## SIMPLY WASTE TIME

Mistakes That Mr. Wilkinson Wili Not Repeat.

Has Practically Given Up Idea That Telephone Girl Can Be Induced to Acknowledge That She Has Made Mistake.

Mr. Wilkinson had just fallen into a sound sleep when at 11:45 his wife shook him, saying:

"William, William! Hurry-get up. The telephone's ringing."

"Let it ring," Mr. Wilkinson sleepfly replied.

"No. no! Hurry and answer it. It may be long distance. I'm so afraid mother may be worse—she might be dead! Please hurry! I'm so frightened I don't know what to do."

Mr. Wilkinson reluctantly crawled out of bed and stumbled through the darkness to the electric switch. While he was turning on the light the telephone bell rang again. "Please hurry," Mrs. Wilkinson im-

plored. "They may not wait." "I am hurrying." Wilkinson grumbled. "If they don't want to wait let

'em go to the dickens." At last he got down into the hall and took the receiver from the fork. "Well?" he asked, "what is it?" There was no immediate reply.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. Still there was no response. Then he jiggled the arm a few times and presently a sweet voice

anked: "Number, please." "Number nothin'!" replied William

Wilkinson. "Who's calling us?" "Number, please." "I say, who's calling us?"

"Nobody is calling you." "This bell has been ringing." "Nobody is calling you." "Well, what do you mean by get-

ting people out of bed at this time of "Number, please." "I say, what do you mean by ring-

ing us up at this time of night if nobody wants us?" "Did you wish to call anybody?" "Didn't you ring this phone just

now ?" "Number, please." "Has anybody been trying to get

"Nobody is calling you." "The bell has been ringing for the past ten minutes."

"Has it? The wires must be crossed."

While he was lying awake during the next two hours William Wilkinson arrived at the philosophical conclusion that it was useless to try to get a telephone girl to acknowledge a mistake.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Vandal. Senator Depew was deprecating at Senator Depew was donnermonated

Changes in the Constitution. "To break up the venerable Constitution like that," he said with a smile, "smacks of vandalism, and recalls Tom Tunkin to my mind.

"Tom, traveling in Italy with a friend, said one day in Naples: " 'Well, we've done Naples thoroughly-Aquarium and Arcade, Pompeti and Vesuvius. Let's get on to Flor-ADCA '

"'Oh, the deuce with Florence,' his friend growled. There's no cafe life there, nor nothin'.'

"'Look here,' said Tom Tunkin sternly, 'a man tours Europe for something a little bit more elevating than cafe life. I'm going on to Florence if I go alone. I've got to get a chunk off of Michael Angelo's famous statue of David for my souvenir collection."

Two Thrusts. Congressman Henry was deprecating in Washington an international "marriage de convenance."

"Two men were talking about this marriage cynically but truthfully," he said. "The first man remarked:

"'Of course the earl won't be able to support Miss Lotta Golde in the style she's been accustomed to." ''Oh.' said the other, her father will make allowances for that."

Congressman Henry gave a grim laugh and resumed. The first man looked thoughtful for

a moment. Then he said: 'Despite the stories about the earl's past, it does seem to me that

he's Miss Golde's devoted slave." 'Oh, yes,' was the other man's rebly, he's eager for the bonds, all Plant."

Child Labor and Health: "Child labor predisposes to tubercu fosis. This does not apply exclusively to child labor in the factory. In many cases child labor in the home is as bad as in the factory, and the danger from tuberculosis is just as great." These are among the statements made In a paper before the recent Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washrington by Dr. & Adolphus Knopf of New York. "Tuberculosis is a social bidisease in the final analysis. It canmot be eradicated until we have social

Of Course He Decen't. "Do you find your husband much of itin help?" asked the lady who was a candidate for the legislature.

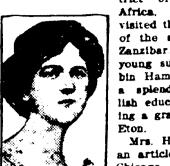
fustice."

"Yes," replied the one who was running for mayor, "I really don't know how I should be able to get along without him. He listens to all my speeches before I make them in

"Does he ever criticise them?" "Never. That is what gives me con-. Edence in myself."

### MRS. DAVID HUME GUEST OF SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR

Mrs. David T. Hume, wife of Commissioner Hume of the Killanjaro dis-



trict of British Africa, recently visited the harem of the sultan of Zanzibar. The young sultan, All bin Hamoud, has a splendid English education, being a graduate of

Mrs. Hume, in an article in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, after describing her re-

ception at the palace, and the spiendors of the sultan's home, has this to say regarding the harem proper:

"The harem is in a building connected with the palace by a bridge. As we entered the long court he (the sultan) pointed to some rooms with the doors closed, or half open, and said these were unimportant, as they belonged to the lowest class of women, who are practically slaves.

