

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

New Herd of Bison of Interest to Scientists



WASHINGTON.—Government scientists in Washington displayed great interest in dispatch from Winnipeg a few days ago, announcing that Harry V. Radford, the American explorer, had discovered more than 350 wild bison in the Hudson Bay country.

The wild bison of the American plains are gone and nothing remains of them save a few museum and zoological park specimens.

Outside of the national zoological park in Washington, the Bronx Zoo in New York; Yellowstone National park, and a few other collections of domesticated bison there are no known living specimens of the bison in this country and the last wild herd in the United States is believed to have been exterminated. For many years reports have come out of the Hudson Bay country concerning the existence of a new and distinct species of bison, but only within the last ten years have scientists agreed that this species is a different variety from the American bison.

"We are very much interested in

Mr. Radford's discovery," said Dr. Richard Rathbun, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States national museum. "We know this explorer very well. The object of his expedition was to visit the home of the wood bison in the almost unknown region of northwestern Canada, west of the Slave river, and north of the lower Peace river. This expedition started in 1903 and has included track surveys over many hundreds of miles, and has both the skin and skeleton of closely studying the wood bison in its haunts, and of making the first recorded observations on this rare animal in life.

"Eighteen specimens were seen by him during the first part of his exploration tour, and under a permit from the Canadian government one was killed by him. The skin and skeleton were preserved. The skin was presented by Mr. Radford to the Provincial museum at Edmonton, Alberta, while the skeleton was obtained by the National museum at Washington.

"This skeleton and the skull are very fine specimens, and the skeleton is probably the only one of a wild bison in any museum. Our information was that Mr. Radford had not returned, and that his expedition continued into the Slave lake country. Beyond this is the first word we have received from him since this specimen was obtained."

Officials Assert That Many Wives Are Indolent

A SHARP arraignment of the farm wives and daughters of the country and incidentally their city sisters is contained in a report made the other day by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of production and distribution of the agricultural department. Although wages have risen steadily during forty-four years, Mr. Holmes declares that the women of the present age have forgotten or work on the farm. The lure of "society," which has reached out to the farm, he says, is much to blame for the conditions, which he described as "society."

"Country girls, as well as city girls," says Mr. Holmes, in reporting to Secretary Wilson, "seem to regard household labor for hire as undignified. Joined with this fact is the other one that the women of the farmer's family are neither able nor willing to repeat the manual labor performance of their grandmothers on the farm."

The raising of the standard of living on the farm, the report continues, is responsible in a measure for the women of the farm now engaging in "social functions" which the government expert holds to be "unbecomingly laborious with the performance of household labor." The passing of the day and domestic industries is deplored, and

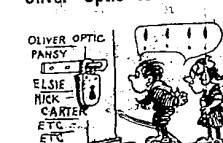


Mr. Holmes adds that "it is rare that one of the younger women know how to knit."

"Throughout large areas," he says, "the pride of the housewife in great stores of preserves, dried and pickled berries and vegetables, and exists chiefly in history, and dependence is placed mostly upon the local store for the products of the canner and the evaporator."

Within the period mentioned Mr. Holmes reports that wages paid to men laborers on the farm have risen as high as 75 per cent and that harvest hands are now paid upward of \$20 a month with board. For the farm laborer who lives on the farm the year around, Mr. Holmes declares the money paid does not represent the real value of his remuneration. The "cost of living" virtually is solved for him.

Oliver Optic Is Barred in Washington Library



Horatio Alger's juvenile heroes have too ready a road to success. Of Alger's works the committee said: "O. A. Henty, while not writing any better class of literature than does Alger, stands just across the border line which divides the good from the bad. The mediocre writings of Henty based on historical truths inspire the boys to read better literature. Alger spoils the capacity for better reading."

The "Bible" books, dear to the hearts of every schoolgirl of the '70s and '80s and heretofore regarded as harmless because so highly moral, are under a permanent eclipse in the public library of the District of Columbia. The executive committee of the library is co-operating with the teachers to discourage indiscriminate reading of juvenile stories by the youth of Washington.

In the opinion of George F. Bowerman, librarian, books that tend to institute false ideas in the minds of the growing youth, those which force an introspective trend in little girls and those which falsely depict actual conditions of history must be set aside.

Oliver Optic's works are classed as "purposeless."

