Motorcycle Racer Explains Why He Isn't Killed When He Tumbles on Saucer Track.

"People who know nothing about it think that failing from a motorcycle going at high sped is sure death," remarked Joe Walters, the famous racer, who was recently spilled from his machine while it was moving at the rate of 90 miles an hour, and escaped with a few scratches. "As a matter of fact it is safer to fail from machine moving at 100 miles an hour than it is to fall from one going at half that rate of speed. If the speed is great enough to throw the rider free of his machine he slides along the track and escapes with a few scratches, or, possibly, some broken bones. The development of the motorcycle saucer track greatly lessens the danger. If the rider is at the bottom of the track he runs small danger of being injured, provided he has presence of mind to keep from under the motor in case of an upset. The few riders that have been killed were either caught under the machines or were riding near the top of the track and brought up against one of the posts. In my fall at Los Angeles the law of gravitation brought into play by the third of a mile circumference of the track kept my weight and the weight of the machine off the boards until the momentum had slackened and there was practically no danger. The marks I made on the track will bear out my statement. There is a scratch about fifty feet in length almost immediately in front of the paddock, 200 feet from where I started to fall. The mark shows the comparatively short distance the machine and I slipped before coming to a standstill. The only damage I sustained was a bent pedal and some minor scratches."

SYSTEM IS NEEDED IN THIS

Operation of Spring House Cleaning Seems to Cry for Reform, Says Mere Man.

We have no desire to pose as one criticizing another's method of work. Our notion is that a man who has spent his life running a hotel knows how to do it better than we do, who patronize hotels only for toothpicks, matches and writing paper. Our motto is: "Shoemaker, mind your own husiness!" and we adhere strictly to it. Ordinarily we let the lady who runs our house alone. If we think she is making a bed backwards, or putting too much baking powder in the biscuits we say nothing. Bedmaking and cooking are her profession; ours is paying the bills.

But with housecleaning time approaching we pause a moment here to suggest that there is no overwhelming anxiety on the part of mere man to have a house cleaned from cellar to dome in a single day. Admitting that we know very little about housecleaning as an art, we declare that it seems unnecessary to rip up every room in the house as a starter. We cannot see why it is necessary to take the rug off the back bedroom floor in order to get all the dust off the parlor pictures. We may be wrong, but it strikes us as curious that she cannot clean behind the sofa in the den unless the downstairs hall is barricaded with the dining room furniture. Why it is necessary to dump everything out of the front bedroom in order to clean the kitchen windows has never been made clear to us.

We realize that we are treading on dangerous ground. But surely if there ever was anything in need of a little system it is spring housecleaning.-Detroit Free Press.

Oldest Metal.

A recent paper presented to the Royal Institution at London, in discussing the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity. mointed out that gold was probably the first metal known to man because It is generally found native.

The oldest metallic objects to which we can assign a probable date are thought to be those found in a royal tomb at Nagada in Egypt, supposed to have been that of King Menes. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold and a bead, a button and a ane wire of nearly pure copper. It the tomb had been properly identified these objects are at least 6,300 years old. Nearly all the ancient gold that has been examined contains silver enough to give it a light color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.—Harper's Weekly.

Scriptures in Esperanto. Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the inventor of . Esperanto, the language which he calls a "world's help," began last year the translation of the Bible into Esperanto and published the book of Genesis under the name, "La Genezo." The book received the attention of many become who had previously shown no interest in the "universal language." It was believed that the work would stop with the initial book of the Bible, but Exodus-"Elliro"-bas appeared, and the assurance has been given by Zamenhof that the whole of the vacred book will be translated.

When Bravery is Easy. General Marion Maus, apropos of bravery, uttered at a dinner at Vancouver Barracks an opinion that was quoted with approval in Portland. "It is very easy," said General Maus, "for a man to be as brave as Example 2 David when Gollath is going to tackle some one else."

SERMON SAVED HIS HONOR

Legislator Who Was About to Yield to Bribers Changed His Mind After Hearing Dr. Gladden.

