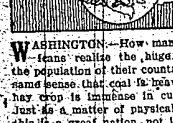
NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

The Physical Bigness of Uncle Sam



WASHINGTON.—How many Americans realize the huge bulk of the population of their country, in the same sense that coal is heavy or the hay crop is immense in cubic feet? Just as a matter of physical bigness, this is a great nation, not in possessions but in people.

If all of the inhabitants of the United States, grownups and children, were to lie down in a long line, one person's head touching the feet of the one in front, there would be about 75,000 miles of such a human chain.

If every American stood up to be counted, in a long row of men, women and children, even if they stood so close together that they occupied only a foot and a half apiece, the file would be more than 25,000 miles long. It would girdle the earth at the equator.

Averaging the 93,000,000 people in the United States, young and old, adults and babies, at 100 pounds apiece, the American nation weighs 4,500,000 tons. That is enough to load 1,000 good-sized steamships with human freight, if it were piled in like coal or grain, with no regard what ever for space or air.

If the 93,000,000 Americans, babies included, drink, on the average, a pint of some liquid every day, which is an extremely modest estimate, the people of the United States consume about 45,000 tons of water, beer, milk, coffee, tea, etc., daily. The quantity may be twice as great, or even more. But 45,000 tons would load 900 freight cars of the largest size. That means about 25 long trains.

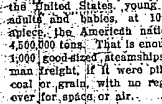
The physical bigness of Uncle Sam is impressive if viewed from any direction or calculated upon any basis. If the average consumption of solid food—bread, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, cake, pie, fruits, etc.—is only a pound and a half a day that means 135,000,000 pounds, or 67,500 tons, every 24 hours.

On the strength gained by such inroads upon the food stores of the world the people of the United States can easily lift 4,500,000 tons at the same instant. If they walk only a mile apiece in a day, which is certainly too low an estimate, the total is equal to walking three times around the earth at the equator, and more than half way around the fourth time.

If the clothing worn by the people of this country averages five pounds weight, shoes and hats included, of course, it follows that when everybody is ready to go outdoors the nation is about 225,000 tons heavier, than it is when ready for bed. When Uncle Sam puts on his collar he uses more than 5,000 miles of cloth bands, without taking Mrs. Sam into account at all.

Truly, we are a big nation. We bulk tremendously on the scales and under the tape measure. American quantity will evidently care for itself. Quality requires more attention in all countries.

Expert Offers Criticism of the Army



THAT the United States army is inferior in military organization to the armies of every other large nation of the world is the sentiment of H. Lee Clotworthy, military expert, associate editor of the United States Infantry Journal, and formerly a captain in the army. He asserts that Uncle Sam's military department is deficient as a fighting machine, and that any one of the big powers—notably Japan—could "ship the daylights out of us without half trying."

"There are 30 regiments of infantry in the army," he says, "but hardly any one of them has been mobilized together in order to give the men the proper training. They are scattered all over the country at various needless military posts. Consequently, both officers and men suffer for lack of adequate drill, and would be absolutely unprepared to fight an army of real soldiers.

"There are a great many needless military posts. Of course, it is necessary to keep men in the Philippines and Alaska, but not in small towns. The latter type—known to military men as 'hitching posts'—were established years ago and small towns have grown up around them.

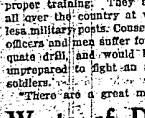
"These posts also are one of the principal causes of desertion. A recruit enlists because of visions about how grand it is to be a soldier. On arriving at some post, however, he finds he must be a carpenter, a gardener, or a telephone operator. At some stations half of the men are employed in this way rather than occupying their time in learning to be soldiers.

"Instead of useless military posts, the army should be divided into large divisions, located at large central points. There are only 3,000 infantrymen along the Pacific coast, where the present situation demands that a strong force be concentrated.

"If the trouble in Mexico, on our own frontier, had necessitated our men getting into action, we could not mobilize a full division there within a month. Even Mexico could teach us a severe lesson.

"The war department, however—has recognized the inefficiency of the army, and is taking steps to make it the institution our navy is getting to be."

Waste of Death Is Greatly Lessened



LAST year the death rate in the United States was probably the lowest ever known. It certainly was less than the mortality of any other year since vital statistics have been collected in a sufficiently large part of the country to indicate clearly the general state of the public health.