Only a shade worse than Old Sleuth and Nick Carter, is the view of the library committee, with regard to a list including the revolutionary sports series, by Lester Chadwick; the Jack Ranger series, by Clarence Young; the Boy Hunter series, by Capt. Ralph Bonnell; the Motor Girl series and the Dorothy Dale series, by Margaret Penrose.

When a Herring Is a Herring

ACCORDING to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh a herring is a herring when a herring.

The secretary of the treasury, who returned to his office this morning, was "called upon to render a decision on what is a herring, and he did it according to the foregoing paragraph. He decided also that a herring is any one of a number of fancy fishes popularly classed as herring, as many of the importers would like to have themselves classed as herring, and he decided that a herring is a herring, and that is the herring question, and then passed it on to Secretary MacVeagh and the latter, the herring being a wholesale grocer for many

years and an importer of herring, promptly held that a herring is a herring, and that anchovies, brisling, carlines, sprats, pilchard and alewives are imported under the name of herring, and that herring shall be a herring.

"To the importer this means that herring when imported will be assessed 1 cent a pound of fresh, and half a cent a pound if packed in any other way, and that the importers shall pay a duty of three-fourths of a cent a pound, or 30 per cent ad valorem."



RELICS OF SAVAGES

Objects to Be Found in Pennsylvania University Exhibit.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania museum is making a special effort to secure as many collections and as much data from the islands of the South Pacific as is possible, and Director Gordon is sparing neither time nor money in securing additions to the present South Sea exhibit. The reason for this is that the artifacts and relics of the aborigines of that part of the world are extremely rare and can be obtained only at the greatest difficulty and expense.

When the South Sea Islands were first discovered by Capt. Cook, the natives had a well developed artistic sense and made many beautiful things, but with the colonization of the islands by Europeans and the coming of western customs native arts at once became extinct. Fortunately, the early travelers brought to Europe numerous collections which have, for the most part, remained in private hands to the present day. Now, however, they are gradually finding their way to continental auction rooms, where they are publicly sold.

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South Sea Island Garb.

lectors in the world. Director Gordon secured it for the university.

"We have now one of the finest and most complete South Pacific collections in the world," said Dr. Gordon recently. "This is especially true of the collection from New Zealand, and the largest of these islands. Indeed, so remarkable is this collection that the New Zealand museum at Wellington has asked us to have from this country. In the new wing of the museum, which will be completed next spring, the South Pacific hall—particularly that devoted to the Maori—the aborigines of New Zealand—will be the principal feature."

The New Zealand exhibit includes many weapons, tools, clothing, utensils, musical instruments, feather robes and a particularly beautiful apoores and a particularly beautiful apoores and a particularly beautiful apoores. The most valuable part consists of three preserved tattooed heads of Maori chiefs, which are of great antiquity.

RETURNS HIS SON TO PRISON

California Ranchman Takes Offspring Back to Jail When He Breaks His Parole.

San Quentin, Cal.—D. W. Lamb, a Shasta county ranchman, brought his son, who had broken parole, to the state penitentiary here and turned him over to Warden Hoyle, ending a 300-day freedom.

The son, Frank Lamb, was sent to the penitentiary July 7, 1904, on a grand larceny charge. He was paroled April 17, 1907, and returned to his father's ranch, but later took to the road.

Lamb was traced to Washington by the prison officials. He returned home recently out of funds, and his father immediately set out with him to the prison.

"I would rather have my son behind the bars," said Lamb, "than to have him at large through having broken a promise."

New Trick in Hiding Men.—Atlanta, Ga.—The next man who is legally hanged in Georgia may have the experience of dying with the knot adjusted under his right leg. The latest device of the Georgia State Penitentiary is to adjust the knot of the noose under the right leg of the condemned man, so that when the gallows are raised, the man will be hanged by the neck, but the knot will be under his right leg.

With the World's Workers

REVIEW OF PROGRESS THAT IS BEING MADE ALONG ALL LINES OF ENDSAVOR

NOT THERE WITH TACT WORKING BOTH WAYS

Worker's Thoughtlessness That Lost Good Money for Man Who Employed Him.

ALSO MEANT LOSS OF JOB

Just a Little Careful Consideration Would Have Saved the Situation, and Satisfied Both the Restaurant Proprietor and the Customer.