Two men were taking their lunch at a popular restaurant in town and a woman was sitting at a table nearby. and she tells us this: The men were talking about the legislative bribery cases, when one of them said:

"I know all about it; I was a member of the legislature once, and I know the drawing power of an offer of \$500 or \$1,000 for a vote. I came mighty near tumbling once, when there was a tender of \$1,500 for my vote on a certain proposition. It was awfully fascinating. I needed the money. Why not take it? Nobody would ever know it.

"I had a terific struggle over that offer. I concluded to take it and then changed my mind and changed back again, and I did that over and over again, all the time while thus tempted. It was on a Sunday when the fever was at its height and, passing the Congregational church, I noticed that Dr. Gladden was to preach; so I went in there to hear him, but principally to get away from myself. It happened that the doctor preached that night on 'The Honest Man.' Well, that settled it; that bribe lost its grip on me, and every low, mean motive as well. The influence of that sermon must have made me appear bribe-proof, for never since then has anybody ever approached me, either directly or indirectly, with a bribe."-New York Evening Post.

POVERTY DROVE TO THEFT

Recent Case of Baron Von Bechinic Reveals Penury in the Public Servlce of Austria.

A Vienna jury has just acquitted Baron Joseph von Bechinic in spite of his confession of embezziement. The trial gave a sad insight into the penury existing in the lower ranks of the civil service.

The baron, who belongs to an old but decayed family, entered the postal service and married when receiving only 2s. 6d. a day. His pay ultimately rose to £3 a week, but the greater part of it was pledged in paying of the debts he had been forced to incur earlier in order to keep his wife and

family. He confessed in court how one day when he had nothing to give his four children to eat, he forged an entry in a savings bank book, and once having given way to temptation, repeated this till he had embezzled £20, always hoping that relatives would help him to repay.

The acquittal, for which there were no grounds but sentiment, is some what criticised in the Vienna press, the newspapers pointing out that it forms a dangerous precedent, there being so many impecunious members of the nobility in the public service, and that this particular baron had brought his poverty on himself by his improvident marriage.

Remarkable Admission. "Were you acquainted with the mur dered man?" asked the prosecuting at

torney of a witness for the defense in a murder case. The willingness of the witness to say all that he could in behalf of the murderer was very apparent, by the way. "I know'd him. He was the honest

"Never mind about his honesty. You

say you knew him." Yes, sah; and Pee proud to say I

nebber knowed sich a neble"-"Nobody asked you about that What was the condition of his health -was he not in robust health?" "No sah! He was the feeblest nig"

gah I eber seed." "He was killed by the accused, was he not?"

"I can't say so, sah. My idee am dat he was in sich bad health dat. eben of he hadn't geen killed when he was, he would hab died, anyhow. at least two days previous, sah."

Old Clock of St. Glies. All loyal Scotamen will learn with regret that the well-known clock on St. Giles' tower in Edinburgh, which must have told the time to Scott and Burns, is doomed to disappear. Ap parently a workman fell through the case and damaged the mechanism sc badly that the civic authorities do not consider the wornout works worth repair. So the old clock will be ban ished by the city museum and replaced by an invisible timepiece, with out hands or face, which will merely strike the hours and leave the ses thetic effect of the tower unspoiled The ancient clock of St. Giles has seen two centuries of service, but is a mere giddy youth compared with some of the medieval horologes on English cathedrals. There are clocks that date from the fourteenth century at Exeter, Wells and Peterborough.

What Battleships Cost in Cosi. The admiralty has postponed fiest exercises for very much smaller causes than the coal strike. The navy is, of course, a national concern, but so are the railways, and the knowledge that the third home fleet will be burning on a daily average for the next three weeks enough coal to run 200 express trains 200 miles a day will make the taxpayer think that the fuel would have been much better expended in that way. A King Edward eats 10 tons a day while exercising and three times as much if hard pressed. The Cornish Riviers or Wild Irishman can run 100 miles on two tons.—Lon-

Girls in Treasury Department Stricken With Disease

Diagnosed as "Currencitis"-Hospital installed to Treat Clerks When They Become Afflicted With Budden Paine.