In 1909 the death rate in states and cities which contain more than half of the population of the United States was almost exactly 15 to every thousand persons living. It was not quite one in the thousand below the average mortality rate of the preceding five years. The fraction was nine-tenths. That means nine lives in every 10,000 of the population, or 900 in every million inhabitants, or 83,000 in 90,000,000.

The cutting down of the death rate enough to save 83,000 lives in a year is like stopping the waste of life in a great war. It is equivalent to warding off death 6,750 times every month, 1,687 every week, 241 times a day, 10 every ten minutes, every hour, one every six minutes day and night, from one year's end to the next.

If the economic value of the lives saved by lowering the death rate in the United States—the results of better and more careful living—is placed at no more than an average of $1,000 apiece, the effect of cutting down the mortality $1,000 in a year is much the same as preventing the waste of $83,000,000 dealing with this great economy in human life on the hardest and narrowest industrial and commercial basis.

The gradual change for the better in respect to saving life and warding off death is not confined to the United States. It is going on in other countries, also. Throughout the civilized world, there is a general change for the better in the conditions of living and in the chances for life itself. The conservation of human life is one of the great interests and one of the best signs of the times.

Soldier Serves His Country 56 Years

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND is to lose its oldest soldier. He is Sergt. David Robertson of the Hospital corps of the army, who has spent 56 years in the service and now, at the mature age of seventy-eight, has been recommended for retirement upon full pay and allowances. It will take a special bill, of course, to thus recognize the services of Robertson and major generals and brigadier generals have recommended to the secretary of war that he present to congress such a bill.

An interesting thing about the long and faithful service of Sergeant Robertson is that it has been almost continually spent on Governor's Island. He has seen generals and colonels come and go. He was a veteran when "Hancock's Superb" came to the command of the department of the east and the military division of the Atlantic. On Governor's Island he married and raised his family, and, looking northward from his island home, Robertson has seen the skies over Manhattan red with the fires of the draft riots and watched the transports which in later days sailed out laden with troops for distant possessions of the United States. He has seen the island upon which he lived grow from the small, unwalled spot which it was when he enlisted to the great military depot which it now is. On Governor's Island there still exists a little graveyard where those who died in the great cholera epidemic of 1854 are buried. Robertson was a young man then and stuck quietly and faithfully to his post.

ANIMALS STARVING ON GRAND ISLAND

ABOUT 1,000 DEER ON TRACT OF LAND OWNED BY ANCHOR COMPANY IN WANT OF FOOD.

WORD SENT STATE WARDEN

If Permission Is Secured From the State Department, Many of Them Will Be Transferred to Private Preserves.

Lansing.—On Grand Island, a tract of land owned by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company out in Lake Superior, a few miles off the shore of Alger county, there are about 1,000 deer, the property of the capitalists who own the island, and, owing to the scarcity of feed the animals are slowly starving to death.

At least such is the information that has reached the office of State Game Warden Pierce from C. Y. R. Townsend, the general manager of the company, and he would like to know that disposition can be made of some of the animals. Recently he shipped several carloads of alfalfa to the island, as it is said that the deer are very fond of this food, but he estimates that it will require thousands of bales of alfalfa to feed the deer until the snow melts in the spring.

If permission is secured from the state game warden's department a number of the deer will be transferred to private preserves, and it is likely that Game Warden Pierce will grant his request. Mr. Pierce agrees with Mr. Townsend of the Cleveland Cliffs company that it would be a good scheme to secure the enactment of a law that would allow owners of game preserves to raise deer for slaughter, governing their sale in the same manner as the system under which brook trout raised in private hatcheries are sold.

This island is a beauty spot and a natural game preserve. When the Cleveland Cliffs company purchased it several years ago, a number of deer were placed on it, but they have multiplied so rapidly that hunters were allowed there this year in the hope that a few of the animals would be exterminated.

Double Crossed by State Fair.

From the advance information furnished by B. A. Holden of Wilson, president of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' clubs, which began a two days' session in the senate chamber of the capitol, some red-hot resolutions were introduced.

