunettes.

The "scientific" tables and data which he has collected are appalling in their minuteness and volume. To reduce the professor's conclusions to something like brevity, he finds that 90 per cent of the world's great literary men—artists, musicians, philosophers and scholars, as well as all people who have ethical ideas and high moral principles, are blonds. Black-haired people, he says, are money earners and brutal oppressors.

Professor Lanzendorf's statistics show that 80 per cent of the gamblers, swindlers, usurers, murderers are dark complexioned. He notes with grief that dark-haired people are getting money and oppressing the fair-haired people, and ends by urging the fair-haired contingent of humanity to fight against the dominance of their stronger, but morally inferior black-haired conquerors.

Lobster to Keep Cats Away. Boston.—A ten-pound lobster of ferocious disposition, made fast to a stake in his back yard, to keep away the cats that made sleepless his nights ashore, was the dream of Ben Folsom of the fishing schooner Gladys and Nellie. The common fate of men, cats and lobsters intervened, and the dream will not be realized, as when the Gladys and Nellie reached the wharf the other day the lobster died as the schooner docked.

Buy Gramme of Radium. London.—Sir Ernest Cassel has bought a gramme of radium from the Austrian works at Joachimthal for experiment in the cure of cancer by the British Radium Institute. He paid \$72,000 for it.

CATER TO ELITE OF JUNGLE

Carl Woermann of Hamburg-American Lines to Transport Wild Animals in Vessels.

New York.—That Colonel Roosevelt did not bag all the game in Africa is shown by the fact that the new Hamburg-American liner, Carl Woermann, about to establish direct service between the United States and the west coast of Africa, has made special provision for the transportation of wild animals.

Heretofore all trade between the United States and the west coast of Africa has been carried on by way of Hamburg or Liverpool, necessitating transshipment at these ports with additional danger in handling and increased cost of transportation. By the direct route the animals may step from the jungle onto the deck of the steamship, so to speak, and with all the comforts of home set sail for New York, where the ostrich at least promises to become somewhat of a problem to the customs officials.

In its bid for wild animal patronage the Hamburg-American line gives out the following unique schedule of rates: Animals no larger than an ostrich, \$25; animals no larger than a lion, tiger or leopard, \$100; animals no taller than a giraffe, \$200; animals no larger than an adult elephant, \$250.

Any of the jungle elite desiring deluxe accommodations must make special arrangements, the above prices being the minimum rates and providing only for the jungle passengers being crated and fed by the ship's crew, although the liner will not be responsible for the delivery of the animals alive and healthy.

Owing to the varied tastes and likes and dislikes to be catered to, the cuisine for animal passengers will be conducted on the "Dutch treat" system—each passenger supplying his own food for the voyage, and trusting to the discretion of the ship's crew as to the proper time, place and amount to be indulged in. However, should occasion necessitate the same rule as regards medical attendance which obtains on board all ocean liners will also obtain on the Hamburg-American line's new service and apply to the animals."

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LARGE TRADE IN BAD EGGS

Bakeries and Restaurants in New York Use Them Liberally in Violation of Pure Food Law.

New York.—Commissioner of Accounts Fossick has reported to the mayor the names of bakers who he says have been customers of the men who sell bad eggs for food purposes in violation of law.

Mr. Fossick reports that "rots" and "spots," the classification of eggs in the last two stages of decomposition have legitimate commercial use when they are sold to tanneries for the softening of leather. These eggs, he says, are broken into barrels by men known as "breakers," but it is provided in the sanitary code that eggs so put into barrels shall not be used for food purposes. Mr. Fossick reports that this law has not been complied with and that inspectors of the health department must have complied at its violation and that money has been paid to some of these inspectors.

The books of wholesale egg "breakers" and dealers who sell directly to bakeries and restaurants and bakers' supply houses and the testimony of the witnesses showed a widespread traffic in this kind of rot and spot eggs for food purposes. Immediately prior to the investigation, rots and spots were bringing in the New York market from \$1.25 to \$3 a case of thirty dozen. Tanners will pay less—\$2 at the outside—and Mr. Fossick inferred that the higher price meant that the eggs are used for food. This hypothesis, he says, was sustained by testimony.

Beans at \$200 a Barrel

New York.—The highest price on record for beans—\$15,000 for thirty barrels—has just been paid by a New York bonding company. They were neither charity beans nor prize beans; just plain, ordinary beans of the favorite Boston variety. The bonding company sent its check for the beans to United States Commissioner Shields of the federal court, who applied it in satisfaction of the forfeited bail of J. F. Ehrigott, formerly a bean dealer. In 1902 Ehrigott was indicted on the charge of having smuggled thirty barrels of beans into the United States from Canada. The duty on the smuggled beans was \$92.80.

Ehrigott was held in \$15,000 bail for trial. He put up \$15,000 in cash with the bonding company and then left the country. He has never come back and his bond is declared forfeited.

Buy Gramme of Radium. London.—Sir Ernest Cassel has bought a gramme of radium from the Austrian works at Joachimthal for experiment in the cure of cancer by the British Radium Institute. He paid \$72,000 for it.