Washington.-Fear of the spread of the white plague and typhoid fever were relegated to the dusty past when it became known that a new ailment had seized upon the woman clerks of the Treasury. So swift has been the disease in its progress that it has been necessary to establish an emergency room in the basement of the Treasury, and an average of five cases a day are treated.

Currencitis is the name of the new enemy that has spread terror among the fair clerks. Its symptoms are an acute attack of dizziness, sharp pains in the neck, followed by a severe headache. So far, the medical profession of the district has been unable to determine whether the ailment is conveyed by germs.

Miss Iva Eichelberger, who is in charge of the new emergency room, has made a study of the cases brought under her observation. Miss Eichelberger was surprised to see the great number of young women clerks who would stumble into her room, gasp for a bottle of smelling salts and then fling themselves upon a couch, complaining of racking headaches, necks stiff as boards, and a dizzy sensation.

After brief treatment, they would recover and go back to their desks. It was then that Miss Eichelberger suggested to Chief Clerk Wilmeth the installation of an emergency room. patterned after wards in hospitals. with white enameled cots, nurses' costumes for the matrons, and a full equipment of medicines.

No sooner had the idea been comceived than it was put into effect. The matron's room was converted from a dismal, cheerless place into a bright, wholesome appearing ward that any hospital would be proud to claim as its own. Two white enameled cots were placed along the walls. Water-proof paint turned somber walls into attractive ones, and the matrons shone even more splendidly in spotless garbs, topped off with lace bonnets.

Then the attention of Miss Eichelberger was turned toward the disease itself. Test tubes were purchased, with her own funds; a microscope was procured, and the midnight oil consumed. And this is what was re vealed—that currencitis was caused by the glare of the piles of shimmering gold pieces and the dazzling silver present in the treasury.

Green eyeshades now are being affected by many, and a falling off in the disease is noticeable. However, the emergency room will be retained.

SCHOOL HEAD GREAT WALKER

Dr. John H. Finley Tramps From Elizabeth, N. J., to Princeton, for Exercise.

Elizabeth, N. J .- Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, has suddenly stepped into the limelight as a long distauca, pedestrian. Friends told how Dr. Finley started on a little walk to refresh himself after a strenuous day, and ended up a few hours later

with 80 miles of ground to his credit. The president presided over a gathering in honor of Grover Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J. After the exercises Dr. Finley started back to New York in company with Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Van Dyke and others. Reaching the city, however, he decided that he needed an antidote to the day's wear and tear, so he started out on foot for Princeton, where he arrived at 8 a. m.

GIRL WILL DRIVE A STAGE

Signs Contract to Carry Mail and Passengers Over Dangerous Route in __Colorado for a Year.

Meeker, Colo.—Miss May Robertson, 21 years old, said to be the first woman stage driver in the United States. recently began her daily run between Meeker and Buford, a distance of 80 miles.

Miss Robertson has been familiar with horses since her childhood, and of late years broke bronchos on her ather's ranch near here.

She has signed a year's contract to operate the stage line, which will take her over an extremely dangerous and onesome mountain road. The stage will carry passengers and mail.

Has Violin 200 Years Old. Pottsville, Pa.—Since a violin 100 years old was sold recently for \$30,000 at Lancaster, friends of Mrs. James E. Steel, daughter of Thomas Williams, a retired Reading Railway passenger conductor of this place, have endeavored to persuade her to dis-

pose of an instrument owned by her

late husband, which is claimed to have even more value. This instrument is 200 years old. twice the age of that which brought so fabulous a price, and it was purchaped in South America. The inscription, plainly legible on the interior of the instrument, bears out the ame of the violin, which has a remarkable tone: "Joannors Baptista Guaraguini Placentinus Feoit Medio-

lani, 1712."

WHEN ROYALTY VISITS US

Writer Recalls Sundry Times When Various Exalted Persons Failed to Disturb Our Composure.