At the last meeting of the association, held in this city a year ago, A. J. Lougherty of Detroit, one of the members of the Michigan State Fair association, promised the farmers that no liquor would be sold on the fa grounds last summer, but inasmuch as liquor was sold in the usual manner last fall, the members of the association declare that Dougherty or some members of the state fair association handed them the double cross, and it is said that they will take cognizance of this before the meeting is brought to a close.

It is said that a majority of the delegates are in favor of state-wide prohibition and there is a possibility that an attempt will be made to have a resolution passed calling for this measure. At the meeting a year ago some one suggested such a resolution, but it was not presented.

President Holden is authority for the statement that a resolution will be presented declaring for a sweeping reform in the present method of employing state help. Many of the delegates are of the opinion that politics is more powerful than efficiency when it comes to selecting the clerks to transact the state's business, and a resolution declaring for civil service is expected to pass without a dissenting vote.

Not Much Danger of Typhoid.

State Analyst Robison of the dairy and food department visited the fruit store to ascertain if there was danger of a typhoid contagion through the sale of fruit, from the two cases in the family of Ralph Tore, living up stairs.

Mr. Robison stated that in his opinion the typhoid cases were isolated sufficiently so that the danger of spreading the disease by the fruit was very remote. Nevertheless, Sanitary Inspector Carpenter and Mr. Robison left directions for renovating the place and will keep tab on the proprietor to see that he observes the directions. Conditions in the family of Ralph Tore remain unchanged. The children are being cared for by the parents and the physician in charge is endeavoring to secure the best attention possible under the circumstances.

M. N. G. Officers Banquet Warner.

Officers of the Michigan National Guard gave Governor Warner a banquet here. Gen. James H. Kidd, in behalf of the guard officers, presented the governor with a handsome silver service.

Among those present were: Gen. W. T. McGurrin, Grand Rapids; Col. J. N. Cox, Houghton; Maj. W. G. Hardy, Grand Rapids; Gen. J. H. Kidd, Ionia; Col. W. G. Rogers, Detroit; Gen. C. A. Wagner, Port Huron; Col. A. L. Holmes, Detroit; Col. T. O. Morgan, Battle Creek.

Condensed Milk for Ice Cream.

"The use of condensed milk is a recent innovation in ice cream manufacture," said President J. F. Kelley of Grand Rapids in his address before the Michigan Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. "There is nothing more sanitary than the manufacture of condensed milk, and now about 75 per cent. of the ice cream in the United States is largely composed of condensed milk. Condensed milk makes a dryer cream, which does not become coarse grained. The use of condensed milk is not to cheapen the manufacture, but rather to improve the grade of the product."

In order that they may have the same advantages given in other states, a committee composed of William Parks of Benton Harbor, J. J. McDonald of Owosso and Harry Geer of Cadillac was appointed for the purpose of meeting the railroad commission February 15 to request that the express rate on ice cream be lowered.

The subject of homogenized raw material was discussed at some length. The idea is a new one in this country and is simply a method of having in a supply of butter fat when it is cheap, for use during the months when sweet cream and butter are harder to secure. The method is to churn the cream and make what is known as "sweet" butter—that is, butter without salt—and when the butter fat is needed this is very finely divided and mixed with sweet milk, making a composition very much like the original cream, but which cannot be gathered into butter again.

The next convention will be held in Detroit next December. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. T. Parks, Benton Harbor; vice-president, H. R. Pierce, Grand Rapids; secretary-treasurer, Harry Geer, Cadillac.

State Fair Men Look to Detroit.

Secretary J. C. Hannan of the Michigan State Fair association says that the attendants at the recent Chicago meeting of the American Associated Fair associations were much impressed with the manner in which the Michigan fair handled its transportation facilities last year, and also were much interested in the "coin" system which superseded the old ticket system.

"The American Associated Fair association is made up of representatives of 33 state boards," said Mr. Hannan. "We get together every year to exchange ideas and get pointers. Last year State Railway Commissioner George W. Dickinson handled our transportation problem, and we hope and expect that he will do it again. The secretaries of the New York and Indiana fairs were so pleased with the way we received and shipped our goods that they have promised to send on their live stock exhibits again next year.

