

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

One of the Great Mysteries in Life Unexplained



of the secretary of state and debates the question pro and con; debates with himself while gazing over the fence toward where Pauline Wayne's successor will be chewing her cud or filling the space between her red sides with green grass preparatory to giving white milk for the president Wilson and his family.

Pauline Wayne? Everybody knows Pauline. She is President Taft's "official" cow, given to him by Senator Clarence D. Bowers. On March 15, with other greats and near-greats, she will go out of office. She has a family tree with many branches. Unlike Secretary of State Knox, however, her successor has never been chosen, and the new "leading cow of the land," equally as blue-blooded and pedigreed, will be Nona of Aven, a registered animal valued at \$5,000. This is the cow the owner of which, William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, promised to Senator Cummins when he should become president. Senator Cummins met having had a look-in. This is the cow to Mr. Wilson when he is inaugurated.

Uncle Samuel Is a Booster of the Old-Time Fair

In an effort to revive interest in the old-time agricultural fairs the department of agriculture the other day issued a bulletin treating of the benefits to be derived from such gatherings.

The report is of historic interest, for it tells of the beginning of "county fairs" when the country was young and when they were not only an advantage to agriculture, but were the excuse for social gatherings as well.

"What was primarily a market fair," says the report, "was held in October, 1804, 'up the Mall on the south side of the Tiber, extending from the bridge at the Center Market to the Potomac in Washington, D. C. The city government appropriated \$50 toward the fund for premiums and residents subscribed an equal sum. This amount was awarded to the best lamb, sheep, steer, milk cow, buck, oxen and horse actually sold."

The report declares that the first real agricultural fair was held by the Connecticut Agricultural Society in Georgetown, by C. in 1800. According to the newspapers of that day, "it was attended by a numerous assemblage of members of the society, among whom we noticed the president and his family, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the controller, the register, etc., and many other ladies and gentlemen of respectability."



Secretary Wilson is a firm believer in the usefulness of local and state fairs in disseminating agricultural knowledge.

The bulletin is said to have been inspired by his belief that an interest in such ideas among the farmers of the country would tend to the advancement of agriculture.

With the present appropriation, it is possible to make an allotment to each senatorial representative of about approximately 12,500 copies, which is admittedly insufficient, in view of the increasing requests received by them. Under the last appropriation, the department printed and distributed 100,000 copies of bulletins printed and available for distribution by the department, and this is not sufficient to permit it to comply with half the requests it receives, and for applicants to their senators, representatives or delegates, who themselves in many instances are unable to supply the bulletins.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

JUSTICE MOORE WINS; ROGERS ALSO NOMINATED IN HARMONIOUS GATHERING IN LANSING.

ONE OF THE MOST "PLEASANT" CONVENTIONS IN YEARS.

Chairman Successfully Urges Party Members to Forget Their Differences and "Get Together."

Although all sorts of predictions had been made as to the manner in which the republican state convention would be conducted, the annual spring convocation was carried on in a most harmonious manner, and with the exception of a spirited contest over the nomination of one justice of the supreme court, there was little or no excitement.

Alvan H. Frazer, of Detroit, was selected by the republican state central committee to act as temporary chairman, but at the request of the republican members of the legislature for recognition was headed and Senator W. Frank James, of Hancock, was made the permanent presiding officer of the convention. The selection of James appealed to the progressive wing of the republican party as he was the Roosevelt leader in Houghton county last fall, although running on the republican ticket, and heartily supporting the remainder of the G. O. P. ticket.

Senator James pleaded for harmony within the ranks of the republican party and urged the delegates to exert their influence with the legislature to secure the enactment of a number of progressive bills now under consideration. Justice Joseph H. Steere, of Sault Ste. Marie, was renominated by acclamation, but Justice Moore was vigorously opposed, his principal contender being Circuit Judge Willis B. Perkins, of Grand Rapids. On the first ballot, Judge Perkins had a slight lead over Justice Moore, with Judge Gale, of Saginaw, running third and Judge Payne, of Charlevoix, in fourth place.

The second ballot resulted in Justice Moore's renomination. Senator James withdrew the name of Judge Gale and threw its entire support to Justice Moore. Wayne county had given Justice Moore 134 votes on the first ballot, but when the second count was taken the vote of the supreme court received the vote of the entire Wayne delegation. After that there was a general stampede to the Moore camp and he won the nomination by a good majority.

Superintendent of Public Instruction L. L. Wright, of Ironwood, was opposed by W. J. McKone, of Albion, but before the roll call of counties was finished, McKone's friends withdrew his name and Superintendent Wright was made the unanimous selection of the convention. By unanimous vote Frank Cody, of Detroit, was nominated for member of the state board of education, while Walter H. Sawyer, of Hillsdale, and Victor M. Gorge, of Benoni, were the unanimous choice of the convention for regents of the university. A. J. Dougherty, of Clare, and Robert H. Graham, of Grand Rapids, were renominated without opposition as members of the state agricultural board.