"Jerry," said the restaurant keeper to his counter man at a certain moment. I want to give you a little talking-to.

The counter man obeyed his employer's command and went to where that individual stood, trying with one hand to hold the purpose of which was to give a cigar. With every play and sometimes more.

"What is it?" the counter man asked. The restaurant keeper still held his hand on the slot machine.

"See this," the employer asked. "Did you realize last week when last you watched over this slot machine that you were going to cost me about \$50? I'll show you how."

"First of all, no man ever drops a nickel in this thing unless he thinks he's going to win something. That's the reason it is so hard. If a person only wanted what he paid for he wouldn't go to the trouble of putting a nickel in the slot. Well, one night last week Jimmy Flynn, who was one of my best customers, came in to the restaurant. He took a nickel from his pocket and dropped it into the machine, then pulled the lever. The nickel slipped through. Then do you remember what happened?"

"Sure," said the counter man. "He asked for another nickel to play the thing with, saying that he hadn't had a fair chance, and I wouldn't give him one."

"Exactly. Then what?"

"I told him that it wasn't my fault that the nickel didn't turn the machine, and that I wouldn't give him a nickel for the nickel, but that I couldn't give him another chance on the machine."

"And that's just what I'm objecting to," the restaurant man replied. "Jimmy never played that slot machine, because he wanted to win something. There's nothing that makes a man so angry as the failure of a chance to get a run for his money. When you refused him another nickel he was mad enough to clean out the whole place. He came in here with the intention of ordering something to eat, but he does every evening. He walked out and went to the place of a competitor."

"More than that, he's been telling everybody all over town that I am a cheap, grasping old coddler, that I'm running a skin game here, and that this is a slot place to keep away from. The result has been that I've lost ten regular customers, and that slot machine is so fixed that it can't lose more than \$1 on the week. Through the fact that you wouldn't give Jimmy a chance for his money, I'm losing ten or twelve times that amount. See? What happened after Jimmy played that nickel? Did you turn the machine around and mark it 'out of order'?"

"Why, no."

"Just left it for somebody else to come along and play and get madder than ever. Thought so. I'm afraid, Jerry, that your place isn't in an establishment where diplomacy is required. Take off your apron and get around Saturday for your money. That's all."

Science Notes.

Bombay gets its water supply from three artificial lakes that depend upon the rainfall in the monsoon season for their replenishment.

Many tropical plants possess light giving qualities; not only are their blossoms and stems luminous, but their leaves are phosphorescent.

Recent official figures placed the number of sheep in Australia and New Zealand in excess of 117,000,000, the greatest number in any one country.

The bird world in the yards along the Hudson river in New York since 1901, if laid flat, would make a sidewalk twenty feet wide around the world.

While the use of electrical machinery in London factories has more than doubled in the last ten years, the number of accidents has not increased.

The list of known insects grows at a rate of about \$800 a year.

Jagua has maintained intact through all the country's many changes a museum of decorative art established in the year 1850.

Motorists of the traction system of the English city of Birmingham are given cash bonuses when they avoid accidents due to negligence.

Practical Advice.

"Then comes practical experience and watching the other fellows. At school, leaning over a bench where everything is all laid out for you, it may be easy to wipe a joint, but when you are out on the real job it's different. Sometimes instead of having your tools handy you may have to hang the ends of your teeth, and carry them in your vest pocket. Then it isn't so easy. There's just one way to learn: Watch how the other fellow works and then try to do it better."

"Take your work home with you. If there's some particularly hard job to do, carry it along the street, into your car, into your home, and study over it. The business of always listening for the quivering whistle is what keeps most of the men in this world as far down as they are. Don't make your work a labor, make it a joy and you will succeed."—Exchange.

HUMAN LIFE AN ASSET

FACT THAT EMPLOYERS ARE BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE.

Means Returns in Dollars and Cents When Proper Care Is Taken of Worker's Health.

Human life is gradually becoming recognized as a business asset. It is a new fact in the development of the race. Life insurance companies are realizing that they can increase their dividends faster by cutting down the death rate than by increasing sales or by reducing expenses. Employers of large numbers of human machines are realizing the surprising fact that, as a cold business proposition, it pays to invest but a few dollars, to take good care of their employees. Business men are learning that well fed, well clothed, contented men and women, working in well lighted, well ventilated quarters and on schedules arranged in accordance with our modern knowledge of psychology and physiology, actually turn out more work and better work than underpaid, discontented help, working under uncomfortable and insanitary conditions. Therefore, large corporations are spending money liberally in playgrounds, restrooms, libraries, gymnasiums, sanitary lunchrooms, morning picture shows, safety devices, ventilating systems and similar devices for the well-being and enjoyment of their employees. If one asks these men why they are doing these things they will declare any charitable or philanthropic motives.