"I think several of the state fair managements will take up the matter of getting a railway commissioner to handle their transportation problems. An official can do it much easier and better than a private citizen.

"We are fortunate in this date we have selected for our next fair, fortunate in more ways than one. We will begin September 18 and continue ten days or two weeks. During the week of September 11, the Kansas, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Kentucky and London, Ont., fairs will be under way. The exhibitors at these places will be at liberty when we begin operations, and we will have for opposition only the Hutchinson (Kan.) fair and the Sioux City stock show."

The new board of the Michigan State Fair association will meet January 10 and at that time will make definite plans for next fall.

Accepted 280 Miles of Road.

The state highway department has completed its work of road inspection for 1910. About 20 miles of roads, ready for the official O. K. of one of the highway officials, will not be inspected until spring on account of the snow. This season the department has accepted 280 miles of state award road.

"The work was continued until conditions made it impossible for us to proceed any farther," said Commissioner Ely. "The last road inspection was a mile in Ionia county which I accepted the other day. I had made several previous trips over the highway."

One of the first important acts of the department next spring will be a trip to the Cape Cod district of Massachusetts by Commissioners Ely and Rogers to inspect the famous sand roads, the discussion of which caused so much comment at the recent convention of the National Road Builders association at Indianapolis. The state officials are certain that the discovery will be a great boon for Michigan. If it is all that reputable experts claim it to be, if it is possible to make durable sand roads by a mixture of asphaltic oil the department will spend considerable time next season in the sandy districts of Western Michigan, making experiments and booming the latest discovery.

State Boys' Conference Soon.

The dates for the State Boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. which is to be held in Charlotte, are December 30-31-January 1. The convention will be held in the M. E. church auditorium and fully 200 boys are expected to be present, representing nearly every city in the state where the Y. M. C. A. is located. A committee of 12 Charlotte boys, under the chairmanship of Earl Doyle, will have charge of the entertainment part of the convention.

MICHIGAN NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Lansing.—Information from the state highway department is that the Standard Oil company will spend considerable in Michigan next spring, experimenting with oil roads, such as run through the Cape Cod country.—Senator Arthur J. Tuttle has announced that he would decline an appointment as federal district attorney, vice Frank Watson, of Owosso, if it was offered him by President Taft.

Mt. Pleasant.—All high school students except three, who revolted against a set of new rules and went out on strike, have returned to school. These three say they will not go back—because the membership dwindled the board of public lodge gave the trustees authority to dispose of furniture and pool room equipment. The lodge will carry on its work in a smaller building as soon as its club room has been dismantled.

Battle Creek.—The movement to free John Anthony, (colored) convicted of slaying Mrs. Jessie Burch, has been backed by the county prosecutor, and the negro will be given a new trial.—Leslie Powers, son of a well-known attorney, has been held by the federal authorities on a charge of stealing a money order blank from a sub postal station, and Leo Grienberger, a printer, is out on bail, awaiting trial on a charge of forging the name of Russell Landon to small orders and cashing them in Kalamazoo.

St. Clair.—Walter Furtaw and Marshall Dickinson, both of Algonac, have been bound over to the circuit court on a charge of selling liquor to James Williams, an Indian. Furtaw is a bartender in the employ of William Hodgson, and Dickinson is proprietor of the Park hotel.

Owosso.—While coasting down a steep hill Horace Jenkins, 12, collided with a hedge and was thrown from his "bob" against a stone wall, then falling to the ice and breaking through. Playmates helped him out and the boy was taken home, suffering from internal and external injuries. Injuries and bleeding profusely. He will probably recover.

East Lansing.—Wells Pratchner of Santa Cruz, Cal., a senior agriculture student, has been awarded the second prize in the Dupont Carriage company's annual essay contest. Each year the Dupont company offers a prize of $100 for first, and $50 for second prize for the best essay on the subject of "Dynamiting in Agriculture."

Grand Rapids.—Harry Livingstone has been sent to jail for 60 years for compelling his wife to lead a life of shame. Livingstone has been a regular beneficiary of the charity organizations here for several months.—The Artisan, the second oldest furniture magazine in the United States, founded and owned by A. S. White, was sold by Mr. White to Newton Nind of Chicago. The magazine has been published in this city for 31 years.