Writing on the visit of the Conhaughts to New York, F. D. Dunne in the Metropolitan Magazine says:

"Other royal personages have looked us over in the past. The late king of England came to America before the war and must have been extremely active on his feet for at least 10,000 old ladies are still alive who danced with him. Princess Louise we always remember with respect as the first person who had the courage to speak out against the filth and indecency of the American sleeping car of the time. We had Dom Pedro of Brazil with us for awhile. Ten years ago we were favored with the presence of Prince Henry of Prussia. Long before that came the king of the Sandwich islands, an agreeable brown notentate with a taste for drawing to inside straights. It is so long ago that we can't recall whether the ladies of New York made themselves agreeable to him in the historic manner of the Cannibal islands by asking him in to pick an acquaintance with them, but it is a fact of history that the proprietor of a hotel in Chicago did meet him at the door and inquire whether he wouldn't 'like to go to his room and wash up.' Under all these honors, as far as we are informed, the American public bore itself with some degree of composure, but the arrival of the duke on a purely social visit was too much for the pent-up aristocratic emotions of all sections of the population, and they received him with as great a show of fealty as though he were the reigning prince and they his sworn subjects.

GOLD SEEKERS OF LONG AGO

They Took Large Quantities of the Precious Metal From Brazil 150 Years Ago.

Alexander P. Rogers, a mining engineer who recently made an inland voyage by river from the mouth of the Amazon to Buenos Ayres, found proof that the same regions had been overrun 150 years ago by a band of adventurous goldseekers.

They were remarkably successful in. their search for gold, too, and found every mine which is known today in that region.

At a mine near Matto Grosso they had brought in a small army of slaves and cleared off the jungle for a mile. around, while others were set to work constructing a long ditch to bring water to the flat below. It was a clever piece of work for men without surveyors' instruments. They cut the ditch through a cement formation that in places was twenty feet deep, and near the lower end they constructed a great chamber in which they ground the ore between huge rocks. Whether they used mercury to amalgamate the gold I could not determine, but several stone tanks and sluices made me think that possibly they did. They built a town around these works with a brick kiln and a distillery as the most important adjuncts. It must have been a busy and exciting place to live in, ruled over by an iron hand, the master's word law. in everything, and a cruel law it was.

They took out a large amount of gold. And then, to enjoy it, they had to get out to the civilized world with it, through 3,000 miles of hostile country, where freebooters lay in wait.

To Detect Fire Damp in Mines. One of the simplest of the many suggested tests for fire damp in mines

is that described to the Scottish Society of Arts. It is an attachment that may be applied to any oil or spirit safety lamp, and consists of a loop of copper wire supported on a brass rod passing through the oil vessel. To make a test the loop is moved into the flame. This becomes instantly nonluminous, but if fire damp is present in the air the gas cap is clearly seen. The test can be made in a moment, at any time, without turning down or putting out the light. It is claimed that the percentage of fire damp this method will detect is exceedingly small, and the results of trials in both laboratory and mine go to show that this is one of the most sensitive, accurate, and expeditious means of revealing the presence of inflammable gas in mine or other air.

Plan to Make Rome Seaport. The latest project to make Rome a seaport is to lay out a port 35 feet deep near Castel Fusaro, formed by running two jettles out into the sea for some distance, as at the port of Ymulden Holland. From the port will lead a ship canal 15 miles long and 200 feet wide and 27 feet deep. At Rome shipping accommodations will he laid out in the river below the city. and this will be connected with the navigable part of the Tiber by a system of locks. It will cost about \$15,-000,000 to carry out the project. Opponents of the idea claim it will not pay, but the promoters affirm that when once the city is connected with the Mediterranean there will result a great amount of traffic.

14.15 TO -Refutation Tours. "People are very likely to believe what they see in print."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "That's why those candidates have to keen travelin' around the country so much. They have to prove that they don't look like some of the pictures of 'em that get into the papers."

Title as the unitary \$8.00

NEW YORK IS POLYGLOT CITY

Lese Than Fifth of People Born of. American Parents-Yiddish Is Mother Tongue of 1,265,000.