It was thought that there would be a hot contest over the nomination of a state highway commissioner to succeed Townsend A. Ely, but Deputy Frank F. Rogers, of Lansing, made a runaway race of the vote and was elected. It was also a matter of political campaign, Richard H. Fletcher, of Bay City. The fact that Rogers was backed by practically all the county road commissioners of the state helped him considerably in the roll call, Rogers had a sufficient number of votes to land the nomination.

The resolutions endorsed the initiative and referendum and favored the submission to the people of the recall of the members of the constitution, with judicial officers not included under its provisions. The resolutions also declared for a minimum-wage law, civil service reform, the direct election of United States senators, conservation, good roads, a rearrangement of the state's taxation system, the stenographic report of legislative proceedings, and urges the national committee to call a convention to change the representation of southern states in the national convention, to make the basis of representation that of the vote cast.

It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic spring convention that has been held by the republicans of Michigan in many years. Practically every county was represented by a full quota of delegates.

On election furnished by five girls from 14 to 16 years of age, 18 men, of Calumet, it is said, will be arrested on statutory charges.

A petition will be circulated in Bay county asking for a vote on the tonnage unit system of organization to be held on the 1st of August.

With the World's Workers

Review of Progress That Is Being Made Along All Lines of Endeavor

WAGES AND LIVING

Correct Proportion Should Be a Measure for the Most Serious Thought.

SOME MUST BE LAID ASIDE

Idea Should Be Set to Divide Income and Necessary Expenditure as to Be Ready for Any Possible Emergency of the Future.

"What proportion of his wages should a young man save is a question recently put to me, and although I have had long experience, both as wage-earner and wage-payer, it seems to me a question to which a direct, concise answer cannot be given. It is largely dependent upon circumstances, and not always under control of the wage-earner.

The first thing to be considered is the family, and this whether it be father and mother or sisters and brothers, must be properly cared for with the returns from employment of any or every member of the family. If the father has not adopted the habit of saving, or if the mother does not practice and require her household to practice economy in the administration of family affairs, the young man would be justified if he should decline to contribute his all to the household expense account, and he should insist upon making his weekly or monthly contribution to the savings fund. Returning to the question, my general answer would be that the young man should save all that he can without stinting himself and without doing injustice to any one. He should also be guided by a spirit of charity, making provision, however moderate, for his exercise in reasonable contributions to his church and such other beneficiaries as may appeal to his better nature.

It is an ancient axiom, based upon the Old Testament Scriptures, that every one should give a tenth of his income to the Lord, that is to say, to the work of making the world better, no matter in what particular way. This may have been a good rule in ancient times, but it is altogether a sufficient one for our times. Many a man should give two-tenths, and so

along up to five-tenths of the income. Others might be doing wrong by giving away half, it all depends upon circumstances. If every young man will study the wage problem as he should he will practice personal economy and, if possible, give something all the time, increasing the percentage with every increase in his wage or salary. The reason must be obvious to him; temporary loss of employment or illness may befall, or he may determine that he must marry a wife. In these cases a savings account becomes a great relief and comfort. The tendency of the age is toward nation extravagance. Conscientiousness in service, industry, frugality, sobriety, a prudent exercise of charity, with the habit of saving up, however little, are the things that result in a contented heart for every young man.

Wideawake Merchant. Newspaper editors are declared by the owner of a department store in a certain thriving little city to be among the best trade "pullers." To cite an example, there was a robbery in his city a few weeks ago, and the thieves made away with a large amount of plunder. The papers printed columns about it.

He took the clippings and placed them conspicuously in his display cases along with a full display of locks, chains and bolts—all of the known paraphernalia for outfitting a burglar. For several days after the robbery business in the lock and bolt department increased threefold.

Last winter this merchant purchased a big supply of rubbers. To his surprise, they were not moving slowly. He faced a big loss if he could not sell them. One morning the papers were full of an account of an accident which happened on a railroad president. He had slipped on the icy pavement and was seriously injured. He was on his way to the hospital he jestingly remarked that he wouldn't venture out again without his rubbers. That gave the merchant an idea. He pasted the newspaper account quoting the railroad president's remark in the window with a display of rubbers. Did those rubbers sell? They were all gone by the end of the week.

FIND NOISE IS HARMFUL

EMPLOYERS PRACTICALLY A UNIT ON THE QUESTION.

Where It Can Be Eliminated the Product of the Plant Will Be Sure to Show an Increase.

The introduction of machinery into the realm of labor, which is not so very long ago, after all, is beginning to show its effects in an unexpected way. It is the noise which has not been considered. One of these is the general result of the roar of machinery. Employers of labor are beginning to find that there is a better output of work in those plants where the noise has been considered. One German manufacturer, perhaps thinking of his employees as well as his own pocket, cases his machinery in sound-proof covers and without paying any more wages found that the output of his factory increased seven per cent. The same was the case with his employees were better off.