Traverse City.—On complaint of Deputy Game Warden Smith, August Anze of Leec Bay, was arrested and pleaded guilty of the charge of fishing in an unlicensed gasoline launch. He paid ten dollars and costs and an additional ten dollars for a license.—An association of rural mail carriers was formed by E. H. Ehman, secretary of the Benzie county association. Leelanau county carriers will be invited to join the association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Alexander Carroll; vice-president, Arthur Vanetter; secretary and treasurer, Sumner A. Olney.

Hastings.—Galvin Demery, fourteen, had his hand shot off when a accidentally discharged his rifle.

Holly.—Word received here tells of the death in East Chicago, Ind., of Mrs. J. W. Stone, a well-known W. C. T. U. worker and former resident of this city. She leaves a husband and two daughters. The remains will be brought to Holly for burial.

Owosso.—John J. Coe, fifty five, a bachelor, came within an ace of being burned to death. Coe was in bed and asleep in the house where he lived alone in Bennington township, when a neighbor, Simon Sales, saw that the house was afire. He rushed over, broke in the door and dragged out Coe, who was already half suffocated from smoke. The house is a total loss.

Battle Creek.—That her husband married her when she was only seventeen years old and then tried to force her to become an inmate of a Detroit resort, was the testimony given here by Mrs. Helen O'Brien, whose husband, John O'Brien, is under arrest on a serious charge. Mrs. O'Brien ran away, she swears, and obtained work at Ann Arbor, but was taken ill and was brought back to Battle Creek.

Lansing.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Millers' association will be held in Lansing January 17 and 18, at the same time that the seventh annual exhibit of the Michigan Corn Improvement association is in progress at the M. A. C. The Corn association will widen its sphere and this year will exhibit for the first time wheat, oats, barley and other small grains. The exhibit will open January 16 and close January 21.

Muskegon.—Mrs. Mary Gragg, a prominent society woman, and wife of a former grocer merchant has begun suit for divorce, alleging infidelity.

This Home-Made Cough Syrup Will Surprise You

Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly. A Family Supply at Small Cost.

Here is a home-made remedy that takes hold of a cough instantly and will usually cure the most stubborn case in 24 hours. This recipe makes a pint—enough for a whole family. You couldn't buy as much as one good ready made cough syrup for $2.50.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. This keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste—children like it. Excites the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

You probably know the medical value of pine in treating asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, sore lungs, etc. There is nothing better. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this inexpensive remedy have made friends for it in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 254 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The difference between a statesman and a politician is that the statesman is dead.

In case of pain on the lungs Hamlins Wizard Oil acts like a mustard plaster, except that it is more effective and is so much nicer and cleaner to use.

How He Lost Out.

DeShort—Don't you—I—think you could learn to love me, Miss Oldgold?

Miss Oldgold—Well, I don't know.

DeShort—Of course you can. One is never too old to learn, you know.

Miss Oldgold—Sir!

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and pure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Doling Out Knowledge.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, what is the origin of the name of Milwaukee and what does it mean?

Mr. Chugwater—It comes from the Latin word mille, meaning a thousand, and Wau Kee, a Chinaman. Milwaukee, a thousand Chinamen. Think you can remember that?

A Willing Witness.

"Did his actions have an air of verisimilitude?" the lawyer asked the witness.

"What was that, sir?"

"I say, did his conduct wear an air of verisimilitude?"

"Oh," replied the witness. "Sure! He was versimilitudin' all around the place."—Saturday Evening Post.

Without Malice.

"What have you done?" exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox, as she flourished a letter at him.

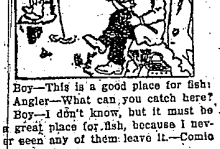
"Has that anything to do with the correspondence I tried to help you with?"

"It has. It's an indignant protest. I told you to address that distinguished pianist as 'Herr Professor.'"

"And I did so."

"Yes. But you wrote it 'Hair Professor!'"

PROOF POSITIVE



Boy—This is a good place for fish.

Angler—What can you catch here?

Boy—I don't know, but it must be a great place for fish, because I never seen any of them leave it.—Comic Cuts.

WONDERED WHY.

Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.