"In one of these rooms I noticed two Arab girls wearing masks in semimoslem fashion. They were squatted on the floor, just as do the higher types of monkeys. Their faces were protected by bright yellow masks that reached the mouth and were slft so the eyes showed through. Their dresses were even more ridiculous. The one had a large black and white shawl wound to protect the lower part of her body. Her chief upper covering was a long strand of shell beads.

"We walked on some paces and entered a more spacious apartment. The first room was a large reception room. The floors were covered with splendid rugs from Persia and India, and about the room were scattered great quantities of ebony, ivory, and lacquer work.

"The adjoining room was a bedroom crowded with furniture, including a handsome Turkish couch, costly silk draperies, and a handsome ebony dresser, piled high with toilet articles of solid gold.

"On the couch was a slight, graceful Zanzibar maiden. She was fairer than most of the women in the harem. and when she smiled she showed a double row of handsome pearls.

"Close by were the sultana's room. the favorite wife of the sultan. As we passed the sultan pointed out the suite and said that he was sorry he was not able to show me his favorite wife and her handsome rooms, but it was the rule of the harem that he was the only one, other than her slaves. who had the right to enter her apartments.

"As we retraced our steps we passed a room with the doors wide open, and I saw a beautiful girl with rosy cheeks, reddish hair, and large blue eyes seated on a couch doing some beautiful English embroidery.

"She had been brought to the place when she was not much more than a child, and was the daughter of a San Francisco carpenter, but he could not find out from her or from anybody in the harem how she had been brought

"As we left the harem I remarked to the young sultan: "You are fortunate to have so many wives."

"'It is all the way you regard these things,' he replied. 'If I had my way. I should choose an American or English girl for my wife, and love her and her alone."

#### WEDS THE MAN HER DAUGHTER REJECTED

Mrs. George A. McLean of Riverside, Ill., is the bride of George Isham Randolph, son of Isham Randolph.



the well-known civil engineer of Chicago. The couple

were united in marriage at the Cathedral of SS Peter and Paul in Chicago by Dean Walter T. Sumper and Rev. Occar De Wolf Randolph of Lee Memorial

Church, Lexington, Va. The wedding is the sequel of a remance begun when the groom was rejected by a daughter of his bride.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy McLean, daughter of the bride, to Mr. Randolph, the bridegroom, was made in August, 1909, and was later canceled.

Harold Hellyer, next door neighbor, and childhood sweetheart, had become a constant caller on Miss McLean and within a year she married Hellyer.

The filted man continued calling at the McLean home, and the fact that he is in the early thirties while Mrs. McLean is nearly forty-five, served to allay notice. The wedding came as r surprise.

Another General Rule. Gen, Bir John French of the British army talked to a reporter on the La-

estanta about aviation. "Its mortality to dreadful," he said. "Such sacrifices, however, attend every human advance."

With a grim smile he added: "On an aviation field an aeroplane inventor said one day to ine compla-

eestly: "'See the aeroplanes looking down on the plodding motor cars! That is the general rule now. Aeroplanes everywhere are looking down on motor CATS.

"'Yes, and failing down on them, too, said L"

# MARK'S LOST SEGA

**Humorous Incident Not Creature** of Writer's Brain.

Declared in After Years That it Was a True Story of His Search in Dark for His Lost Article of Apparel.

Readers of "A Tramp Abroad," who recall the incident of the finding of the lost sock in the vast hotel bedroom in Heilsbronn may be interested to compare the story as thus told with what really happened. In his installment of the Mark Twain biography in the August Harper's, Albert Bigelow Paine quotes a letter from Mr. Clemens to his friend, Rev. J. H. Twichell. dated from Munich, in which we are given the earliest version of this incident. In the letter the account runs as follows:

"Last night I awoke at three this morning, and after raging at myself for two interminable hours I gave it up. I rose, assumed a cat-like stealthiness, to keep from waking Livy, and proceeded to dress in the pitch dark. Slowly but surely I got on garment after garment—all down to one sock; I had one slipper on and the other in my hand. Well, on my hands and knees I crept softly around; pawing and feeling and scooping along the carpet and among chair legs for that missing sock. I kept that up, and still kept it up, and kept it up. At first I only said to myself, 'Blame that sock.' but that soon ceased to answer.

"My expletives grew steadily stronger and stronger, and at last, when I found I was lost, I had to sit down on the floor and take hold of something to keep from lifting the roof off with the profane explosive that was trying to get out of me. I could see the dim blur of the window, but, of course, it was in the wrong place and could give me no information as to where I was. But I had one comfort-I had not waked Livy; I believed I could find that sock in silence if the night lasted long enough. So I started again and softly pawed all over the place; and sure enough, at the end of half an hour I laid my hand on the missing article. I rose joyfully up and butted the wash-bowl and pitcher off the stand, and simply raised --, so to speak. Livy screamed, then said: Who is it? What is the matter?" I said: "There ain't anything the matter. I'm' hunting for my sock.' She said: 'Are you hunting for it with a

"I went in the parlor and lit the lamp, and gradually the fury subsided and the ridiculous features of the thing began to suggest themselves. So pencil, and transferred the adventure to our big room in the hotel at Heilsbronn, and got it on a paper a good deal to my satisfaction."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Dangerous Story.

A Yale undergraduate had been having a fairly lively time of it during his summer vacation. He was invited out to dinner with his mother, and he was seen to get a bit servous when she began one of her favorite stories. This concerned the burning of their home. on which occasion the son's watch, left on a bureau, was found ticking in the ruins after the nouse had been destroyed.

At the conclusion of the story the college boy jumped up abruptly and left the room with his handkerchief over his face as if suddenly seized with nose bleed. He did not return for several minutes, by which time the conversation had drifted.

After dinner the "undergrad's" chum asked the significance of the move. "I'll tell you, but nobody else," said he. "When mother told that story I was afraid she was going to ask me to show the watch."

His idea of Sunday. Albert was a solemn-eyed, spirituallooking child.

"Nurse," he said one day, leaving his blocks and laying his hand gently on her knee, "nurse, is this God's day \*\*\* "No, dear," said the nurse, "this is

not Sunday; It is Thursday." "I'm so sorry," he said, sadly, and went back to his blocks. The next day and the next, in his

serious manner, he asked the same question and the nurse tearfully said, to the cook:

"That child is too good for this world." On Sunday the question was repeated, and the nurse, with a sob in her voice, said: "Yes, Lambie, this is

God's day." "Then where is the funny paper?" he demanded.

Emberraceing. A tramp knocked at the door of a lonely spinster's home. "Kind lady, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a old pair o' trousers to give

The spinster, not wishing to expose her solltude, replied: "Borry, my good man, he er er never wears such things."-Harper's Marazine.

You'd Think So. "He's a brute." How so

AWRY."

"When she promised to be his wife to said to would do everything in his power to make her happy." Well

"He spends all of his time at the "Well, if he is really a brute that raght to help some."

### REV. F. C. EISELEN DECIPHERS OLD LETTERS

Four thousand years ago in Babylon a young man wrote a love letter



to his sweetheart. He wrote it on a chunk of damp clay with a stylus in cuneiform characters. Then he baked the missive and turned it into a brick, which has

message to this day. The baked love letter was deciphered recently by the Rev. F. C. Eiselen, profes-

preserved the

sor of Old Testament interpretation, in an address upon "The Recovery of a Lost Civilization," at the commencement of the fall term of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

In addition to this cuneiform romance, Prof. Eiselen read inscriptions on other bricks setting forth marriage contracts of Babylon and Nineveh; contracts relating to alimony; complaint from a lodger in a boarding house against the fare; a prescription for toothache; business and government records; and messages relating to the daily life of those ancient peoples whose capitals have been dust for centuries.

These bricks were unearthed by savants of the German Oriental society (Deutscher Oriental Gesellschaft), who are now making extensive excavations on the sites of Nineveh, Babylon and Ashur, which antedata Nineveh as the capital of the Assyrian empire. The Northwestern university recently has obtained 60 of these bricks. Many of the bricks are inscribed with temple records. Others are engraved with messages to the kings, official records of government, and letters of the common peo-

The bricks vary in size. The largest are three inches long, two inches wide, and one-half inch thick. The smallest are not more than an inch long, half an inch wide, and one-fourth of an inch thick. The average is about an inch and a half long, an inch wide, and one-fourth inch thick. The temple records and the bricks which may be termed "official documents" are kiln baked. The love letter is likewise kiln baked. But most of the private letters are on sundried bricks. The bricks vary as greatly in value as in size. The temple records and the bricks setting forth official minutiae are valued at five dollars apiece. Others, especially those of historical significance, are valued at hundreds, and even thousands of dollars. The cuneiform writings cover both sides of the bricks.

#### SIR THOMAS LIPTON > PLAYS BEING NEWSBOY

An amusing incident occurred not long ago at Boulogne on the return of Str Thomas Lip-



ton and Sir Thomas Dewar from a continental motor trip. Anxious to learn the latest news from England, Sir Thomas Dewar purchased a parcel of English pariers, and handed them to Sir Thomas Lipton to take care of. On the arriv-

al of the boat express from Paris Sir Thomas Lipton. wearing his yachting cap, was standing at the head of the gangway. An American went up to him, and thinking Sir Thomas was a newspaper vender, said: "What papers have you got there? Have you got any New York papers?" Sir Thomas immediately realised the situation and said that he had no New York papers, but had some English papers, including the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Express, the Daily News, the Star. the Westminster Gasette and Reynold's.

"Give me the Daily Telegraph," said the American. "How much is it?" Thinking to make a profit, Sir Thomas replied "Twopence." The purchaser took the paper and made his way to his cabin.

Subsequently, on Sir Thomas Lipton informing Sir Thomas Dewar that he had made some money for him during his absence, the latter quickly tok him that he was mistaken, that the pa per had cost him threepence, and through the transaction he was a loser by a penny, or, as he put it in commercial language, 33 1-3 per cent.

Geography of Blushing. The hunder, seated under a denuded tree upon a mound of red and yellow leaves, ate a luncheon of sandwiches in the mild sunshine of an October

day. "Dogs blush," he said. "Look st Carlo. I'll frighten him, and you'll see him blush plainly. Dogs blush in the tall."

He pretended that he was going to whip his hunting dog, and the animal showed the whites of its eyes in fright, while the skin of its white tall was, sure enough, suffused with blood. The tail blushed vividly.

"Horses," continued the huntsman, "blush in the ears, especially in the left ear. Cows and sheep blush just above the fetlock. Watch that spot on a cow. When she blushes there it's a sign she's pervous. Move the milk pail then, for she is likely to kick it

"Cats and mice and lions and tigers blush at the roots of their antennas. or whiskers." 

## MAKE CHEAP LOANS

German Co-Operative Credit System for Workers and Farmers.

United States Ambassador Reports on System of Banks Which Serves the Artisan, the Workman, and the Small Businese Man.

Washington.-The German artisan, as well as the German farmer, has provided himself with financial machinery to assist him in the conduct of his business. As with the farmer, cooperation is the basis of his banking scheme—cheap credit and quick credit is obtained for him by offering a collective guaranty. What he could not secure alone he finds readily obtainable when he combines his limited resources with those of his fellow-

The system of banks which serves the artisan, the workman, and the small business man of the towns of Germany is known as the Schulze-Delitzsch system. As the membership of these banks includes a high percentage of agriculturists and their operations have an important bearing upon the question of financing the farmers, Ambassador Leishman has included this system in the investigation which he is making in connection with President Taft's effort to establish co-operative credit in this country for the benefit of the American far-

As the social structure of the town is more complex than that of the farming community, so the structure of the Schulze-Delitzsch or urban co-operative banks is more complex than that of the rural banks of the Raiffelsen type. Their membership includes men from many walks of life and of varying degrees of financial standing. It has been found necessary, therefore, to supply these banks with a larger foundation capital than is the case with the farmers' banks of the Raiffeisen type.

The collective guaranty offered by the farmers is, indirectly, a land guaranty. The guaranty of town residents is not so well defined. Therefore, the members of the urban banks are required to subscribe a comparatively large amount for capital stock, and the banks operate upon this cash basis more in the manner of other banks than is the case with the Raiffeisen banks, which operate almost entirely upon the guaranties given by the members and with only a practically nominal capital.

Also the urban banks do more of general banking business. Their larger cash capital makes this possible for them. They do not depend for their funds upon central co-operative banks, but receive loans from outside banks. They maintain and seek to pay dividends upon their capital stock. This dividend runs generally from 5 to 7 per cent., but a few of the Schulze-Delitzsch banks of Germany pay as high as 10 per cent., and a dividend of 25 per cent. is not un-

known. The primary object of the urban banks is to furnish their members with cheap, quick money. They lend in two forms-loans on current account and loans for fixed periods. Loans on current account comprise something over 40 per cent. of the banks' business. Loans for fixed periods are made on pledge or by discounting bills of exchange. Also loans on mortgage form about 10 per cent. of their total loans. A small number of loans are granted without guaranty of any sort.

Capital shares in the Schuitze-Delitzsch banks average a little over \$90. The liability of a shareholder is generally limited. The rate of interest paid for their money by these banks averages about \$% per cent. of the total working capital, while the gross profits average about 514 per cent. of the working capital. Deducting from this margin the cost of operating the banks and other expenses there is still left a net profit for distribution averaging about 8½ per cent, of the share capital. A portion of this net profit is carried over as reserve and the remainder distributed

Surplus funds not needed by the banks in making loans to members are deposited with outside banks or are invested in first-class securities. The urban banks in three provinces in Germany have organized central banks, but for the most part the banks are able to obtain money satisfactorily from outside banks, and the three provincial central banks are not of much importance. The urban banks do, however, maintain current accounts with the Dresden Bank, a private bank, in order to facilitate the movement of their funds and to equalize their debits and cred-

### "MOVIES" RUINING SALOONS."

Moving picture shows have practically ruined the saloon business of the national capital, according to investigations of the excise board. Although the new license year began November, only 175 applications have been made for renewal of retail licenses. Last year 512 retail liquor licenses were taken out and unless business picks up during the next few days the board anticipates only one third of the regular saloon business will be in force during the coming TOOL. - Approveding the property of the control of

NEW RULING IN NAVY.

All young officers in the navy will hereafter serve at least one year on gunboat duty, according to a new plan of detailing announced at the nav7

department. The navy department regards gunboat duty as highly important, because the gunboat officers are thrown on their own resources to larger extent than on the battleships and more quickly learn self-reliance and confidence in their own abilities.

In the future the period of duty for all gunboat officers, except the commander, will be one year. At the end of this period they will be ordered to the tattleships and armored cruisers. With this new system a greater number of officers will have the advantage of gunboat training than is now the case. The officers will have, while on gunboat duty, larger individual responsibilities and range duties. It is expected the new plan of one year details will make gunboat duty more popular, as such assignments will not hereafter mean long separation from the fleet.

A number of ensigns of the class of 1911 are now being detailed to the gunboats. This gives them a distinct advantage over their classmates not so detailed, as these ensigns immediately become watch and division officers with quarters in the wardroom. For this reason, only those who have proved special efficiency at sea in the last year are being chosen. At the end of the year they will return to the

battleships. It is expected that the same policy, somewat modified, will also be applied to the uestroyers. In this service, however, young officers will be allowed to remain two years if they choose.

#### GRADUATES SHUN MINISTRY.

A remarkable decrease in the number of Protestant ministers graduated from the universities of the country is shown in a current report of the United States bureau of educa-

tion. "It is plain," says the report, "that educated men no longer seek the cloth as they did when the nation was younger. It may mean much or little that the percentage of ministers among the graduates of typical colleges has declined from a proportion of 60 to 70 per cent. to less than 10

per cent. An examination of the figures collected at the close of the nineteenth century from 37 representative colleges discloses the fact that the ministry takes between five and six per cent. of the university graduates. which marks the lowest point for that profession during the two and onehalf centuries of American college his-

Between the years\_1896 and 1900 only 865 divinity students were graduated from 37 representative colleges and universities, or 5.9 per cent, of the total number graduated, which was

## over 14.478.

WON'T PAY WARDEN \$2. The Atlanta prison cow, whose indiscretions caused a two hours' debate in congress several months ago, and changed the wording of a \$450,000 appropriation bill, stirred Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell the other day to write a long legal opinion as to

her conduct. The cow wandered out of her pasture and ate up all the neighboring farmers' turnips. She was impounded and Warden Moyer paid two dollars out of his own pocket to get her free. He could not collect from the government because the auditors here

disallowed the claim. Congress failed to remedy the situation, so that Moyer could get his money back, and the comptroller the other day added another chapter by handing down a decision that the expenditure was an illegal one that the government could not repay. The warden will make another appeal to congress for his two dollars.

### TEA ROOM IN U. S. TREASURY.

Secretary of the Treasury Mac-Veagh has officially recognized tea as one of the rights of women by authorising the opening of a "tea room" in the treasury department. where 100 individual pots of tea keep up a merry song during the lunch. hour. The new tes room is the only one under Uncle Sam's protection. Some time ago indiscriminate tea making throughout the building caused Secretary MacVeagh to issue an "antitea" rule. The women raised a protest and the special tea room was the

To Ociorizo Rocatora.

Harry M. Lamon, in charge of the poultry division of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, recommends the Oslerimtion of all roosters after the spring hatch. He thinks that if his advice is followed, the cost of eggs and consequently the high cost of living, will be considerably reduced.

Mr. Lamon has found, after many experiments, that infertile eggs are best for food, and will keep longer than fertile ones. By confining, killing or selling all male birds after the breeding season, Mr. Lamon says the farmers of this country will prevent an annual loss of \$15,000,000 in eggs.

The statement made by Mr. Lamon. is cheering news to the poultry keepers of Washington, whose roosters are under ban of the health office.

There's a Reason.

"Why do you wish to divorce her, because she doesn't cook like your

mother used to?" "No, because she dues." 

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