

EXPECT HIGH SPEED

150 Miles an Hour Thought Possible by English Expert.

Success of Plan Would Bring New York and Chicago But Six Hours Apart—Motive Power Would Have to Be Electricity.

London.—Should J. Sutherland Warner, a prominent English railway expert, see his ideas practically realized there will be no denying that we are living in a fast age. He is authority for the assertion that a speed of 150 miles an hour by railway trains is technically possible today, and will be commercially feasible within the next ten years, so long as the railway serves great centers of population yielding a large amount of traffic.

"The motive power, of course, would have to be electricity," said Mr. Warner. "Naturally, too, the high horse power required for the attainment of such speed would necessitate motors of enormous size and weight. In order to carry such tremendous weight safely it would probably be necessary to use three, if not four, rails.

"The great problem, however, would be how to deal with the resistance of the air. There are three methods by which this could be met. One of these would be to construct the train cigar-shaped, with the sides of the carriages oiled or varnished so as to make them as smooth as possible.

"Another way would be to reduce the friction on the track by fitting wings, or lifting planes, all around the train, the object being to utilize the resistance of the atmosphere to lift the weight from the track and thereby reduce the track resistance.

"The third method would be not to run the train through the air at all. This could be done by running it in a tube from which the air had been exhausted in advance of the speeding train by powerful pumps.

"Of course, in addition to the driving of the electric motors in the ordinary way, power for propulsion would be obtained owing to the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the rear of each carriage. That also would supply air for the passengers to breathe. None of the methods are impossible. It is all merely a matter of money.

"I am dubious about all the claims advanced for the monorail system. The horsepower required for high speed means weight, and the monorail cannot stand the weight. Therefore, the contention that such a system can attain any speed up to 200 miles an hour seems not to have a very solid foundation. The expense of running such a system, too, would be extremely high. I believe that in ten years we will see trains making a hundred and fifty miles an hour on regular schedule.

If Mr. Warner's plan attains materialization it would mean New York to Chicago in little more than six hours.

The longest multiple trains in the world soon will be put into service in the District railway's tubes in London. The company has found that even by operating 36 trains an hour it cannot fully cope with the rush of passengers at certain times of the day. It has been decided, therefore, to increase the length of trains, and those to be put in service will be 600 feet in length, comprised of 12 coaches with seating capacity of 1,200 passengers. The company also is considering the question of the abolition of straphanging. But even if the straps are removed from the cars there will be handles attached to the seats for the convenience of those passengers who may have to stand up.

KISSES ARE WORTH \$1 EACH

That is Valuation Fixed by Pennsylvania Magistrate—Price Proves Satisfactory.

Seranton, Pa.—One dollar apiece was fixed in police court as the price of kisses in the Seranton market. The quotation was given by Magistrate John T. Howe, when Nathan Perlman, a clerk in a Penn avenue shoe store, pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Agnes Mosher, a comely girl who works in a candy store in the same block.

The girl declared that Perlman bought some candy and when asked to settle he asked her if she wouldn't rather accept kisses than money. Before she could reply Perlman circled her waist and planted two resounding smacks on her cheeks. When she remonstrated with him he refused to be squelched and she finally notified police headquarters.

A warrant was issued and it was served on Perlman. When he paid the \$2 fine imposed by the magistrate, Perlman expressed satisfaction with the bargain.

Recognized Sweetheart

New York.—John Dimer, a cowboy of Haines, North Dakota, visited Ellis Island the other day and identified his fiancée, whom he had never seen before, by a photograph which Dimer's mother had sent from Hamburg. The girl, Rosa Henke of Hamburg, and the cowboy were married and left for their home soon afterward.

Dimer recently wrote his mother at Hamburg that there were not eligible girls where he lived and asked her to pick out a bride for him. She sent Rosa's picture. A correspondence and later the engagement followed.

SKINS BAR CULTURE

Pachydermatous American Citizens Impervious to Politeness.

