

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Navy to Test Battleships With Corrugated Hulls



WASHINGTON—Corrugated battleships will be the subject of tests this winter by Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, on duty in the bureau of construction and repair, in a naval testing tank at the Washington yard. Four vessels for the merchant service have been built in England on this plan. Two outward curves, 23 inches deep, run the length of the ships between the long line and the flange. Between the convex curves is a concave surface of equal depth. This partial application of the tube principle greatly increases the strength of the hull. So much for the strength is added that the stringer plates may be dispensed with. This increases the space available for bulk cargo. In addition, however, it is said that the corrugated hull gives a faster hull of equal displacement. Two models, of equal weight and dimensions, each about twenty feet long, will be

constructed here, one with a corrugated and the other with a plain hull. Each will be attached to the traveling crane which spans the experimental tank at the Washington yard, and the resistance of the models to the water when pulled at a given rate of speed will be accurately registered on the delicate gauges attached to the crane. If the corrugated hull presents less resistance to the water the test will be instantly indicated on the gauges. No vessel of this type has yet been constructed in this country. The first corrugated vessel was built in England in 1909.

Cons. E. S. MacLachlan of the British navy, recently asked the admiral to make a test of corrugated ships. He spent a month on the Baltic in a ship in which the ordinary stiff bilge is replaced by a corrugated one. His observations convince him that the corrugated ship is vastly superior to the ordinary type in strength, stability, speed and carrying capacity. Captain MacLachlan claimed that the idea of the corrugated ship was worked out by Arthur H. Haver, a naval architect. The seventh vessel of the kind to be constructed is now being built for Norway. The British officer says that a corrugated vessel is carried about twenty per cent. further with the same amount of coal than a plain ship of similar dimensions. This in a warship means either increase in effective range or increase of armor, armament, etc.

Postal Deposit Savings Show Average of \$86

POSTMASTER General Frank H. Hitchcock made public the figures showing that the deposits in postal savings depositories have now reached the sum of \$28,000,000. The system was inaugurated January 3, 1911, but most of the deposits have been made within the last year.

The deposits represent 290,000 individuals, making an average of \$86 per depositor. The system is now operated in 12,773 postoffices, in every one of the forty-eight states, including 644 branch postoffices.

According to the figures compiled by the controller of the currency the total amount of the deposits in the savings banks of the country in 1911 was \$1,212,583,588. This amount was deposited in 1,884 banks by 9,794,647 individuals depositors, and the average savings bank account for each depositor was \$120.09. Comparison of the statistics shows that the average amount held by each savings bank depositor was about five times the average amount held by each postal savings bank depositor.

According to the report of the controller of the currency, the postal sav-



ings bank of the United Kingdom in 1910 held \$112,668,586, out of a grand total of \$1,076,555,400 in private and postal savings banks. In round numbers the postal savings deposits in the United States are about one-half of one per cent. of the combined deposits in private and postal savings banks, while in the United Kingdom the postal savings constitute about 14 per cent. of the combined deposits in private and postal savings banks.

Finance, according to the available figures, the postal savings in 1909 aggregated \$316,456,866, or an average of about \$57 for each depositor.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's figures show that 7,357 banks have qualified to receive postal savings funds.

Army Officers on Detached Duty to Be Removed



It requires that any officer responsible for a failure to obey it to the full shall forfeit his pay and allowances. Consequently every officer who has not served at least two of the last three years in command of troops will have to return to his regiment before December 15. It has also been found by the law officers of the war department that about a third more of the officers on detached service will have to be removed within six months. A large number of officers on detached duty in Washington are caught pretty severely by this order.

It is said that there are officers who have not been with their commands for years, as they have had pull enough to keep them in easy jobs here in Washington, and they can do whatever they want to do, and fill in the rest of the time doing society acts.

Washington society without its army and navy officers is mighty slow. There has always been feminine influence to keep plenty of the young men on detached duty in Washington. Of course, this order of congress is obligatory.

The law, as one officer put it, is "excessively mandatory," inasmuch as

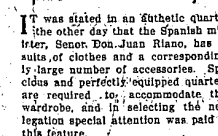
it requires that any officer responsible for a failure to obey it to the full shall forfeit his pay and allowances. Consequently every officer who has not served at least two of the last three years in command of troops will have to return to his regiment before December 15. It has also been found by the law officers of the war department that about a third more of the officers on detached service will have to be removed within six months. A large number of officers on detached duty in Washington are caught pretty severely by this order.

It is said that there are officers who have not been with their commands for years, as they have had pull enough to keep them in easy jobs here in Washington, and they can do whatever they want to do, and fill in the rest of the time doing society acts.

