

How Germany Helps Boys

By Priscilla Leonard.



WHEN an American boy leaves school, he does not always know what sort of work he wants or is fit for. Or even when he knows exactly what kind of job he desires, he often does not know at all how to find it. Such a job as he aims for may not exist within his opportunities of place and time. So the boy leaving school may drift into an unsuitable occupation, or, worse, into no occupation at all, in spite of an honest wish, originally, to work.

In Germany they order these things better. In that admirable work of recent German labor legislation, "The German Workman," the work of the Munich labor bureau for boys leaving school is recorded. Munich teachers became interested in finding suitable work for their boys in 1903, and now the bureau, with their help, has grappled with the question most successfully.

Every year printed schedules of comprehensive questions are sent to every head teacher of the Munich schools to be distributed among the pupils who are going to leave the schools that year.

The pupils are asked to put themselves in communication with the municipal labor bureau, which will advise them as to the choice of a vocation, and give them the best chance possible to secure work.

Yearly circulars are also sent to all the trade guilds and other labor societies, to enlist their co-operation.

The children respond readily to the aid given them. Boys come by dozens to the offices of the bureau, in search of positions as apprentice or beginner. Each brings a form of application, filled up by himself, but signed by his teacher.

When the bureau finds a place for him, he is notified by post-card, and presents himself for examination by the employer, wherever and whenever the latter may appoint.

Whether the boy takes the job or not, he must report to the bureau the result of the interview; and this goes on until work is procured which suits him and which he is able to do.

For the direction of the boys, the labor bureau has prepared, with the aid of expert employers and medical men, a handbook of the industries open to a boy. This handbook describes the different kinds of work, the qualifications necessary to each, the prospects of promotion or steady employment, the health conditions, the dangers and difficulties, the cost and time of training, and everything else which the boy and his parents ought to know before choosing his career.

A ladies' committee has lately been appointed to look after the girls, also, from the schools. So the young people of Munich have a first-rate chance for a good start in life.

The idea is one which in spite of practical difficulties might surely be considered and adopted for use by American educators and social workers, as well as German ones. A system of this sort would be a blessing to many boys and girls leaving school in America today, and halting undecided and perplexed on the threshold of industry.—Youth's Companion.

The First American Voyagers To Japan

By Ralph D. Paine.

IT is commonly assumed that until the memorable visit of Commodore Perry's squadron in 1853 had shattered the ancient isolation of Japan, no American ship had ever been permitted to trade or tarry in a port of that nation. More than half a century, however, before the tenacious diplomacy of Perry wrested a treaty of "friend and commerce" two Yankee vessels had carried cargoes to and from Nagasaki.

Their voyages were typical episodes of the era when Salem shipmasters were the first to fly the Stars and Stripes from the uncharted coasts of Sumatra to the unknown islands of the South Seas. It was in 1799 that the ship Franklin, owned in Boston, and commanded by Capt. James Devereaux of Salem, won the historical distinction of being the first American vessel to find a friendly greeting in a harbor of Japan. Two years later, the ship Margaret of Salem, Capt. S. G. Derby, fared on a like errand. Excepting a handful of Dutch traders, these two ships visited a land as strange and unknown to the outside world as was the heart of Tibet a dozen years ago. The log books and journals of these voyages have to do with customs and incidents that sound as archaic as a chapter of the history of the Middle Ages in Europe.—The Outlook Magazine.

Strange Bird House

By Katherine Wallace Kitts.

THAT birds will sometimes choose strange places in which to build their nests was, perhaps, never better shown than in this instance of a bird building hers in a vest pocket. An old gentleman, who was interested in some quaries, had occasion to visit them one very hot day and while there, feeling the heat very much, took off his vest and hung it up—*I am sorry I do not know just where—but it happened many years ago.* However, when he returned home he must have forgotten the vest, for he went without it, and it was several days before he returned for it. When he did, you can imagine his surprise to find that a happy pair of birds had leased it, without his permission, for the season as a place in which to build their home and raise their little family. The old gentleman must have been one possessed of great kindness of heart, for he was so touched at what he saw that he went home without his vest, generously allowing the little lady and her consort to remain undisturbed in the possession of the site they had chosen for their home. The kindly old gentleman was of goodly proportions, so possibly the birds were not overcrowded for room in their little cottage.—Outing.

Why a World Language

By Erander Matthews.

THE advantages of a world-language are indisputable. Without it every man must be content to express himself in his own tongue; and every man who needs to know what has been said upon the subject in which he is specially interested must necessarily master half a dozen other languages. And this is the disadvantage of the individual only; even more far-reaching and significant are the disadvantages of the several communities, each of which has only the speech of its own stock. In the absence of a common tongue they may fail to understand one another and misunderstandings may lead to bickerings, and bickerings may bring them to open strife. When we see how much easier it is for the British and the Americans to understand each other than it is for the French and the Germans, we perceive at once how much the existence of a world-language would make for peace.—The Century.

Her Unladylike Habit.

"She's no lady!"
"Why, I always thought her most refined."

"On the surface, yes. But what do you think of a woman who wears her little boy's football shoes to the bargain sales and spikes everyone who gets in her way."—New York Press.

The clock at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, has a record pendulum, its length being twenty-two feet and the weight of the ball 200 pounds.

She Deserves It.

"What is the object of the press humorist's association?"
"To erect a monument to Maud Muller, I believe."—Washington Herald.

The new docks at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are to be further enlarged at a cost of \$5,000,000 miltreis (\$19,500,000), in addition to the extensive dock work now going on. The docks are owned by the Brazilian federal government.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY PYTHON.



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York American.

Edward H. Harriman Now Has Within His Grasp Ten Great Railway Systems, Embracing One-Third of the Total Railroad Mileage in the United States.

New York City.—The election of E. H. Harriman to the directorate of the New York Central is an important event in the world of finance, for it means that Mr. Harriman now has in his grasp more than one-third of the total railway mileage in the United States, and that third, embracing as it does such important interlacing trunk lines, implies a domain far wider than the bare figures would indicate.

Mr. Harriman controls to-day, in part or wholly, ten great railway systems, aggregating 77,000 miles, or more than one-third of the total railway mileage of the United States. Including the Erie, in whose affairs his exploit of last April gave him the dominating voice, these are the systems thus controlled:

System	Mileage
Union Pacific	5,916
Southern Pacific	9,721
Illinois Central	4,378
New York Central	32,232
Atchafalpa	9,350
St. Paul	8,887
Northwestern	7,623
Northwestern and Ohio	4,462
Delaware and Hudson	845
Georgia Central	1,214
Erie	2,571
Total	77,759

The American people will not view with equanimity the centralization of such vast power in one person, declares the New York Evening Post. They say, and say rightly, that it weakens, and occasionally even destroys, representative government. It is not the voters; it is huge corporations that more than once have declared what the laws shall be and who shall execute them.

This is why it is inevitable that the unbridled greed of Harriman and his kind is sure to be made the excuse for renewed agitation against corporations. We have just passed through a panic, and from one end of the country to the other financiers have been imploring, "Let us alone!" Well, if letting alone results in one man's

securing so many thousand miles of railway—the common carrier of America—the advocates of Government regulation, and even ownership, will find weapons ready forged to their hands. "The impression prevails that I control more miles of railroad than any other man. That statement is made frequently. I deny it. It is not true. I do not control one mile of railroad. I do not believe in any one man or any one company controlling vast interests of this kind. There are fourteen or fifteen thousand persons who co-operate in the control of railroads and other corporations in which I am interested."

This, no doubt, one side of it. Most people will, however, class this reasoning with the logic of the schoolmen. Wall Street looks, not for metaphysical distinctions, but for hard facts, and the hard facts are that Harriman fully exercises the control described. If any shareholder doubts it, let him try to discuss the policies of the year in a Harriman company's annual meeting.

It is not always fair to accept a telegraphed account of an off-hand conversation with reporters, but the comment ascribed to Harriman, in Richmond dispatches regarding his election to New York Central's board, was at any rate accepted on Wall Street as stating the position. "So far as the New York Central is concerned, I can say this: I was elected to the board of directors. I am going to serve in that capacity, and look after my interests. The Vanderbilts and anybody else can look after theirs."

As between Harriman's interests and the Vanderbilts' interests, recent history of the New York Central gives a fair notion of which will be looked after best.

EARTHQUAKE FUND PROBABLY \$35,000,000.

But of This Amount \$15,000,000 Which Italy Appropriated Has Not Been Touched—Looking to the Future—Widows and Orphans to Need Help For Years—Government's Policy the Cause of Much Criticism.

Rome, Italy.—Nobody, not even the Cabinet Ministers, can say yet what is approximately the present amount of the earthquake fund, because it is in various hands. Some of the money was sent personally to the King and Queen. Nearly \$600,000 was sent to the Pope. Some came to the Foreign Minister, the Minister of the Interior, the different embassies and legations, the national committee presided over by the Duke of Aosta, the Red Cross and the local relief.

Certainly all this means an immense sum, in addition to the Italian contributions and appropriations by the Italian Parliament. The last, exceeding \$15,000,000, has purposely been left undistributed yet, since, besides immediate relief, it is necessary to be prepared to aid thousands not only for weeks and months, but for years to come.

George Page, treasurer of the American committee here, says that

even if international charity proves to be \$20,000,000 in addition to the Italian contributions, the appropriations would not be a fifth of what is necessary. The Americans were more practical than the other nations, sending their own relief party to distribute the money and supplies by the initiative and organizing power of Ambassador Griesoom, who, through Vice-Consul Cutting, chartered the steamer Bayern, and the American committee, which has spent in this way \$200,000, while Edmund Billings, the Massachusetts State agent, is still on the ground distributing \$65,000.

Naturally, complaints are plenty, people not understanding the motives of the authorities, who, now that the first horror is over, are obliged to think of the future, especially in regard to the orphans, widows and aged, leaving further immediate relief to the local committees.

France to Tax Foreigners on Seven Times the Rent They Pay.

Paris, France.—The Chamber of Deputies debated the question of levying an income tax on foreigners resident in France. The bill proposed that their taxable income should be considered as ten times the rental value of their residences.

M. Siegfried proposed that it should be considered as five times.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, said the Government would accept seven times as the basis, and this was adopted.

Halls of Congress.

An appropriation of \$500,000 for military airships was placed in the army bill.

The Senate summoned Secretary Newberry to explain every item in the appropriations bill.

Rare Form of Insanity Observed in a Michigan Asylum.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Claus Vanderwall was admitted as a patient at the State Insane Asylum, suffering from a rare form of insanity. When the man is spoken to his body becomes rigid and relief seems to come only with the feeling that he is entirely unwell.

In a local court room he stood an hour with one arm outstretched, never uttering a word or moving a finger. Food is administered to him at regular intervals by force.

Women in the Day's News.

Nearly 20,000 women are employed in Prussia as brickmakers. An eleven-hour day is the rule.

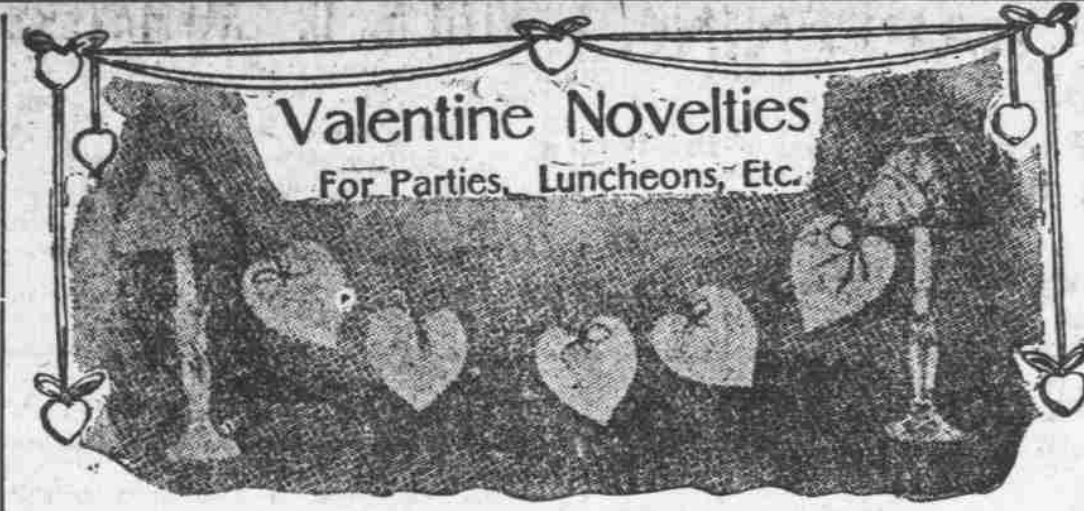
Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the financier, started a crusade against unsanitary cigar factories.

Calcutta, because of the high rate of infant mortality, has appointed a female sanitary inspector at \$50 a month.

Miss C. de H. Benest is the first woman driver of a motor omnibus in England. She was the only woman to take the examination for motor engineering recently held in London.

Valentine Novelties

For Parties, Luncheons, Etc.

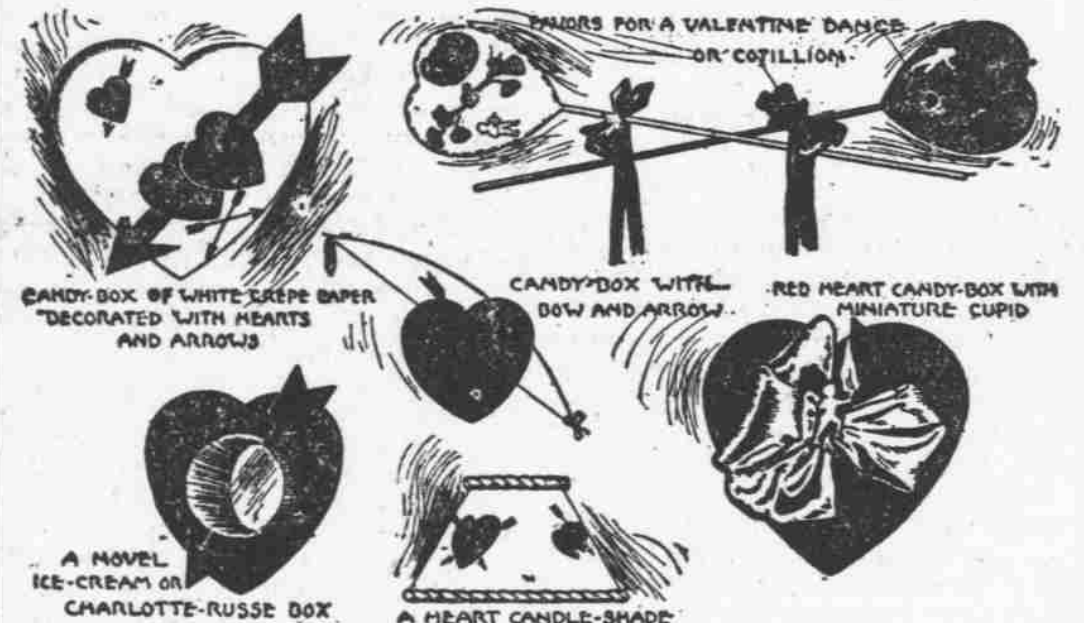


For February festivities that take place on or near the fourteenth of the month, there are this year a host of charming novelties. The old-fashioned valentines are, of course, out of date for everybody but children, yet the sentiment of the day still lingers in the hearts and darts and pastebored Cupids used on the new candy boxes. What, for instance, could be a prettier remembrance for any young man to give his "best girl," or even a young woman for whom he had no particular regard but to whose family he was indebted for invitations to dinner or tea, dances or other functions of the season, than one of these candy boxes? Two different styles are shown on this page— one covered with bright red paper and decorated with a big bow of red ribbon, having in the centre Cupid himself, with his bow and arrows; the other simpler, but just as effective, covered with white crepe paper and decorated with a gilt arrow pierced through two hearts. If these boxes are wanted for souvenirs at luncheons or parties they can easily be made at home by a clever girl, for the crepe paper is very simple to manipulate. The heart shaped pastebored boxes can be bought ready-made at most stationery stores, and the hearts and arrows cut out of red and gold paper respectively, declares McCall's Magazine.

Even easier to make is the little round box shown at the top of the left-hand corner of this group. Any

of paste, and a twist of baby ribbon. The white ice cream basket is made in exactly the same way, with the substitution of white paper for red and a little pastebored cupid stuck on the handle in place of the heart and arrow. The favors for a valentine dance, children's party or cocktail are simply fancy paper hearts fastened on slender sticks, wound with paper and decorated with ribbon streamers. The candle shade makes a most effective table decoration. It is of white paper, decorated with red hearts and gold arrows, and the top and bottom of the shade are finished with twists of the paper touched up with gold paint.

St. Valentine's Day was originally the day dedicated to the incoming of spring. The Romans kept it in honor of Pan and Juno, and the festival, which lasted several days, was called "Lupercalia." The early Christian church, desiring to effect a change in this much-abused feast, very adroitly reconstituted the old practice of the lottery of lovers' names. In place of the names of real youths and maidens, whose appellations, written on slips of paper, were drawn by the young people of the time, the church substituted the names of the saints. The idea had its own beauty, and the notion of dedication was thus preserved in a more spiritual sense than in the old Roman festival. This feast, and not the existence of the real St. Valentine, is the origin of the gallant



round pastebored box can be used as a foundation for this. It is covered with white crepe paper and a big red heart pasted in the centre. It adds to the appearance if the edges of the box are touched up with a line of gold paint, as shown in our illustration.

For serving refreshments at a valentine party there is nothing more effective than heart and arrow ice cream or chocolate russe boxes, and the best thing about them is that they can be so easily and quickly made. Buy some rather thin bright red pastebored at a stationery store and also a sheet of white pastebored. Then get some of the ordinary pleated paper cases that are used for chocolate russe, bisquit glace, etc. An arrow is cut out of the white pastebored, painted gold or covered with gift paper and pasted across the large heart that has just been cut from the red pastebored. A circle is then cut out of the heart, through arrow and all, the ice cream box inserted in the opening and held in place with a little paste.

The paper baskets can be even more quickly made, the foundation being the same sort of pleated paper case. In making the red paper basket, this is given a handle formed of wire, with red crepe paper twisted around it and a heart and arrow pasted at the top. The paper itself is simply covered with a fringe of red paper, held in place by just a touch

of observance of the day; for it would be very hard to say which of the three early Christian bishops so named the 14th of February is intended to commemorate.

Some St. Valentine "Dont's."

Remember that you want to enjoy the St. Valentine party as well as your guests; therefore observe these rules:

Don't fret and worry every hour of the preceding day until you go nervous and sensitive to everything that goes wrong.

Don't rush your games too close on each other's heels. Young people like to talk.

Don't seem to be making an effort to entertain them at every moment. Suggest the games when the talking grows a little less spirited.

That Little Valentine Boy.

His other name is Cupid. That is what the old Romans called him. He had still another name given him by the early Greeks, Eros. But whatever he may be called, he is the same jolly little sprite that you paint, draw or paste on your valentines as the love fairy.

He looks very harmless with his chubby-baby cheeks and his loving eyes. But look at him closely and you will find in those eyes sparks of mischief glinting through the love, like points of mica in a quartz rock.



A Modern Custom.

Frequently it happens that the modern valentine is sent by men as an expression of courtesy or to show appreciation of social favors received.

For this purpose a pot of growing flowers, a dainty bound volume, a basket of graceful or tropical fruit or bon-bons in elaborate receptacles of satin, porcelain or crystal, are all welcome tokens to most women, who gracefully accept them in the same spirit in which they were sent.

"Tying Love-Knots."

A picturesque St. Valentine contest, which will not cost the hostess but a few dimes, is to provide each girl with a length of colored satin ribbon, suggests The Delineator. This is the only apparatus needed for the game of "Tying Love-Knots." Each man is to be the timekeeper for each girl and he must talk to her all the time she is tying an artistic love-knot out of the ribbon.

He keeps his watch in hand, and tries to divert her attention and make her answer his questions. Three minutes is the time limit, and if she succeeds in making the knot, he must wear it through the evening, pinned to his cravat. If she fails she must keep at it until she succeeds.

In Shakespeare's Day.

In Shakespeare's time there was a practice of greeting the person met by saying, "Good morning, 'tis Valentine's Day," and the one who made the salutation first was entitled to a present. At this time the element of choice appears to have joined forces with chance, for it is written that divers young persons contrived to accidentally see each other before they saw anybody else on the morning of St. Valentine's Day.

IT VIOLATES TREATY

The California Anti-Jap Bill Conflicts.

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS A WARNING

Fearing the Result of Anti-Japanese School Legislation the President Sets Forth the Federal Government's Side of the Case.

Washington, Special.—"The policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart with the minimum of friction and trouble, while the misguided men who advocate such action as a policy which I protest, are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of trouble and which, while totally failing to achieve any real result for good, might accomplish an infinity of harm."

In this language President Roosevelt Monday in a long telegram to Speaker Philip A. Stator, of the California Assembly, set forth the government's view of the anti-Japanese school legislation now before that body.

The President said in part: "I trust there will be no misunderstanding of the Federal government's attitude. We are jealousy endeavoring to guard the interest of California and of the entire West in accordance with the desires of our Western people. By friendly agreement with Japan we are now carrying out a policy which, while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific slope, is in no way compatible with mutual self-respect, but with mutual esteem and admiration between the American and Japanese."

"The Japanese government is legally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy, precisely as the American government is doing. This policy aims at mutuality of obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study and the like, shall have the freest access from one country to the other, and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other.

"During the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come into it, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over 2,000. These figures are absolutely accurate and cannot be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed and works as well in the future as it is now working all difficulties and causes of friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good will of the other. But such a bill as this school bill accomplishes literally nothing whatever in the line of the object aimed at and gives just and grave cause for irritation; while in addition the United States government would be obliged immediately to take action in the Federal courts to test such legislation as we hold it to be clearly a violation of the treaty.

Nevada Senate Will Back Anti-Asian Bill.

Carson, Nev., Special.—The Assembly bill prohibiting Japanese and Chinese from acquiring lands or acting as corporation agents, reached the Senate Monday. Instead of referring the measure to the Federal relations committee, as was done in the Assembly, the Senate sent it to the Judiciary committee along with the anti-Japanese resolution.

File Protest Against Rainey's Speech.

Washington, Special.—C. C. Arosomana, the Panama minister, Monday called at the State Department and filed a protest from his government against the speech made in the House of Representatives recently by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, in which President Obolodia, of Panama was severely attacked. The minister acted in pursuance of instruction.

Eight Die in Boarding House Fire.

Manchester, Special.—Three workmen were suffocated to death Monday morning in Manchester as a result of a fire in a cheap lodging house. Fifteen of the lodgers were removed to hospital suffering from the effects of the flames and smoke, and subsequently five of these latter died. Three hundred men slept in the house Sunday night, but most of them had gone to work before the fire started. A few were injured jumping from windows.

Captain Potts to Command the Georgia.

Washington, Special.—Captain M. Potts, on duty at the Washington navy yard, has been selected to command the battleship Georgia, taking the command formerly held by Captain Edward F. Quatherly, who was suspended from duty following trial by court martial at Gibraltar. Captain Potts' last sea duty was in command of the cruiser Des Moines.

News of the Day.

From many towns come the reports of exploded ranges in kitchens where the freeze of last week plugged up the pipes to water heaters.

The New York World offers a prize of \$10,000 for an airship contest to navigate over the line of Robert Fulton's first and famous voyage with the Clearmont, up the Hudson river when the 102nd anniversary will be celebrated next fall. Four airships have been made ready.