Prof. J. Paul Goode, University of Chicago, Declares Bad Manners Are Rule Rather Than Exception at Banquets.

Chicago.—"If culture could be attached to the point of a javelin you couldn't force it through the pachydermatous hide of the average American." (Pachyderm—An order of mammals distinguished for their thick skin, including the elephant, hippopotamus and hog.—Webster.)

That is the estimate Prof. J. Paul Goode, teacher of geology at the University of Chicago, puts on the chance of true politeness to percolate to the inner recesses of his fellow citizens. He had the conviction thoroughly ground into him, he said, during the time he acted as escort to the Japanese commissioners on their recent tour of America.

"I dislike to get into print on the subject," he said, "because all the yellow newspapers in the country will misquote and misrepresent me. But I am willing, in spite of that, to voice my disgust at the treatment accorded the Japanese visitors. That disgust extends to the treatment accorded almost anybody who attempts to speak at an American banquet.

"In our tour of the country when the Japanese commissioners were here we visited practically every large city in the country, and in only three places—Washington, Indianapolis and St. Louis—were the distinguished Japanese shown anything that resembled politeness. In those cities alone did those who sat at the banquet table reveal gentlemanly instincts. In most of the other cities—Philadelphia in particular—we encountered such boorishness and utter lack of breeding that I was surprised and disgusted."

Asked to what causes he attributed this lack of culture, Prof. Goode said he had made no attempt to explain it. "Primarily it goes back to our homes," he said. "In many American homes children are not taught to pay respectful attention when others are speaking. And if they fail to learn that cardinal precept of culture when they are young it is impossible to punch it through their thick skins when they grow old.

"The Japanese are people of culture and refinement. No better evidence of this ever was shown than their attitude toward those who so grossly abused them while they were here. At the banquets we attended a large proportion of the diners talked and joked and whispered among themselves while the visitors were speaking, and although those speakers were secretly disgusted they did not convey by word or sign that they had noticed anything wrong. Not even among themselves did they talk about it. There could be no truer test of true culture than that.

"A speaker at a banquet or anywhere else is entitled to respectful attention, and if some are present who are unwilling or unable to accord him that much they should leave the room as quickly as possible."

CHINESE PUZZLE IN KINSHIP

Woman With Husband, the Nephew of Her Stepfather, Presents Hard Conundrum.

London.—The Hackney coroner and a jury had a curious problem in relationships presented to them at an inquiry respecting the death of a Mrs. Jane Robertson.

One of the witnesses, a married woman giving her name as Jane Robinson, was asked her relationship to the woman upon whom the inquest was being held.

"She married my husband's uncle," replied the witness. "My name is Robinson and my mother's name became Robertson by her second marriage."

"Your name is Robinson and your mother's name was Robinson, and now you are married and are still Robinson?" queried the coroner.

"Yes," said the witness. "You see, I was a Robinson and married a Robinson, and my mother was a Robinson and married a Robertson."

"That sounds like a Chinese puzzle," the coroner remarked. "What relationship was your husband to you before you married?"

"None at all," replied the witness. "Perhaps this will make it clear," she continued, "my husband was the nephew of my stepfather."

The coroner confessed that he was not good at conundrums.

Meet After Sixteen Years.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Charles Connor, for four years an employe of the Vigners-Shear Lumber company, instructed his landlady that if anything happened to him she should notify a daughter at Bay City.

Connor was taken sick and the landlady wrote as requested. Connor's daughter is dead and the letter was sent to Connor's wife at Gaylord, Mich.

Mrs. Connor and her son came to Port Arthur, finding her husband recovered. She had not heard from the man for 16 years.

Canary Brings in Recruit.

London.—After being at liberty for ten days, a canary belonging to T. Kirk of Tiverton had just returned to its cage with another bird of the same species.

ROYALTY GETS SKATE CRAZE

King and Queen of Italy Watch Skaters Perform Quadrille at the Quirinal.