"This isn't charity," says one firm: "We want that clearly understood. This is simply good business management and common sense. A well man is of more use to us than a sick man. A happy, contented woman turned out more work and better work than an unhappy one. Therefore, anything we can do to make the people who do our work at ease in mind and body we regard as good business management. As we regard fire insurance, we regard machinery and labor-saving devices as fundamental principles of good business management in the future. When it is fully recognized by the industrial world that sickness is a material liability and that health is a valuable commercial asset, contagion and preventable diseases will be hunted down and exterminated as relentlessly as modern industrialism now pursues counterproductive wages and other commercial criminals."—From the American Medical Association.

INTEREST OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE SHOULD BE IDENTICAL.

Chicago Business Man of Large Interests Has Discovered This Fact and Makes Money From It.

"How do we keep up the interest of our sales people in their work? Simply by taking an interest in the sales people," said the head of a big Chicago retail store.

"Unless the sales force is interested in the merchandise and in displaying it attractively no store can make the success it should have. While every employee has more or less interest in his work, it is necessary at times for the firm to stimulate that interest in order to keep the salesmen keyed up to the proper state.

"As far as possible we let the men arrange their own displays. This enables them to cultivate initiative, creates confidence in their own ability, and at the same time makes them more loyal to the firm. We encourage them to originate and to utter phrases that will attract attention to certain lines of goods.

"That alone over there is called 'The Grass Walk.' If you take a stroll down it you will find it is appropriately named, because every rug in that department is made of grass or fiber construction. A salesman originated the idea of calling it 'The Grass Walk,' and it has proved a good trade getter.

"Occasionally I have a heart to heart talk with my employees, most of whom I know personally. I encourage them to make suggestions for improving the appearance of the stock and try to adopt as many of their ideas as possible. We have no hard and fast rules requiring salesmen to remain in their departments every minute, whether they are busy or not. A good man will not take advantage of this privilege, but will always be found 'on the job' when he is needed.

"As a result of this policy our business has grown steadily and we have a force of enthusiastic, contented, loyal workers. Keeping up the interest of your employees is the best dividend producer I know of."

POSSIBLE TO KNOW TOO MUCH

Excess of Information as to Employers' Interest is a Thing That Should Be Avoided.

Is it possible to know too much about your employer's business? "It certainly is," was the emphatic response of a Chicago business man.

"The employee himself must be the judge of that. He must separate the 'wheat from the chaff,' as it were. In other words, he must know what he is supposed and wanted to know. What is not for him he will be blind to. If he is a good employee, but he will always be on the lookout for information that he can turn to the benefit of his employer.

Any business man will tell you that the assertion of a man not being able to know too much about his employer's business is a fallacy, and one that is too broad to be taken seriously. There is a difference between being familiar with the business you are in and knowing too much about it.

"Most any one in time can familiarize himself with a business that does not involve such technical processes that a special schooling is necessary," said one business man, "but not every one knows enough. More trouble is caused in an office by too much knowledge than any other cause. There is admittedly a fine line drawn between the situation of knowing all about your business and that of knowing too much. Sometimes the old, worn-out command to 'mind your own business' covers the case pretty well, but not always.

"I know so that he can fill all the requirements of a position, and not so much that he becomes a nuisance—yes, that's the word—will be the tendency to go up. Irwin Ellis in Chicago Tribune."

Late Inventions.

An English potato-digging implement has a revolving brush to cleanse the tubers of earth as they are dug.

A spring in the handle helps to prevent a new wrench from slipping off a nut.

Drugs were for the purification of drinking water have been installed in four cities in Germany, four in France, one in Italy and one in Russia.

Why Impostion Is Easy.

Many a good salesman is imposed upon by a shrewd and willful deceiver.

The habit of salesmen to be deceived.

They should not be blamed for that, because it's what do you want to think a man who when you're under the immediate influence of his clever deceit.