New York.-That New York, in addition to being the largest city in the country and the second largest in the world, is now the second largest Italian city, the largest Yiddish-speaking city, and that less than one-fifth of its population is accounted for by persons born of American parents, are some of the interesting facts made public by the completion of a cersus of races and languages.

The figures give the city an Italian population of 532,064, an increase of 302,717 in the last ten years, thus making it larger than Rome or Genoa, and second only to Naples.

The largest single group is that from the Russian Empire, with a total of 724,112, an increase of 416,429 in the last-decade. These figures make New York the third largest Russian city in the country, with a population larger than that of Odessa and equal to about half that of St. Petersburg.

Viddish was given as the mothertongue by 1,265,000 persons and less than 20 per cent, of the total population is made up of native whites and of native parents.

Ireland is represented by 502,308 persons, a decrease of 165,000 in the last decade. The figures throughout show a marked falling off in immigration from the countries of northwestern Europe and a much greater increase from southeastern Europe.

in terms of percentage New York's population in 1910 was 15.72 per cent. British, 15.19 per cent. Russian birth or parentage, 12.74 per cent. German, 11.16 per cent. Italian, 8.35 per cent. Austro-Hungarian, 1.97 per cent. Scandinavian, 13.49 per cent. of mixed foreign or mixed native parentage, 19.33 per cent, native whites of native parentage, 1.92 per cent. negro and .13 per cent. colored.

Altogether New York may well lay claim to outranking all other cities so far as a polygiot population is concerned.

PREFERS DEATH TO NEW BABY

Laborer's Wife Attempts to Kill Herself Rather Than Add Another to Family.

New York.-Having borne to her husband, a railroad laborer, twentythree children since their marriage twenty-five years ago, Mrs. Agnes Racilta decided to end her part in race production by suicide.

Help came before she could accomplish her purpose. She will get well in the Jersey City hospital and return in a few days to her burden at home, unless she has to go to jail in punishment for her crime. She is fortyeight years old.

Only seven of the children are living, all under sixteen. When she had packed them off to school yesterday morning, Racilta having gone to work, she built a crude altar in her parlor at 548 Grove street, Jersey City, and, it is believed, said prayers for her soul before it. Then she drank a bottle of turpentine.

The pain was so agonizing that she screamed. Neighbors ran in and in a few minutes an ambulance surgeon had administered first aid, which left her in collapse, but in no immediate danger.

"I didn't want to bring more children into the world," she sobbed at the hospital, when further relief put her in condition to talk. "We are poor people and cannot afford to keep on having babies.

"For a long time I thought of this and it made me sad. So I prayed for guidance and the answer came that I would be better off dead than alive.

"My husband and children are good. but I could not bear to go on as we were doing. Now I suppose there is no help for it, but I wish I had died."

WED YOUNG AND BE HAPPY

Fewer Divorcess Follow Early Unions,

m Medical Expert Says-Moet Separation After.

Cambridge, Mass.--"Men should marry young," said Dr. William F. Boos, the Harvard Medical expert. He added: "Statistics show clearly the great

benefits of an early union. An important feature is the better health. The offspring of youthful marriages as a rule inherit greater mental and physical well-being.

"Our ideas on the subject of the marriageable age and the requirements for the union are all wrong. A father, instead of opposing a youthful marriage, should encourage. Statistics show marriages that usually end in divorce are contracted by people more than thirty years old."

FINDS CAUSE OF OLD MAIDS

German Farmer Makes Will Leaving Each of His Granddaughters Money Enough to Start Housekeeping. Greeley, Colo.-Declaring his belief

that if every marriageable young woman were provided with clothes and bedding to the value of \$50, and \$100 with which to set up in housekeeping, there would be no old maids, Otto von Buen, a German farmer near here, made his will, bequeathing all of his property to his son, with the provision that when each of his five daughters become 18 years old, the son should make over to her the foregoing amounts for the purposes specided. If the daughters do not marry, they get nothing under the provisions of the will.

TIED BRIDEGROOM TO CHAIR

Brian G. Hughes Was at Wedding In Hartem and is Under Suspicion.