Washington society without its army and navy officers is mighty slow. There has always been feminine influence to keep plenty of the young men on detached duty in Washington. Of course, this order of congress is obligatory.

The law, as one officer put it, is "excessively mandatory," inasmuch as

Spanish Minister Rejoices in Fifty Suits, Etc.



It was stated in an authentic quarter this morning that the Spanish minister, Senor Don Juan Riano, has 50 suits of clothes and a corresponding large number of accessories. Spacious and perfectly equipped quarters are required, to accommodate the wardrobe, and in selecting the new legation special attention was paid to this feature.

The present legation, in New Hampshire avenue, is a handsome building with rooms and closets for each suite, but such an outfit as Senor Riano's is not to be easily handled and accessible has to have a room to itself, and if possible, one built for the purpose.

The garments are classified, and that they may be easily found in inventory is fastened by the door. According to the most advanced report, the "wet" and "dry" rooms are necessary for the complete wardrobe. The "wet" room removes the creases and takes the place of ironing; the "dry" room hangs the costumes in the lines it has taken.

Whether Senor Riano's new home is

provided with all these "comforts" is not known, but that every means has been adopted to keep the minister in the "best dressed man in town," as he was considered in Paris when connected with the Spanish embassy there, is certain.

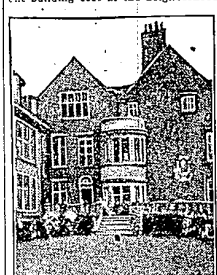
And it may be mentioned in this connection that as much care is exercised in the selection of "accessories" as in the selection of the "clothes." These accessories include many articles of personal adornment little known to the ordinary man, but are considered absolutely necessary in mind of the Spanish Don. Of course, under the very, latest in hats, gloves and ties.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CHARITY

British Home and Hospital at Street Ham Now Inadequate, Owing to Her Majesty's Efforts.

Queen Alexandra of England has a new charity in the British Home and Hospital for Incurables at Streatham. Founded in 1861, the institution soon became totally inadequate to care for the enormous number of cases which came under its provisions.

In 1863, however, according to the Bytander, Queen Alexandra, then princess of Wales, became a liberal supporter. Through her donations and the influence of her patronage funds poured into the hospital until it gained a sound financial basis. For many years it was situated in Clapham road, but in 1894 the buildings became so crowded that new quarters were sought at Streatham. The present building cost in the neighborhood



Queen Alexandra's Charity.

of \$27,000, which was subscribed by 60,000. The beneficiaries in the home are all persons of what the British term the middle classes—persons who shrink from charity and who prefer death to a life of the pauper's home. They are known as guests of the institution, and their number includes university graduates, army and navy officers, members of the medical and legal professions.

A new wing is being added to the hospital, which is to be called the Queen Alexandra wing, by permission of the queen.

MAN HALTS RUNAWAY TRAIN

Fireman Braves Death to Stop Passenger After Engineer Is Overcome by Steam.

New Brunswick, N. J.—A fast train on eastern lines was a "runaway" a few moments when, on the way from New York to Philadelphia, the engineer lay scalded and senseless in his cab from escaping steam, and there was no controlling hand at the throttles. The presence of mind and pluck of the fireman, Joseph Garrett, averted a probable wreck of the train, running fifty miles an hour and crowded with passengers.

Beyond this city one of the driving shafts snapped and part of the rod was hurled through a boiler section. There was a rush of steam and Engineer Frank Barber was enveloped and overcome before he could put his hand to the throttle.

Garrett, with the train speeding madly on, climbed over to the engineer's side of the cab and, although nearly blinded, managed to get to the throttle. The train was brought to a halt quickly then, near Monmouth Junction, where Barber was mangled. His condition is serious.

None of the passengers on the train had known any danger threatened.

WHERE IS BATTLING HEINE?
Zimmermanns Have Million-Dollar Estate to Split Up and Cub Hero Left Mutilated.

Kansas City, Mo.—Hundreds of letters from Zimmermann in all parts of the United States and Germany have been received by Judge J. E. Gulnotte of the Kansas City probate court.

Mr. Zimmermann, a bachelor, died intestate in Excelsior, Spichler, Mo., on October 8. S. B. Strother and F. P. Neal, administrators of the estate, also received a flood of letters.

To date the administrators have listed twenty-seven heirs who claim part of the estate. They are investigating the claims of scores of others. The estate is to be divided among nephews and nieces of the deceased. Heirs consist entirely of notes secured by real estate and chattels.

WAR BOOSTS COST OF EGGS

Price Is Already \$4 a Case Higher in Austria and May Increase More.

Vienna.—As a result of the Balkan war there is an egg famine in Vienna. Many cities in Austria and Germany get their supplies of eggs from Budapest and Serbia. This source being cut off, eggs have already jumped \$4 a case and go higher.

Spanish Minister Rejoices in Fifty Suits, Etc.

It was stated in an authentic quarter this morning that the Spanish minister, Senor Don Juan Riano, has 50 suits of clothes and a corresponding large number of accessories. Spacious and perfectly equipped quarters are required, to accommodate the wardrobe, and in selecting the new legation special attention was paid to this feature.

The present legation, in New Hampshire avenue, is a handsome building with rooms and closets for each suite, but such an outfit as Senor Riano's is not to be easily handled and accessible has to have a room to itself, and if possible, one built for the purpose.

The garments are classified, and that they may be easily found in inventory is fastened by the door. According to the most advanced report, the "wet" and "dry" rooms are necessary for the complete wardrobe. The "wet" room removes the creases and takes the place of ironing; the "dry" room hangs the costumes in the lines it has taken.

Whether Senor Riano's new home is

PROGRESS of the WORLD

SOME THINGS THE BUSY WORKER IS DOING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION

SEE HUMAN NATURE REMEMBER OLD AGE

Bankers Have Exceptional Opportunities to Note Idiosyncrasies of Their Depositors.

Compelled to "Put Up a Front" Without a Salary That Would Make It an Easy Thing.

The churches do not "play fair" with their ministers, according to a former clergyman who has discarded the cloth. They expect him, says the ex-clergyman, to "pay his bills, keep out of debt, retain a presentable appearance, and do small charity" all on a "salary" which averages \$600 a year. He must "put up a front," but is not given the means to do so. It is for this reason, he says, that men quit the pulpit to go into the business of selling life insurance.

GAIN IN CHILDREN'S DEPOSITS

Little Ones of the Workers Throughout the Country Are Evincing a Very Creditable Disposition Toward Economy, It Has Been Noted.

It was the bank president's busy morning, but when his secretary informed him that there was a gentleman in the waiting room who wished to see him, he laid aside his papers and asked to have him shown in.

"Are you president of the bank?" asked the visitor, but in hand. He looked around as though fearing an interruption.

"I am," answered the president, and, noting the man's discomfort, arose to shut the door, adding, "now we are quite alone, sir."

"Well, I wish to open an account," said the man, from which the president gathered that it must be a good sized one, considering that so much mystery surrounded the operation. However, he touched a button, and when it was answered he announced that "this gentleman wishes to open an account."

"How much do you want to deposit?" asked the receiving teller.

"The man looked cautiously about him before answering.

"Fifty dollars."

The teller smothered a smile and proceeded to fill out the necessary blanks. The man was evidently confused by all the papers he had to sign, and the teller was not blind to the fact that this man had seldom if ever transacted any banking business.

It surprised the teller very much when the depositor announced a moment later that he wished to have a check cashed.

"A personal check?" asked the man behind the bar.

"I guess that's it," came the answer.

The clerk looked puzzled for a minute, and the teller asked for a minute.

"How much do you want?"

"The patron of the bank scratched his head.

"Oh, about \$50."

The teller was even more surprised at this.

"You know that will wipe out the account," he informed the man on the spot.

"Yes, sir, I know that."

The clerk resigned himself to the facts and sighed as he asked:

"How do you want it?"

"I'll take it in cash," said the teller.

He counted out five \$10 bills, and the man walked out, never again to return.

"That is a true case," said a cashier, "and only one of the many funny ones that come to our attention each day. A banker has the opportunity to study a peculiar phase of human nature, especially in saving banks, where most of the accounts are small ones."

"We have noticed this fact: That no matter how small the account, each depositor has an idea that his business is the most important going on just at that time. He watches every move and looks over every one in the bank."

According to this banker, there is a growing tendency on the part of children to have bank accounts and to stow away the pennies.

"You would be surprised," he said, "at the size of some of the children's accounts, accumulated by pennies and nickels. Very few of them come here with any quarters in their deposit. Occasionally they will have dimes in their collection, but not often. The bulk of the deposit is made up of the smaller coins."

Paying tellers say that the hardest men they have to deal with is the one who is afraid he is being paid in counterfeit money.

Cases of Lead Poisoning.

When investigators start hunting for plumbism or lead poisoning they frequently find it in most unexpected places. One instance is recalled by Ed. Ward, of the New York state factory investigating commission, who says: "Some of you will wonder how a girl working in an embroidery factory can be poisoned by lead. You will find the lead in the possibility of a worker on embroidery contracting lead poisoning. But I have found two such cases. The designs to be embroidered are stenciled on cloth. This is usually done with a mixture of chalk and talcum powder. One resourceful employer, however, observing the way in which the chalk rubbed off, substituted lead white, which is much more toxic. The girls who used it were ignorant of its poisonous character and handled it as carelessly as they handled the chalk. They pounded it on the stencils and rubbed more vigorously with their hands. Little wonder they got lead poisoning. The use of lead for this purpose is common."

BRAIN WORKER POORLY PAID

Compelled to "Put Up a Front" Without a Salary That Would Make It an Easy Thing.

The churches do not "play fair" with their ministers, according to a former clergyman who has discarded the cloth. They expect him, says the ex-clergyman, to "pay his bills, keep out of debt, retain a presentable appearance, and do small charity" all on a "salary" which averages \$600 a year. He must "put up a front," but is not given the means to do so. It is for this reason, he says, that men quit the pulpit to go into the business of selling life insurance.

The troubles and problems of the minister are the troubles and problems of that ever-present class which the German calls the "intellectual proletariat." A Chicago captain of industry is credited with the remark that brains are the cheapest commodity. They are, brains are dirt cheap in the United States today, especially the brains of those engaged in working for the common welfare.

A lawyer with brains—and without scruples—can still continue to make his brains earn a comfortable income for him. A university instructor, after traversing continents in search of knowledge, in paid a "salary" which makes rent day a real tragedy in his life. The head-carrier leads a life of comparative ease on his moving picture show, affords a luxury occasionally. The black-man of the ghetto saves up a college education for her son and a dowry for her daughter. The underpaid brain worker of the so-called better classes cheats his wife and children out of necessities so that he may present the required "appearance."

The ugly nakedness of slum poverty looms its sting when compared with the wretchedness of the man who "puts up a front" in the pulpit, in the classroom, or in the office at the expense of his wife's health or children's comfort.—Chicago Tribune.

Old Age at Forty.

The span of life of the average American has been shortened according to figures made public recently by the Equitable Life Assurance society in England, in Germany, and in many other countries men still live to a "good old age." In the United States the chances of early death after passing the age of forty are increasing.

The important organs of the body are wearing out too soon. It is asserted. And the diseases of old age are continually reaching down into the younger age groups.

In commenting on these figures the conservation commissioner of the Equitable Life advises temperate life and more vigorous fighting by the community of such diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis to which men past forty most often succumb. The remedy suggested is that at the branches, but does not touch the root of the evil.

More men in the United States die after they pass the age of forty and long before they have reached a normal old age because of disease, than they do at forty. For this industry is responsible. Industrial pressure in this country is hastening old age.—Chicago Tribune.

WOMAN STANDS TO LOSE, RESULTS OF YEARS OF LABOR.

Government Employee Had Kept Her Pay Vouchers Many Years, and Now Finds Them Worthless.

After thirty-five years of labor as a seamstress for the federal government, Mrs. Kate Coombs of Washington, D. C., finds that she will get no pay for thirty-three years of her work—and all through her own negligence, or rather false ideas of saving.

Mrs. Coombs, who is almost eighty years of age, has been employed during her long service in the department of engraving and printing, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use. She has been employed during that time, she says, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use. She has been employed during that time, she says, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use.

Every month she has drawn her pay voucher, but has never made any note of the date when she was paid, and when the truth is discovered, the man who has been depending upon these false pretenses to aid him in building a career loses all the advantages he may have gained.

Look closely at the really successful man and see what you can see. If you are observant, you will discover that he actually radiates self-confidence. As he walks the streets you can tell by the way he holds his head and the swing of his body that he is a man who can be trusted to come pretty near to doing what he undertakes to do. It isn't a pose with him. It isn't an air of self-assumed superiority, donned for the purpose of advertising his capabilities to the world.—Graham Hood.

WORKER'S HARD LUCK

due he she could actually collect but \$240.

Unless congress comes to her aid this aged woman will have to suffer the loss of \$2,500—the result of thirty-three years of hard work.

MEN SHOW THEIR SUCCESSES

One Who Has Reached the Top Rate Self-Confidence That Is Easily Noticeable.

Have you ever noticed what a difference there is in the appearance of men? I do not mean the man's physical appearance or the clothes he wears. I mean the air of individuality he exhibits in his associations with men.

There are those who pose—who try to make others believe that they are something which they are not. All such efforts usually fail in the end. A pose is like a lie or a theft—it is certain to be found out some time, and, when the truth is discovered, the man who has been depending upon these false pretenses to aid him in building a career loses all the advantages he may have gained.

Look closely at the really successful man and see what you can see. If you are observant, you will discover that he actually radiates self-confidence. As he walks the streets you can tell by the way he holds his head and the swing of his body that he is a man who can be trusted to come pretty near to doing what he undertakes to do. It isn't a pose with him. It isn't an air of self-assumed superiority, donned for the purpose of advertising his capabilities to the world.—Graham Hood.

And the Inevitable Night That Is Coming When "No Man Can Work."

Compelled to "Put Up a Front" Without a Salary That Would Make It an Easy Thing.

The churches do not "play fair" with their ministers, according to a former clergyman who has discarded the cloth. They expect him, says the ex-clergyman, to "pay his bills, keep out of debt, retain a presentable appearance, and do small charity" all on a "salary" which averages \$600 a year. He must "put up a front," but is not given the means to do so. It is for this reason, he says, that men quit the pulpit to go into the business of selling life insurance.

PREPARE FOR IT IN YOUTH

By Resolutely Choosing the Higher Pleasures Than Life's Closing Days Will Come to a Man as the Golden Privilege of Existence.

In youth one finds himself full of many forces, physical, intellectual and emotional. He is a bundle of desires. He ought to be. It means life's forces run rich in him. So he desires to make love, to get popularity, to reach power, to obtain money, to play, to do great work, to see the marvels of the world, to amass knowledge, and altogether to give vent to the steam and electricity which nature has concealed in his make-up.

Hence he gives himself to varied activities. By juggling all these wants he becomes somewhat in the world.

But whether he is a real success or not depends not upon how he gives way to these desires, but upon how he controls them. It is not the things he does and the things he gets that make him a great man; it is the residuary deposit left in his soul.

All these pleasures of getting and doing have their place, but the real object of them is that they shall pass over into the higher values of character.

So it is pitiful to see the old man was once a sensualist, a vigorous merchant, a political leader, and who now has nothing left but regret—for his lost vitality. Had he understood the art of living he would have gained from his more active days a wealth of inner qualities of spiritual strength and beauty, and instead of old age leaving him poverty stricken of happiness, it would have left him with the harvest treasure of wisdom and joy in life.

Adopt the philosophy of Omar Khayyam, take for your gospel, "Eat, drink and be merry; for tomorrow we die," seek only to "get all the fun you can out of life," and you exhaust all your inner resources, and your old age will be that of a dyspeptic at a banquet.

But begin in youth resolutely to choose the higher pleasures, to guard yourself in independence from the domination of "things" and in reliance upon the pleasures of beauty, thought and love, and old age will come as the golden privilege of life.

It is a question of nobility versus meanness; it must be an ennobling and not a gloomy and narrow religion. Neither poverty nor riches matter; it all depends upon whether you are nobly poor, or nobly rich. Sickness or health do not determine the temper of your old age; that is fixed by your being a nobly feeble or nobly robust.

It is in old age that all the higher truths of life shine undimmed by any deceiving circumstances. Then, if you are petty, selfish, egotistic, proud and small souled, there is nothing to conceal it. If you are patient, loyal, full of faith and love, it is apparent.—Mrs. Frank Crane in Woman's World.

WOMAN STANDS TO LOSE, RESULTS OF YEARS OF LABOR.

Government Employee Had Kept Her Pay Vouchers Many Years, and Now Finds Them Worthless.

After thirty-five years of labor as a seamstress for the federal government, Mrs. Kate Coombs of Washington, D. C., finds that she will get no pay for thirty-three years of her work—and all through her own negligence, or rather false ideas of saving.

Mrs. Coombs, who is almost eighty years of age, has been employed during her long service in the department of engraving and printing, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use. She has been employed during that time, she says, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use. She has been employed during that time, she says, to mend the sheets which cover the money-making machines when they are not in use.

Every month she has drawn her pay voucher, but has never made any note of the date when she was paid, and when the truth is discovered, the man who has been depending upon these false pretenses to aid him in building a career loses all the advantages he may have gained.

Look closely at the really successful man and see what you can see. If you are observant, you will discover that he actually radiates self-confidence. As he walks the streets you can tell by the way he holds his head and the swing of his body that he is a man who can be trusted to come pretty near to doing what he undertakes to do. It isn't a pose with him. It isn't an air of self-assumed superiority, donned for the purpose of advertising his capabilities to the world.—Graham Hood.