Rome.—The roller skating craze is in full swing, and recently at the Quirinal, in the presence of the king and queen, Queen Margherita, Princess Militta and Princess Vera of Montenegro, a quadrille was performed by about thirty young people in the large Sala del Corazzieri. The effect was charming, as all the young ladies wore white, with becoming caps edged with fur, and the men wore the same caps, with colored sashes worn decoration-wise.

Among the performers were Princess Helen of Servia, Donna Maria Giulia Moncada, Donna Marietta Pignatelli, Signorina Annarella Graziosi, Donna Vittoria Ruspoli, Don Michelangelo Caetani, Conte Borsarelli, Barone de Felice, Conte Suardi and Marchese Cappelli.

The royal party witnessed the quadrille, which took place to the strains of "The Washington Post," from a raised dais at the end of the hall. It went off without the slightest hitch under the direction of Marchese Giorgio Guglielmi. Afterward skating became general and, with a brief interval devoted to tea, went on gayly until past seven o'clock.

Among those present, either skaters or spectators, were Princesses di Teano, Contessa Morosini and her daughter Donna Morosini Morosini, Princessa del Vivaro, Contessa Bruschi, Princessa di Frasso and her daughter, Donna Sofia Dentice, Princessa di Sonnino, Contessa Serristori, who brought her little boy and girl, and Princessa di Trabia, whose three daughters and her son were all on wheels.

Prince Ludovico Chigi has broken his leg while indulging in the favorite pastime. While having a skating lesson in Princessa di Scalletta's villa he fell heavily, snapping his shinbone just above the ankle. He was conveyed home with difficulty in an automobile and will be laid up for some time.

MONKEY COMMITTED SUICIDE

After Hyena Dog Dies of Distemper He Climbs to Top of Cage and Dives to Floor.

New York.—There was a chain of tragedies in animal circles in the Bronx zoo, and, according to Dr. W. Reed Blair, one death was due to deliberate suicide, though no official verdict has been entered as yet. The trouble began when one of the two hyena dogs, recently imported from Africa, died of distemper in the animal quarantine.

After observing the death of its neighbor, one of the monkeys in an adjoining cage leaped to the top of that compartment and then plunged to the bottom with such force as to cause injuries from which the animal died soon afterward. The mate of this monkey was added to the death list a few hours later.

"The second simian died of a broken heart," insisted Doctor Blair, "and the death of the hyena dog aggravated the distemper from which its mate is suffering, so that another victim probably will be added to the list."

The hyena dogs are rare, the two in question having been brought from abroad by Dr. R. L. Dittmar, curator of the zoo, when he returned recently from Europe. They are peculiar to Africa and are large spotted wild dogs.

STUMPS OF GREATER VALUE

Device Patented for Making Turpentine and Fine Writing Paper From Same Source.

Pottstown, Pa.—B. Frank Saylor of Rome, Ga., who is visiting his brother, William H. Saylor of this place, has just had granted to him a patent for a discovery by which turpentine and paper can be manufactured from the same yellow pine stump. He has 5,000 acres in Georgia, well wooded with yellow pine, and until he made his recent discovery the stumps were used to make turpentine and pulp; but never before were the two products procured from the same stump.

After the turpentine is removed the wood is boiled into a pulp and writing paper of the finest kind manufactured.

Manufacturers of turpentine in Canada have shipped several carloads of their pines to the Saylor farm to learn whether the same results could be obtained as from the southern product, and if the test be satisfactory it is probable that they will place machinery on their farms and introduce the process patented by Mr. Saylor.

Likes Her "Jack Pots."

Washington.—The oldest poker player, probably in the world, is Mrs. Josephine Dennis of 1007 E street, N. W., who was arrested here by precinct detectives for playing poker and running a "game" in her residence. She is seven-seventy years old. It is said that Mrs. Dennis confesses an overwhelming interest in the great game, and claims to have played it for 45 years.

See Banner Hop Year.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Hop growers are hard at work in their yards at the present time. Setting out of new yards, pruning and other forms of culture are in progress, and the growers hope that this will be a record year both as regards prices and crops.

COIN WEIGHT ERROR

Brass Troy Pound, Used for 85 Years, Is Too Heavy.

Tests of Standard Brought Over by Gallatin in 1827 Indicate Lightness of "Yellow" Money—Watchful Eyes Guard.

Washington.—By comparison with the government system of weights here the discovery has been made that the brass troy pound, the basis for the standardization of weights used by the mints and assay offices of the United States, has increased by oxidation seven one-thousandths of a grain since it was brought to this country in 1827.

A suggestion that the accretion by oxidation to the pound probably had amounted to two or three grains caused consternation among treasury officials for a time, for gold coined on such basis would be profitable for export as a commodity. Iridio platinum will be substituted as a standard for the brass if congress sanctions the change. This metal is used in the majority of other countries and at the bureau of standards.

The brass troy pound was brought to the United States by Albert Gallatin, then minister to England, in 1827, and since that time has been the standard of the American mint. It is kept within the innermost of three separate boxes at Philadelphia, and is opened only once a year, this being on the occasion of the visit of the government assay commission, appointed by the president to test the weight and fineness of the coins of the United States. A key to each one of the boxes is kept in different cities, thus preventing possible tampering with the weight by unauthorized persons.

Discovery of the change in the metal is due to Edward Rigg, superintendent of the machinery of the royal mint at London, who at the invitation of A. Platt Andrew, director of the United States mint, was present at the meeting of the assay-commission at Philadelphia in February. When he was told that the standard weight shown to him was the same that had been in use for 83 years, he expressed the greatest surprise and asked whether any test of its accuracy ever had been made by modern standards, and at the same time suggesting that in all probability there was a considerable accretion in grains due to the lapse of time.

Soon after the brass pound was brought to Washington, where a comparison with the metric weights at the bureau of standards showed the slight increase that almost a century had developed.

As the treasury has accepted and coined the gold on the same basis of weights, it has not lost any money. Following the disclosure made by the comparison of the brass pound and the weights at the bureau of standards the calculation was reached that the difference between the two on \$100,000,000 of gold coinage would amount to \$121.53. The coinage last year amounted to \$89,000,000.

GOLD MINE IN TRUCK PATCH

Market Gardener in Washington Sells Fifteen Acres for \$28,000—To Live in Comfort.

Spokane, Wash.—Joseph Eakin, a pioneer market gardener of Idaho and former sheriff of Nez Perce county, living in the upper Salmon river country, and his wife have come into their own, and will be able to pass the rest of their days in peace and comfort.

Eakin has just sold his truck patch of 15 acres to a syndicate of eastern capitalists for \$28,000, and placer mining operations for gold will be carried on there in the future. Eakin discovered the yellow dust in his garden on the river bar some time ago, but was not able to develop the property owing to the great expense of installing the necessary machinery.

The syndicate has sunk several shafts to bedrock, and is preparing to install hydraulic apparatus. The property is in one of the most isolated parts of the upper country, but there are reasons to believe that with the development of the mine there will be much activity in the future.

Until a short time ago Mrs. Eakin had not seen the face of a white woman for years, but now she will be able to travel and visit the larger cities. The family was among the early settlers on the Lewiston flats.

Russia May Have Close Season.

St. Petersburg.—The greatest market in the world for undressed furs held at the Irbit (Siberia) fair, where hunters' guilds and traders and buyers' associations meet annually, has just taken an important step.

In view of threatened depletion of Russia's fur supply a petition was unanimously adopted asking the government to proclaim a close season for all furred game, and to prohibit absolutely the hunting of sable for two years.

Fake Pictures Galore.

Paris.—La Patrie states that 15,454 false pictures were sent to America during the last 12 months, including 2,849 signed Corots, 1,819 Rembrandts, 6,024 Teniers, 983 Henners and 2,786 Ziemas. Recently, under the new law admitting antiques free of duty, hundreds of harpichords, "having belonged to Marie Antoinette," have been sent over.

J. J. HILL SEES RECORD CROP

Says Conditions in His Section of Country Indicate \$9,000,000,000 Year—Talks of Rates.

Chicago.—James J. Hill passed through Chicago, returning to St. Paul after a trip to New York. Mr. Hill has an optimistic view of general business conditions, declaring that the crops should exceed those of last year, but was inclined to take a gloomy outlook of the future prospects of the railroads unless they are allowed to advance freight rates to be able to make needed improvements.

"Business conditions are favorable," he said. "Railroad traffic is good. The crops in my section of the country and those in which I am especially interested appear to be three weeks ahead of last year.

"The last government report, as I recall it, showed a total value of farm products, grain, cattle, hogs, etc., of something like \$8,400,000,000. If that is correct, this year ought to show close to nine billions."

Mr. Hill was asked whether the railroads were going to advance freight rates.

The demand for railroad transportation is continually increasing and the railroads must increase their facilities and equipment for handling such an immense traffic," he replied. "You notice how it was around Chicago this winter, when traffic was congested for weeks on account of lack of facilities to cope with a severe winter.

"The same thing will happen again even without a bad winter, if the railroads can't get the money for improvements and extensions. And how are they going to raise it, if its investment doesn't show a profit comparable with other business? People with capital want to invest it where it will produce a favorable return. If the roads can't raise money under the present rates, and if they are going to increase their capacity as required, an increase in rates is imperative."

CANINE IN WELL MANY DAYS

Valuable Fox Hound Was Imprisoned for More Than Month Without Nourishment or Water.

Westminster, Md.—Michael Hassett of Manchester district has a hound named Music which has had a fast of 37 days and is still alive and recuperating. About six weeks ago Mr. Hassett and some friends were having a fox hunt at night. Music and the other dogs of Mr. Hassett's pack were in full cry. The chase was along the north side of Dug Hill, and the baying of the hounds was a delight to the hunters. Music is the pick of the pack, and her tones were easily discernible. Suddenly they ceased altogether, and when the horn recalled the dogs she was missing.

She is a valuable animal and a strict search for her was instituted and continued day after day, but no trace of her could be found. She was as completely lost as if she had disappeared from the face of the earth, and that was precisely what she had done. In the forest where she was lost is an old clearing and an abandoned cabin, which was once supplied with water from a well 42 feet deep, and Music was in that well for 37 days without food. It had been covered, but the covering had rotted away, and in crossing it she went down.

Clarence Theieret of Melrose found her. Happening in the clearing, curiosity led him to look down in the well, which was almost dry. Music made her presence known in faint dog language and, procuring a ladder, Mr. Theieret went down into the well and brought her to the surface. She was a living skeleton. Mr. Hassett was informed of the find and carried her to his home in his arms, and she is now well on the way to full restoration to health and vigor.

CLOTHES HORSE FOR WEALTHY

Prof. Davenport of University of Missouri Says Modern Fashion Creates Immodesties.

Columbia, Mo.—The fashionable woman was characterized as simply a "clothes horse for some rich man to show off his wealth," by Dr. H. J. Davenport, professor of economics, in a lecture before the Home Economics club of the University of Missouri the other night.

"Fashion fixes incipient wings on women's shoulders, humps on their hips and balloons about her feet. It creates artificial and unnecessary immodesties. It presides over the color of our baby blankets; it needs us around through life," he said. "Our pocket books are emptied by fashion in order that our wardrobes may be filled with exhibition garments. It makes half our garments unwearable when not yet outworn. It pursues us to the grave. If there is anything more vulgar than the wedding it is the funeral."

Sound Sleep; Heart Free.

Chicago.—"Insomnia is caused by love."

So said Prof. J. M. Crowe, of the school of education, in an address delivered at the University of Chicago, and so said Shakespeare before him. Or, if the Bard of Avon did not say so in so many words, he at least made the fact plain in his dreams. All of which was pointed out by Prof. Crowe.

So, if you are troubled with insomnia you are in love, and there's no getting away from it. By the same token, if you are in love you are troubled with insomnia.

SEES KIN IN PHOTO

Chimpanzee Recognizes the Picture of One of Its Kind.

Gazed Intently at Features and, with Evident Recognition, Implants on Card Affectionate Kiss and Hands Back.

Harrisburg, Pa.—An incident suggestive of Darwin's theory of man's monkey ancestry occurred here in the remarkably "human" conduct of a trained chimpanzee exhibited before Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, and eminent among American zoologists and scientists.

This anthropoid, "Lady Betty," by name, was seated in the commissioner's private office calmly smoking a cigarette when Dr. Dixon, merely to see what the effect might be, handed her a photograph of one of her own species—a copy of one in the collection presented the American Academy of Natural Sciences by Dr. Thomas Biddle.

"Lady Betty" took the picture in her right "hand," turned in her seat to get the most favorable light upon it, gazed intently at the features, and then, with every indication of pleased recognition, pressed it to her lips, implanting upon it an affectionate kiss.

After which she gracefully handed it to the scientist, leaving him and the office assistants who were witnesses of the proceedings amazed at such an exhibition of human attributes.

"I picked up the photograph," said Dr. Dixon, "and handed it to her. She took the picture, turned it around carefully to get it in the right position and moved her body into first one position and then another, in order to get the proper light upon the picture. She studied that photograph as intelligently as any human being could have done. Suddenly she kissed it."

"In succession the photographs of a gorilla and other anthropoids were given her. She looked at them, but made no such move of recognition or affection."

Accompanied by her owner and trainer, "Lady Betty" had entered the room with grace and dignity and without a word of command, had walked up to Dr. Dixon and shaken hands with him. He asked her to be seated, and she took a chair beside his desk.

Her trainer then asked if she would like to smoke, and in response to an affirmative nod, he gave her a cigarette and a match. Deftly she struck a light, and after making the desired use of it, blew it out. Then she looked around for some place to put the burnt stick, of which she was relieved by the trainer.

It was at this juncture that Dr. Dixon thought of the photographs in his desk. His long association with the Philadelphia zoological gardens, of which he has for many years been vice-president, has brought him in contact with many members of the monkey family, and he has made a special study of the alleged relationship between that group of animals and human beings. That he had not thought of in any way arousing "Lady Betty's" interest in the photograph is best evidenced by his own statement:

"I simply passed her the picture in a spirit of curiosity," he said. "The result of my act was as amazing to me as to the others near by. So far as I am any of those at hand could observe, the trainer made no sign to the chimpanzee, and even if he had, the animal was so engrossed with the picture as not to have caught any signal that might have been given. Certainly no word was spoken.

"It was all as naturally human as if I had handed a picture of some person to a relative sitting where 'Lady Betty' sat. It would seem to me to evidence a form of affection unknown among any but human beings, and I regard it as the most remarkable experience I have ever had with an anthropoid."

The refined manners of the chimpanzee especially impressed Dr. Dixon. At no time did she commit the slightest breach of the strict etiquette which governs the drawing-room. When others were speaking she made no effort to obtrude herself upon their attention, her manners being equal to the best current in society, and she acted as a model which many men and women could emulate to advantage.

"As she was leaving," said Dr. Dixon, "she took my hand most graciously. I said 'good-by,' and she very evidently endeavored to imitate me working her lips and numbing. The lack of development of the center of speech, which we know to exist in the chimpanzee, accounts for the mumbling, but there was the palpable attempt to emulate the persons of whom she was taking leave."

Poor Students Average Better.

Chicago.—Students who work their way through the University of Chicago have a better scholarship average than their classmates who do not, according to Dean George E. Vincent of the university. Of 800 students who earned tuition by doing student service last year, only three fell below passing grade.

Lower Car Steps in Chicago.

Chicago.—Chicago women have won their fight for lower car steps. Fifty new cars for The CNY Railway Company, now being built in Philadelphia, will be constructed so that the platforms will be at least one and one-half inches lower than the present platforms.