

MERCULES STEALS BIG SAFE

Porch Climber Tosses Strongbox From Window of Residence in Chicago.

Chicago.—Wilmette was visited by a "Hercules porch climber," who entered the home of Albert Bersbach, treasurer of the Manz Engraving company, at 830 Washington street, Wilmette, and with apparently little effort seized a small safe and threw it from the window to the ground. The strong-armed robber was accompanied by a medium-sized companion, who was armed with a revolver to make up for what he lacked in physical make-up. The latter stood guard at the foot of a stolen painter's ladder, while "Hercules" entered the residence.

"The robbers, one of whom was the strongest and largest man that ever visited this suburb, stole a ladder in the neighborhood and entered the second story of my residence at about 6:15 o'clock last evening," said Mr. Bersbach today. "The robbers are evidently the same men who weeks ago stole jewelry valued at a couple of hundred dollars. The strength of the man who entered the house was amazing. He took up the safe, which weighs about 150 or 200 pounds, and threw it to the lawn as if it were a toy."

"My son-in-law, David F. Anderson, was at home with my wife and daughter, and they thought they heard some one upstairs. Mr. Anderson started upstairs, and on the steps assured himself some one was in the house. He went down to inform some neighbors, and as he left the house he was covered by a revolver held by the man on watch, who raised his overcoat to his face to hide his features. An automobile was awaiting them near by, and they made their escape in it. The robber that entered the house was a very daring fellow. He turned on the lights while he worked and disregarded the fuss made by our dog. The safe did not contain anything of value to them, but I think they were prompted upon their last visit to return and take the safe."

WOOD STUDIED IN PRINTERY

Conqueror of Giants Once a "Devil" and of Course is at Home With Battery Work.

San Francisco, Cal.—Holding a post mortem on the Red Sox-Giants series, a citizen here made this statement:

"It's hard to say which is the better team, but Editor Hulanski, of the Richmond Record-Herald, has settled any dispute as to who is the best pitcher. He says 'Smoky Joe' Wood used to be his 'devil' in a Colorado print shop and could set type well enough when there was no ball game in town. When there was Joseph's case went dark. Since Joseph is a printer the question of premediation is settled. He's it."

"All regularly ordained printers are baseball bugs. The finest games I ever heard played were pulled off while the players were throwing in their cases afterwards. No one was ever known to make anything less than a three bagger. Sometimes we used to lay down our handbills and 'Jeff' to decide who really was the best liar."

"We made a few records hard to beat. I played with an aggregation of printers once against some lowly clerks, and those counterhoppers made a score of 68 runs in four innings."

"The Red Sox never did anything like that."

CHIMPANZEE SUIT BEGINS

Owner of Animal He Declares Killed by Railroad Company Wants \$200,000 Damages.

Portland, Ore.—Trial of a damage suit wherein \$200,000 is asked of the Northern Pacific railroad company in compensation for the death of an educated chimpanzee began here in the United States District court.

The chimpanzee, described in the complaint as being able to dress and undress, possessing perfect table manners, including the smoking of after-dinner cigarettes, was dead when the box in which it was shipped arrived here from Seattle, Wash.

The owner, Charles Judge, alleged the animal was cooked to death by steam escaping from a pipe in the baggage car of the train.

The railroad company sets up the defense that the animal was dead when shipped.

RIDES 100 YARDS ON ENGINE

Driver of a Louisville Autobus Has a Remarkable Escape From Death.

Louisville, Ky.—William Lackey, driver of an autobus, had a remarkable escape here when he fell on the pilot of a freight engine which had struck his autobus and knocked him several feet into the air. The engine ran more than a hundred yards with the man on the pilot before the engineer was able to bring it to a halt. Lackey was not seriously injured. The autobus was demolished.

Hippo Pines for Goat Friend.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The superintendent of the zoological garden wants a young female goat as companion to Katrina, the hippopotamus. The beast was brought to this country from Hamburg, where she was a member of a trained animal troupe and had a female goat as a constant companion. She has been pining for the goat ever since her arrival.

COAL EXPORTS BIG

Important Factor in Trade of the United States.

Product Has Taken Leading Place in Nation's Commercial Advancement Within Last Twenty Years.—Canada Best Customer.

Washington.—Coal is rapidly becoming an important factor in the export trade of the United States. The value of the coal sent to foreign countries last year was \$52,500,000, against \$21,000,000 in 1902 and \$3,358,000 in 1892, having thus increased over 500 per cent in the last twenty years and 150 per cent in the last decade.

Even these larger figures of more than \$50,000,000 worth of coal sent to foreign countries in the fiscal year 1912 do not include the value of that passing out of the country in the form of "bunker," or fuel coal, laden on vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which aggregated nearly \$23,000,000 in value, making a total of more than \$75,000,000 as the value of the coal passing out of the United States in the fiscal year 1912. The quantity sent to foreign countries in 1912 was, according to figures compiled by the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, 17,500,000 tons, against 7,000,000 in 1902 and 2,500,000 in 1892.

Thus the quantity exported in 1912 is seven times as much as in 1892 and the value more than six times as much in 1912 as in 1892.

Coke exports also show a decided growth, the value in 1892 having been but \$112,000 and in 1912 practically \$3,000,000. A comparison of the quantity and value of coal placed for fuel purposes on board vessels engaged in foreign trade in 1912 can only be made with comparatively recent years, the figures of bunker coal laden vessels in 1912 being 7,093,212 tons, valued at \$22,802,876, against 6,003,794 tons, valued at \$19,717,778 in the fiscal year of 1909, the earliest date for which complete figures of bunker coal movements are available.

The fact that the coal sent to foreign countries has increased 150 per cent, both in quantity and value, during the last ten years, that the total value of exports to foreign countries plus the value of that leaving the country as bunker coal now aggregates more than \$75,000,000 suggests that the total value of the coal passing out of the United States in a single year will soon reach the hundred million dollar line.

The movement of coal out of the United States is confined to comparatively few countries. Of the 2,979,102 tons of anthracite coal exported in the fiscal year 1912 all except 56,571 tons went to Canada, and of the 14,709,847 tons of bituminous coal exported in that year 10,671,982 tons went to Canada, 1,121,580 tons to Cuba, 692,534 tons to other West Indies and Bermuda, 511,802 tons to Panama, 344,712 tons to Mexico and less than 1,500,000 tons to all other countries.

While the total exports of coal to other parts of the world is at the present time small, the growth in the movements to certain European and South American countries has been rapid. The quantity of bituminous coal exported to Italy has grown from 43,641 tons in 1907 to 276,467 tons in 1912; to France, from 4,037 tons in 1907 to 43,222 tons in 1912; to Argentina, from 9,827 tons in 1907 to 158,792 tons in 1912; to Brazil, from 1,816 tons in 1907 to 307,125 tons in 1912, and to French territory in Africa, from 500 tons in 1907 to 102,498 tons in 1912. The total exports of bituminous coal to all Europe grew from 87,512 tons in 1907 to 404,905 tons in 1912, and to South America, from 65,905 tons in 1907 to 580,161 tons in 1912.

WHITE HOUSE SENSATION

The sensation of a recent White House garden party was the puffing of cigarettes by an Austrian woman, the first to ever smoke at a White House function; that is, the first to ever smoke at the memory of living witnesses.

Dolly, whose fame has delighted two continents, probably smoked a pipe there, at any rate, she rubbed snuff which is ten times worse.

LIKES UNCLE SAM'S LAUNDRY

Heinrich Wollheim, a representative of the Imperial Bank of Germany, who came to Washington to inspect the operations of the bill-washing machine in use at the bureau of engraving and printing, has expressed his entire satisfaction with the device. He will return to Germany within a few days, and will submit a report to the Reichsbank of Berlin, recommending the purchase of one or more of the machines for use in Germany.

Icelandic Ponies.

Icelandic ponies, which are being impressed into the service of the Swiss army, aroused the admiration of the great traveler, Mme. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food," she wrote, "they have marvelous powers of endurance. They can travel from 35 to 40 miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous spots in the stony wastes and in the moors and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads toward the earth and look sharply round on all sides. If they cannot discover a firm resting place for their feet they stop at once, and cannot be urged forward without many blows."

MORE THAN SHE COULD BEAR

Heart of Gentle Old Maid Was Touched, and Silly Quarrel Immediately Came to an End.

Two old ladies who had been loving friends for many years had a violent quarrel, and it began to look as if the wound would never heal. Neither one felt like taking the initiative, and indeed both were too sore to care to make up. Efforts of mutual friends were all in vain; representations to one that the other was suffering met only with the stubborn answer that she ought to suffer. They both insisted that they hoped the other would suffer more, and that she richly deserved it. Some thirteen months went by like this, and the one-time intimates saw each other only on state occasions, that is, at church each Sunday, where they sat side by side, too proud to change their pew because of what had happened. But they never pretended to notice that the other was there. On a recent Sabbath morning, however, Miss Sarah glanced around involuntarily at sound of a sneeze beside her, and despite her will kept her gaze fixed on Miss Malinda. Then an awful revelation broke in on her mind. Malinda had come to church without a handkerchief! Miss Sarah did not know what the sufferings of a person about to be electrocuted might be, but she knew all about being at church without a handkerchief. Malinda merited electrocution, in Miss Sarah's opinion, but no crime was heinous enough to merit such agony as this. A drop slowly gathered on Malinda's pinched nose, and finally fell off, giving place to another. Miss Sarah could not bear it. She took out her own handkerchief surreptitiously, glad it was a big one. Next moment there was a smothered sound of tearing cloth and Malinda felt something pressed into her rigid hand. It was a half of the handkerchief, and it went to Malinda's eyes before it touched her needy nose. Then two wrinkled old hands groped for each other, and through the sermon Miss Sarah and Miss Malinda sat and clung to the newly found friend who had been lost.

Luxury of Balloon Travel.

A Zeppelin airship leaves the earth with none of the balloon's soaring motion. It is just like a Pullman train, started without perceptible jar and kept in motion upon a perfect road bed, perfect track and perfect wheels. At luncheon time individual tables are placed in position, and luncheon is served much as it is in the ordinary buffet dining car in America. There is soup, an entree, a toast—all piping hot—vegetables, salad, cheese and coffee. More of a dinner than luncheon and all served as though the chef and waiters had the conveniences of a great hotel at their command. The principles of the fireless cooker have been brought into service in preparing the food, the exhaust from the engines being made to supply heat.

The comforts are all those of a very modern hotel. The cabin is kept at an unvarying comfortable temperature by means of pipes that carry the exhaust heat from the engines. There is more room for action than in an ordinary chair car. In the lavatories are hot and cold water. There is a library with the daily papers and the best of books. There is a lounge for those who are willing to sleep away the hours of flight.—World's Work.

Sand and Gravel.

One of the most important industries in the United States of which comparatively little is written is the production of sand and gravel. In 1911, according to a report by E. F. Burchard, just issued by the United States geological survey, the production of sand and gravel amounted to \$5,848,859 short tons, valued at \$21,158,583. The production of sand of all kinds was 40,353,977 tons, valued at \$14,488,500, and that of gravel was 25,595,982 tons valued at \$6,720,082. The production of glass sand was valued at \$1,457,723, an increase over the figures of 1910; the sand used for building in 1911 was valued at \$7,719,286, a slight decrease as compared with 1910. This was accounted for by less activity in 1911 in the building trade, including that of concrete construction. The production of molting sand in 1911 was valued at \$2,132,469, a marked decrease as compared with 1910. The production of all other sands in 1911, such as sand for grinding and polishing, fire sand, engine sand and filtration sand, was valued at \$3,043,013, an increase of over a million dollars in value as compared with 1910.

Imagination.

That imagination often lights the way to discoveries that would never be made by matter-of-fact plodding has proved true over and over again. Illustrations of this in the history of chemical science are as numerous as in other fields of discovery. In this connection the Journal of the American Medical Association calls to mind that oxygen was merely a principle to Lavoisier in 1777, and that when, a century later, it was produced in liquefied form "the metaphor had become a reality." When Harvey was writing of the blood he wondered whether there might not be motion, as it were, in a circle, the Journal says "he expressed in metaphorical language what only later became the fact of the circulation which was given visible demonstration by Malpighi," and adds, "the fabric of progress is woven from the dreams of a greater extent than the practical man is wont to realize or is willing to admit."

NO PLACE FOR AGED MAN

Uncle Ranny Ramsey, Who is Paired, Must Be Kept Away From All Auctions.

"In the morning of our existence," philosophically remarked the Erratic Thinker, "when life stretches away and away ahead of us, and we scamper on supple, care-free legs through flowery dells, and all that, how little we reck that the first thing we know we will be in the midst of golden noon when the shadows fall neither to the right nor to the left. And afternoon, with weary, stiffened limbs and defective hearing, will set out to promenade on the railroad track three minutes before train time. Then, let us be considerate of the aged and not let them know how much smarter we are than they were at our age, and—but you have no idea how much engineering it takes on my part to keep my old Uncle Ranny Ramsey from attending every blamed auction he hears of, since his pals go so bad. You see, he sits there and bobs his poor old head and then sharp auctioneers knock down to him everything they can't sell to anybody else, claiming he bid on it. And it kind o' flatters the old man to think he is back in the hooraw of business life again, and so they make it stick."

WATER PORTERS OF QUITO

They Carry Big Earthen Jars on Their Backs and Bowing, Create a Cataract.

Around a fountain in one of the principal squares of Quito assemble every morning the city's aguadores. These water porters differ from the less energetic ones of some South American cities in carrying their jars upon their backs instead of on the backs of mules. Their earthen jars are deep, have a wide mouth, and hold about 40 liters.

The porter carries it on his shoulder fastened with leather straps. He never detaches himself from his jar either to fill it or to transfer its contents to that of his customer.

He turns his back to the fountain so that the jar comes under one of the jets of water, listens to the sound of the water in the jar, and his ear is so well trained that he always walks away at the exact moment when it is filled to the brim.

Arriving at the house of a customer, he goes to the household jar, makes a deep bow, and disappears behind a torrent of water. Foreigners can never receive, without laughing, the visit of their aguador, the respectful little man who bows to one behind a cataract of water.

Resourceful.

In the club they were comparing the resourcefulness of their wives in difficult social situations. The man who lives in a Harlem flat had been a good listener, but he finally found an opening.

"Yes," said he, "my wife isn't bad at that sort of thing. We were having some people to luncheon one Sunday last spring, and just at an hour when all the delicatessens were closed she discovered that she needed some mustard and didn't have a grain of it in the kitchen. And she isn't the sort that will borrow from people next door that she doesn't know. It was a bad fix, all right. But she got mustard enough."

"Went to the delicatessen man's house and routed him out, I suppose?" suggested a member from the Bronx.

"Not much. Just went to the medicine closet, got down a box of ready-made mustard plasters, put 'em to soak, and squeezed enough of the hot stuff off."

"Good night," said the man from the Bronx.—New York Globe.

Bonaparte as Schoolboy.

The following is a copy of the certificate given to the great Napoleon on leaving school. It was handed to him for presentation to the king of France by the inspector of the College of Brienne:

"M. de Bonaparte (Napoleon), born the 15th of August, 1769. Height, four feet ten inches ten lines (five feet six and one-half inches); has finished his fourth degree.

"Of good constitution, excellent health, a character docile, frank and graceful and strictly regular in conduct; has always distinguished himself by his application to mathematics; he is tolerably conversant with history and geography; rather deficient in polite accomplishments as well as Latin, having only finished his fourth course. Would make an excellent marine.

"Deserves to pass to the school at Paris."

Astrology.

It would be futile to attempt to determine the time and place of the origin of astrology. It is as ancient as history itself. When we first hear of human society we find along with it the "artificial popery of the world," as Shakespeare called astrology. Astrology was cultivated by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and all other ancient peoples. So strong was the art, or science, that it refused to go down in the general smash-up at the close of the old Roman rule, but held on and was powerful all through the middle ages. It was only with the advent of modern science and enlightenment as to nature's laws that the old science of the stars and fates declined.

SHIPS TO GATHER

Uncle Sam's Warships Soon to Be Mobilized.

New York Will Witness on October 14 and 15 Greatest Fleet of Fighting Craft Ever Assembled in American Waters.

Washington.—New York city will witness on Oct. 14 and 15 the mobilization of the greatest fleet of warships ever assembled in American waters. The navy department issued preparatory orders for the mobilization a few days ago. At the same time the warships of the Atlantic fleet and Atlantic reserve fleet gather in the harbor of New York city. The Pacific fleet will mobilize at San Francisco and the Asiatic fleet at Manila.

In the mobilization in New York waters will be 120 ships, including the new 26,000-ton dreadnaughts Wyoming and Arkansas. There will be 43 ships assembled at San Francisco and 20 at Manila. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will command the mobilization in New York; Rear Admiral Southerland the fleet at San Francisco and Rear Admiral R. R. Nicholson the Manila mobilization.

President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer, accompanied by foreign naval attaches and members of both houses of congress will be aboard the new battleship Arkansas on the day of the review, which will probably be on the last day of the mobilization, Oct. 15.

The ships will begin assembling in the Hudson river on or about Oct. 12. The last of the arrivals, the torpedo flotilla of the reserve fleet, will arrive on the night of Oct. 13.

The line of battleships will consist of the Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The armored cruisers Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Washington.

The scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem.

Destroyers Ammen, Burrows, Drayton, Flusser, Lamson, McCall, McDonough, Mayrant, Monaghan, Patterson, Paulding, Perkins, Preston, Reid, Roe, Smith, Sterett, Terry, Trippe, Walke, Warrington, Whipple and Worden.

Torpedo boats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Cushing, Dahlgren, Davis, De Long, Du Pont, Ericsson, McKee, Mackenzize, Manly, Morris, Porter, Stockton, Stringham, Thornton, Tingley and Wilkes.

The submarine flotilla and colliers and tenders.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR FARMERS.

Free entertainments are given to rural communities in some counties in Alabama as part of a campaign to induce the people to stay on the land instead of abandoning their farms for city life. This information has been received by the United States bureau of education from E. M. Shackelford, principal of the state normal school at Troy, Pike county, Alabama, who is at the head of the movement. Mr. Shackelford writes:

"In my opinion, the exodus of the younger generation from the country to the town is at present the most serious menace to our general welfare. Good roads, motor cars, the telephone and rural mail delivery are improving rural conditions greatly, but rural social life does not yet afford the opportunities for the commerce of ideas that an active, reading, thinking public demands. Hence the tendency to congregate in the centers of population, and hence this effort of ours to afford a few social opportunities through a course of free entertainments."

The entertainments consist mainly of lectures, "lantern shows," and selections on the Victrola. Some of the lectures are given at night, and some in the afternoon. Occasionally dinner is provided at the school and an all-day session is held.

While this movement was started by the Troy State Normal school, the co-operation of the Alabama state health and medical departments and the various state institutions has been enlisted for supplying speakers, entertainment clubs and other attractions. Most of the entertainers give their services without charge, and transportation is furnished by the owners of automobiles. Friends of the new movement anticipate that it will be a powerful factor wherever introduced in adding to the pleasures of rural life by furnishing additional opportunities to the country folk for recreation, culture and social intercourse.

Practical if Not Poetic.

W. D. Howells, at a luncheon at Kittery Point, said of a certain popular novelist:

"There is about as much poetry in him as there is in McMasters."

"McMasters, you know, was walking with a beautiful girl in a wild New England wood."

"What is your favorite flower, Mr. McMasters?" the girl asked softly.

"McMasters thought a moment, then cleared his throat and answered: 'Well, I believe I like the whole wheat best.'—Washington Star.

Fielding.

"What do you think of Fielding?" she asked young Mr. Ashby.

"Oh, it's important, of course, but it won't avail anything without good batting."

EVIDENTLY HIS FIRST CASE

Young Attorney Considerably "Rattled," and the Court Indulged in a Little Laughter.

Several prominent attorneys were discussing the peculiar and rather humorous questions put to witnesses by young attorneys entering upon their legal work, and one of the number vouched for the authenticity of this incident:

"I went up to the superior civil court one day to hear a young friend of mine try his first case. All his relatives and friends were there and the novice wore a most serious expression as he started to question a witness. He did nicely until he asked the man: 'Did you have a contract with the plaintiff?'"

"'Yes,' replied witness.

"'What kind of a contract was it?'"

"'An oral one,' replied the witness. 'Will you please produce it?'"

"The witness stood stork still staring at the attorney and then looked at the judge, inquiringly. There was a ripple of laughter throughout the courtroom, but still the young attorney did not 'catch on,' and looking toward the judge, remarked:

"'Your honor, I ask you to give the witness until two o'clock to produce that contract.'"

"The court could not longer withhold and joined in the laughter. Then the young lawyer saw his mistake and with reddened face also had a good laugh."

INDIAN NAME FOR WHISKY

Called "Fire Water" Because of Their Method of Discovering if it Was Diluted.

When the Hudson's Bay Trading company began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries.

The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to America in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs.

The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water more furs could be obtained. This was practiced for some time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, whereas had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched. It was by this simple experiment that the term "fire water" became a common word among Indians.

A chief who had experienced the bad effects of whisky among his people said it was most certainly distilled from the hearts of wildcats and the tongues of women from the effects it produced.—From Bonfort's Spirit and Wine Circular.

The Human Woman.

We have thought of life as a building of many rooms containing war, commerce, industry, art and science, all things done by men. Then away out at one side, at the back, was an annex, and there was our thought of home, child, mother, friends, cradle, comfort, beauty, and all the home ideas, and also the ideas of shame connected with women. When women crossed the bridge and appeared in the other building, the building of human life, we were shocked. We felt that all of life was masculine except the home.

Women will be better to live with when they are more human. The greatest need of the world today is for more humanness in its women, so that they can help make men more human, and help make children more human; for the purpose of all the age-long development of the race in the attainment of humanhood.—Gilman.

Falls-Climbing Eels.

Do fish possess the imitative faculty? That has been the subject of much discussion. Now salmon fishermen in the Willamette and Columbia rivers, near Portland, Ore., say that eels are the monkeys of the sea. Salmon have the ability to climb up waterfalls. They can be seen doing it almost any day at The Dalles, near Portland. At seasons of the year Columbia river fishermen have found large quantities of dead eels near the falls. A fish warden found that eels, in attempting to imitate the falls-climbing salmon, met their fate. They would attempt to climb the falls, be washed back and be crushed to death by the weight of the water. More than sixty tons of eels killed in this way were gathered last month at The Dalles.

Did She Get the Place?

"Oh, yis, mum," said Kathleen, applying for a new situation. "I lived in me last place t'ree weeks, mum, an' though I say it th' shouldn't I gey excellent satisfaction?"

"And why did you leave?" ventured the lady who was looking for a servant.

"Shure, I couldn't get along wid th' missus at all, she wor that old th' cranky."

"But, maybe you'll find me old and cranky, too."

"Cranky ye may be, mum, for sweet faces like yours is sometimes deceivin', but ye're not old—I c'n see that at a glance!"

Fielding.

"What do you think of Fielding?" she asked young Mr. Ashby.

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