Perhaps the most striking part of work—certainly of monotonous work—is the need of constant attention. The more varied the work the easier it is to give attention to the different kinds of things to be done, and hence work that is varied, though it be hard, is less fatiguing than that which is monotonous, though it be easy. There is less mental effort needed to concentrate the attention upon the thing in hand.

Must Cater to the Crank

Clerk Who Pleases Difficult Customers Gains Promotion and Wins Success.

"Anybody can hold the trade of a good-natured customer," said the superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment to a new clerk. "It's the man who can please the cranks and chrool; kickers whom we want and who will find himself in line for promotion."

The new clerk remembered. He set himself to please difficult customers, the ones who like to complain and will find an opportunity to do so no matter how good the service and merchandise. "I realized," he says, "that my customer is just as good as the next man's, though it may be more difficult to get."

It was not long before the obnoxious clerk had built up a personal trade, so that critical customers would ask for him on entering the shop. They liked to be waited on by one whom they

found to be so much more and more tired, the noise acts with greater effect upon the nerves. Many a nervous system has been shattered by the din of a modern industrial plant, and many a man has taken to immediate drinking to get, as one man phrased it, "the row out of his ears." The elimination of unnecessary noise from the machinery of the United States is one of the most important things to be striven for in the easing of the terribly hard conditions of labor demanded by modern industry.

Made a Difference. "I told Maud that Jack was simply crazy to marry her and she took offense." "Don't know what that?" "Don't know, unless it was that when I said it they had been married."

Wage-Earning Children. In England the Wage-Earning Children's Commission is accredited with being responsible in good part for the passage of the employment of children act in 1902, which chiefly concerned the employment of children within the school age. Under the influence of the act, many English towns have passed by-laws which regulate the working hours of children.

Work and Rest. Work secures the rich reward of rest; and must rest to be able to enjoy rest; and must be able to enjoy rest.

HOW MRS. BROWN SUFFERED

During Change of Life—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her a Well Woman.



John, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. Doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My doctor advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for months and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others.—Mrs. D. H. BROWN, 539 N. Walnut St., Jola, Kan.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to so successfully carry over through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

REFUSING A CROWN.



Madam—Say, I want a super to take the part of a king. You'll get 50 cents a performance.

Applaud—Sorry, boss, but I can't assume the duties of a state for anything like that amount.

Flattery. Visitor—So he trimmed the people here out of thousands of dollars? He must have been smooth. How did he do it?

Native—Simply by addressing every Democrat in town, in an apparently absent way, as "postmaster."—Puck.

As For FLOURISH. Found Her Favour Again.

A bright young lady tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee. "My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and per doggedly everything I ate gave me acute pain. (Tee is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)"

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I had since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks.

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'stickle-ache' feeling."

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it I took. I said, 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital.' I have drunk it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years. Name given upon request. Read the famous Little Book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pages. There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown. Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45¢ to 50¢ per tin, 30¢ to 100¢ per tin, 50¢ tin.

A 5-cent trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 3-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.

Dog Chews Up Suffrage Arguments at a Meeting



When Mrs. Payne caught sight of Tige calmly sitting behind the table with his head in the midst of a pile of suffragist literature, chewing votes for woman arguments as though he was a real anti-suffragist, she gave him a kick and with one other woman ran to the rescue of the arguments. Thereafter Tige was in disgrace, and shortly afterward was taken home by his mistress.

Mrs. Flora Wilson, daughter of the secretary of agriculture, who is chairman of the music committee for the procession and pageant, announced that she had seen Mrs. Nordica, the famous grand opera singer, who had consented to take the part of Columbia in the tableaux on the treasury department steps if she can arrange for her engagements. She also announced that number of leading members of the Metropolitan Opera company are arranging to take part in the pageant.

Symbol of Authority Always Under Strong Guard

"BOTH the Democrats and Republicans have been behaving well for many years, according to the appearance of that cudgel over the speaker's rostrum," observed a member of the house floor the other day. "But by the big stick, I bet it won't look that way when the Democrats get through with the special session away into next summer. Next time the cudgel will have to be taken to a blacksmith instead of a jeweler."

The "cudgel" referred to was the historic eagle capped mace, symbol of authority of the house of representatives, which, when the house in session, reposes on a stand at the right of the speaker's platform. When a member or members become obstreperous and refuse to be in order by the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied on either side by pages, approaches and holds the mace in front of the member or members. If quiet is not restored (and in usually is) there is an arrest and a fine made.



The mace is always under guard. When it was taken from the capitol recently to a local jewelry shop for repairs it was according to an unwritten law, accompanied by 166 members of the capitol police, who stood by while the jeweler riveted a pinion which holds the sextant in place. This was the first time in ten years that the mace had been removed from the capitol.

The repairs at that time consisted of the straightening out of one of the wings of the eagle that had become nicked.

The mace was made in 1841 by William Adams of New York.