New Nork.—Some was with a propensity for playing practical jokes at unwonted times is the subject for censure in a sedate circle of Harlem's usually unruffled precincts. The controversy nearly caused a row and did result in some feeling when the men friends of the bridegroom, Edward A. Macguire, set out to discover the man who tied his dress suit coattails to the chair at the wedding supper a few days ago at the home of the bride's father, John J. O'Keeffe, 18 E. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Mr. Macguire, who belongs to the Seventh regiment, was in the company of his bride, Miss May Arsenia O'Keeffe, surrounded by his regimental friends, and had replied to numerous toast, when his bride gave him the signal that they had better leave the table and slip out of the house quickly to start on their honeymoon. Some of his friends were eagerly watching for the attempt to escape. Mr. Macguire made several struggles to stand up, but sank back,

William tried to lift the chair to one side to get closer and discovered that the bridegroom's coattails were tied securely to the chair legs in such a way that it was impossible for him to attain his feet.

Somebody remembered that Mr. Brian G. Hughes, of 1934 Madison avenue, was a guest at the wedding. He was found in another room, far removed from the scene of Mr. Macguire's discomfiture. He solemn!y declared his innocence. However, he was under guard for the rest of the evening.

.The factional feeling arose when many women present declared it a shame for anyone to accuse such a benevolent looking gentleman of doing any such prank.

65 YEARS MAKES AN OLD MAID

This is Opinion of Woman Who Disagrees With Judge's Opinion.

St. Louis, Mo.-At what age does a woman drift into old maidship? Asked this question, more than a score of women ranging in age from 14 to 40, and then some, became

pecvish The younger set refused a reply, undoubtedly in silent defense of older sisters, and the older lost its temper somewhat, for obvious reasons.

But one was brave enough to speak. Miss Caroline Thummel, attorney and school teacher, declared a woman was not an old maid until she has pas 65 years. She also added a woman can make herself an old maid at al-

most any age. Justice J. F. Boyer of Chicago, Il., sets the age of entry into the old maid class at 25 years.

"He is off in his judgment," said Miss Thummel. "Why, no woman should marry until she is more than 25 years old and is sure she has sense. It takes a woman of, experience to pick a tolerably satisfactory man nowadays, and few women have practical experience until they are much beyond 25 years old."

THEY WANT WIVES BY MAIL

Westerners Besiege Postmister at Bennington, Vt., to Act as Matchmaker.

Bennington, Vt.—Each of the four mails arriving here has brought to Postmaster Collins M. Graves from three to five letters requesting that official to send the writer a wife. Each of the letters incloses a clipping mentioning Bennington's dearth of men. taken from papers in Pacific const. cities all the way from Vancouver to

San Diego, Each one of the writers gives personal specifications and describes the kind of a wife he thinks will meet his needs, but none has as yet forwarded. a photograph. Inasmuch as only seven days have elapsed since the publication of the story Mr. Graves sees much hard work ahead.

Burgiar Asks for Kies. Aberdeen, Wash .- "If you will give me a kiss I will call it square and you can keep your money." This was the parting statement of a well-dressed man who entered the home of Mrs. Mary Dowling at 105 F street. While awaiting the return of her husband. who owns a small confectionery store in this city, Mrs. Mary Dowling anawered a rap on the front door. A stranger entered and, placing a revolver to the woman's face, ordered her to give him her purse. While in her bedroom the man placed the gun. on the dresser and began counting the money in the purse. While thus

Cows Dislike His Red Cas. Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles Portes city milk inspector, has refused to wear the red cap provided for him by: the municipal government. He asserts that the female of the bovine species has almost as strong an aversion to the glowing hue as the male, and says that unless the cap is dyed he will resign.

engaged Mrs. Dowling secured the

weapon and forced the unwelcome

visitor from the house.

Imprisoned Rabbit Freed Mohrsburg, Pa.—A partly hollow log, coated with ice and snow, was hauled by Charles Geschwindt. five miles to his sawmill. As it was sawn in twain, out hopped an imprisoned rabbit, which escaped.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS