IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

ALBERT SPALDING,

A FAMOUS AMERICAN VIOLINIST.

There must be something in sporting blood that produces the musical temperament when the two most talented of young American musicians, Geraldine Farrar and Albert Spalding, are both the children of famous baseball players. The distinguished soprano is the daughter of Sid. C. Farrar, long a member of the Philadelphia Nationals, and the greatest of American violin virtuosos is the son of Al. G. Spalding, whose career and fame are too well known for repetition here.

Mr. Spalding is a violinist of the most extraordinary technical powers. He has a beautiful sensuous tone, great warmth of conception, joined with a comprehensive mentality which enables him to put these qualities to the best use.

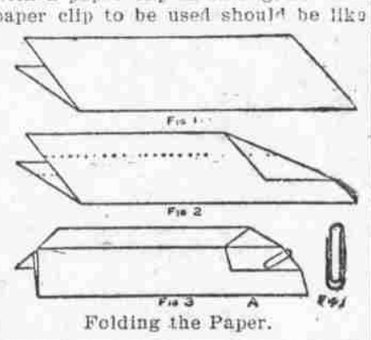
Spalding has in his artistic makeup that which appeals to both layman and professional; his warm, singing, soulful tone will always please a miscellaneous audience, while his mastery of the violin, his sterling musicianship and his exquisite taste in all things pertaining to interpretation must win the admiration of connoisseurs. Spalding's technique is highly developed; it is fluent, it is reliable and clean cut.

What makes Spalding's art particularly attractive are the above mentioned qualities of his round, noble, ringing tone, which recalls Wilhelmj's, and a temperament filled with youthful freshness.

Albert Spalding was born in Chicago in 1888, and began his studies at an early age with Professor Chiti in Florence, where he lived in the winter, studying in the summer in his own country with the Spanish master, Professor J. Buitrago. When he was fifteen he took the first prize of the Bologna Conservatoire, and finished his studies in Paris with Lefort.

Making a Paper Aeroplane.

A very interesting and instructive top aeroplane can be made as shown in the accompanying illustrations. A sheet of paper is first folded, Fig. 1, then the corners on one end are doubled over, Fig. 2, and the whole piece finished up and held together with a paper clip as in Fig. 3. The paper clip to be used should be like



Folding the Paper.

the one shown in Fig. 4, writes J. H. Crawford, in Popular Mechanics. If one of these clips is not at hand, form a piece of wire in the same shape, as it will be needed for balancing purposes as well as for holding the paper together. Grasp the aeroplane between the thumb and forefinger at the place marked A in Fig. 3, keeping the paper as level as possible and throwing it as you would a dart. The aeroplane will make an easy and graceful flight in a room where no air will strike it.

In 300 balloon ascensions there is, on an average, one fatal accident.

RACE SUICIDE GOOD FORM.

Applicant For Position—"No, mum, I don't know nothing about children; up to now I've always worked in the best families, where they don't have none."—Illustrated Bits.

A GOOD HOME-MADE MILK CHURN.

It used to be, and not so long ago, that if the farmer's wife wanted to make butter or churn anything she put the stuff in a bucket-shaped vessel and stirred it rapidly with a paddle. Among the newer kinds of churns, one of the best is that designed by a Canadian. First there is a light but strong framework mounted on rollers. Midway up this frame a barrel is swung on a shaft which is operated by a driving gear. The driving gear is worked by turning a handle. A hook at the bottom of the barrel holds it stationary while the top is being opened and it is being filled. Then the top is fastened on tight, the hoop released and the handle turned. By means of the gearing the barrel is spun around rapidly and in a few minutes the churning is done better than it could have been done in the old days after long and weary work.

SUSPICIONS.

Every time you stop to tell
Of a man's successes
Jabez Jones, he says, "Oh, well,
We kin make our guesses.
Don't know how he managed it,
But in our positions,
We kin speculate a bit.
I've got my suspicions!"

When the world is echoin'
Cheers an' song an' laughter,
Jabez comes a-buttin' in,
Hintin' at some grafter
Who has played a game to change
Natural conditions;
Talks mysterious an' strange,
Flavin' his suspicions.

Talk about the germs that make
Life so grim an' painful!
Jabez fairly seems to ache
With his pangs disdainful.
When I see him givin' those
Envious exhibitions
Druther have a real disease
Than his blame suspicions!

—Washington Star.

WIT HUMOR AND SARCASM

Patron (to busy waitress)—"You haven't any sinecure, have you?" Waitress—"Sorry, sir; but we just served the last order."—Boston Transcript.

Him—"I—I don't know how to tell you how I love you." Her—"Don't worry about that—I'll take it as it comes. What you want to get nervous about is how to tell papa about it."—Cleveland Leader.

Usher—"Ladies, the audience wishes you to keep still during this performance." Ladies—"Heavens! Is it possible that the audience hasn't heard this old opera before?"—Cleveland Leader.

Stranger (mysteriously)—"I'd like to get into a gambling game of some sort. Where can I go?" Tired Looking. Man (whispering)—"Over to the office of that justice of the peace. He'll marry you."—St. Louis Star.

"Cholly's club and Ferdy's club got up teams and played a game of ball for the benefit of a hospital." "Make any money for the hospital?" "No, but they made considerable business for it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stranger—"I say, my lad, what is considered a good score on these links?" Caddie—"Well, sir, most of the gents here tries to do it in as few strokes as they can, but it generally takes a few 'more."—Boston Transcript.

Sympathetic lady (to girl waif of street, holding screaming child)—"What is the baby crying for, my child?" "I dunno; 'e's alw'ys crying. I never came acrawst anyone wot looks upon the dark side of things as 'e does."—Punch.

"Can't we have our marriage celebrated quietly, dear duke?" "You mean wizout ze gr-r-reat crowd?" "Yes." "I'm afr-r-raid not. My creditors are quite sure to find us out and every one weel be zere!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What do you regard as the chief difference between a theorist and a practical man?" "A theorist," replied Senator Sorghum, "studies out how a thing ought to be done, and the other fellow makes up his mind how it can be done."—Washington Star.

"I tell you I am worrying a lot over this bakers' strike." "I don't see what call you have to worry. I heard your wife telling mine that she was going to make all the bread herself." "Yes; that's what's worrying me."—Baltimore American.

"Father, what do you wish me to be when I grow up?" "The same as I am, my son—a lawyer." "Then, instead of wasting any more time on arithmetic, geography and such truck I'd better be getting at the hypothetical question, hadn't I?"—Judge's Library.

"The great poets have done so much to make life easier!" said the earnest young woman. "That's right," replied Mr. Cumrox; "if it weren't for the great poets we'd be stumped many a time for something to write in an autograph album."—Washington Star.

"I want the office, of course," said the aspiring statesman, "but not unless I am the people's choice." "We can fix that, too," said his campaign manager; "only you know it's a good deal more expensive to be the people's choice than it is to go in as the compromise candidate."—Chicago Tribune.

Rat Skins are Marketable.

An impetus to the war of extermination of the brown rat, now being waged by the governments of many countries, including the United States government, as well as some of the Pacific states, may result from the fact that the skins of the rodents are marketable. Already the traffic in this commodity amounts to more than a quarter of a million dollars annually in England. Such a trade is now being developed on a large basis in Calcutta, and in all probability it will also develop in the United States.

It has been found that the skin of this rodent is well adapted to a variety of purposes, such as the binding of books and the making of purses, gloves and other articles of use and adornment. To secure the most perfect skins the rats should be trapped or dispatched by other means than by virus, as the peculiar eruptive effects of this means of killing depreciates the value of the skin.—Popular Mechanics.

The opening of the Trauraudine tunnel has reduced the journey between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires to 31 hours.

"I WANT TO CLOSE UP LIKE A NATIVE OYSTER."

—Cartoon by C. R. Macauley, in the New York World.

AEROPLANES IN ARMY SOON, DECLARES BELL.

General Thinks They Will Be in Use With About Five or Ten Years---Would Displace Dirigible---At Same Time Ordnance For Destroying Aircraft Will Undergo Rapid Development.

New York City.—Major-General J. Franklin Bell, former chief of staff of the United States Army, who is on a six-months' leave of absence, will take command of the Philippines division of the army, sailing on December 5 from San Francisco. Asked his opinion concerning the probable utility of flying machines from the point of view of the soldier, General Bell said:

"For transporting considerable weight it would seem probable that dirigible balloons might be more valuable in war than heavier-than-air-machines, yet they are subject to a serious drawback in making headway against a wind blowing at a considerable rate. The whole science is still in such a state of development that only experiment can work it out. However, those who will bear in mind the numerous difficulties which have been overcome by modern motor vehicles in their rapid development will be inclined to believe that heavier-than-air-machines will in the next few years be sufficiently developed to make them reliable in navigating the air except in wind currents which can be properly classified as storms.

War Aeroplanes in a Decade.

"To just what extent heavier-than-air machines can be utilized in carrying weight it is, of course, impossible to foresee. But I have personally no doubt that aeroplanes will be perfected in the course of ten years at the most, if not in five, that may be relied upon to carry from three to five persons, and possibly a small amount of explosives in addition.

"By the time this comes about ordnance for the purpose of destroying air craft will unquestionably have been developed, and ballistic tables designed to control the trajectory of such ordnance will also have been developed. It should be understood that the science of heavy gun fire which has been brought to such a high state of perfection by our seacoast artillery, is all based upon the study of trajectories made by firing guns at a nearly horizontal angle of fire, and firing mortars in a nearly vertical angle of fire, but in the latter case with a view of hitting a mark which is at the level of the earth's surface.

Air Craft Firing Inaccurate, Too.

"No figuring has yet been perfected upon the problem of hitting objects in the air by this or any other nation, and it will probably be found that factors enter into the latter proposition which do not apply at all, or, if so, with much less or greater degree in ordinary firing that has so far been perfected. There is nothing impossible, however, about perfecting vertical trajectories. But the problem would have to be studied and theoretical deductions would have to be proven by much experimental firing before reliable range tables could be compiled and used in firing at air craft.

"Owing to the speed at which air craft can travel, the problem of accurate firing at them would be considerably more difficult, but this selfsame speed would likewise make it difficult for persons in the air craft to hurl projectiles and strike the objects aimed at on the ground, or to fire any kind of ordnance with any degree of accuracy at objects on the earth's surface.

"Aeroplanes will unquestionably be of very great assistance in making hasty reconnaissances of the enemy, but observations therefrom, I imagine, would not be very valuable in topographical surveys. Without any doubt, however, there will be special telephoto lenses designed for photographic work at high speed, so that accurate pictures may be made of the enemy's mobilization and distribution."

PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS FORM ORGANIZATION NATION WIDE TO STOP THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM

The Rev. Dr. John W. Hill is the Founder of the League and Its President---The New Society to Be Named the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

New York City.—In an effort to combat what the promoters consider the evils of socialism there was organized in the parish house of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, "The Individual and Social Justice League of America." The leaders of the movement objected to having it called an anti-socialistic organization, but termed it rather a middle ground between individualism and socialism.

The league has a general council of sixty-six individuals, about half clergymen and half laymen. A few women are in the council. The personnel includes Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and among the representatives are bishops and other clergymen, college presidents, labor leaders, Representatives in Congress, lawyers, officers of patriotic societies, editors and heads of philanthropic and religious bodies.

The organization will form branches in every large city of the country and spread its propaganda by field agents, circulating libraries and lecture bureaus. Its prospectus says:

"The purpose of this association is to set clearly before the American people the principles at issue between American thought and life as compared with the economic and political revolution proposed by socialism; to promote a loyal adherence to the institutions by which America has come to be a land of freedom, progress and reverence for law; to exemplify and reinforce the faith of the people in personal initiative as the mainspring of all social, industrial and political progress; to safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property; to inculcate just conditions of industrial and commercial competition while resisting the aggressions of private privilege at the expense of public welfare; to defend the workman in his demand for an equitable return for his labor; to uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family, the love of country and to maintain 'the everlasting reality of religion' as the foundation of our civilization."

Officers were elected. The president is the founder, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street. Dr. Hill is a close friend of President Taft, and was with him during his recent trip to the Middle West. The first vice-president is Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. One of the members of the General Council is Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston. The second vice-president is Peter W. Collins, of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This movement took shape in the mind of Dr. Hill six months ago, and for five months private meetings have taken place at the Manhattan Hotel, the City Club, the Metropolitan Temple and All Souls' Parish House. Dr. Hill has recently preached in his own pulpit for twelve Sunday nights on socialistic questions. Recently there was a luncheon at the Manhattan. Archbishop Ireland has been at two gatherings.

In announcing the General Council Dr. Hill said that every member had accepted election enthusiastically and that most of the members had attended meetings.

Dr. Reed, head of Dickinson College, said:

"I think there is an unsettled trend toward socialism in this country. I find it in colleges and universities. I should judge in this league we are leading toward the middle pathway—between individualism and socialism." Mr. Slicer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Moffett and Dr. Grossman spoke along the same line. The movement is growing rapidly.

State Railroad, on Which 22 Were Killed, in Abominable Condition.

Paris.—The engine driver who is held responsible for the collision at Villepreux, which resulted in the killing of twenty-two persons and the injury of eighty others, has been arrested. It is considered that he is being made a scapegoat for others high in official life.

The condition of the system and the material state of the railroad are deplorable and had been a matter of vehement discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.

Milwaukee Public Works Put Under One Head.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A change in the city administration, second only in importance to that in the Mayor's office, went into effect when Harry E. Briggs became Commissioner of Public Works, succeeding the outgoing board of four commissioners. This puts all public works under one official. The new Commissioner named J. J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists' Union, as Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS

Though heat will make a solid or a liquid incandescant, it can only increase the pressure of a gas.

Recent statistics of the German army show that neurasthenia is three and a half times as prevalent among the soldiers as it was a decade ago, while hysteria cases are twice as numerous.

An electric lighting plant in Nebraska is manufacturing ice as a by-product. The exhaust steam of the plant, which would otherwise go to waste, is utilized in the ammonia absorption process of ice manufacture, and also for distilling water from which the ice is made. This venture has proved a very profitable one for the lighting company, and might be copied to advantage by other similar plants.

One Le Roullist, of Limoges, in France, seems to have been able to make clocks from any material, however unsuitable. One clock he fashioned entirely from old newspapers converted into pulp; another from large and small sticks held together by wires; a third from discarded tobacco cans; and so on. Some of his clocks are, however, triumphs of workmanship.—Harper's Weekly.

A new system of jointing lead cables has been developed in England, says the Scientific American. It consists in placing a thin ribbon of pure tin between the surfaces that are to be joined, and then heating them with a blow lamp. The surfaces in the presence of the tin melt at a lower temperature than normal, and thus they are soldered together. The tin ribbon is treated with a composition to prevent oxidation during heating. Another system of jointing consists in the application of a mold over the cable. A piece of tin ribbon is applied to the surfaces which are to be joined, and then molten lead is poured into the mold. The flow is so directed as not to burn through the lead sheathing of the cable.

For the last year systematic excavations have been made at Ostia, the ancient harbor of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber. The ruins of a large city, built probably by Hadrian over the old republican town, have been uncovered. Archaeologists consider the discoveries as important as those of Pompeii. Heretofore, says the Scientific American, it has been believed that Ostia was founded by Ancus Martins, the fourth king of Rome, that it was destroyed by Marius during the civil wars, rebuilt during the republic, sank into insignificance, and was buried in the sand and deposited in the Tiber when Trajan built the new port and city of Uortus. Instead of this it is now certain that Ostia not only continued to flourish under Hadrian, but that the old level was raised six feet and that the republican town served as the foundation for a model city with rectangular wide streets, temples, fora and squares.

WOOD USED IN AIRSHIPS.

Why It Is Preferred by Builder of New German Dirigible.

The new dirigible designed by Prof. Schutte, of Dantzig, is now in course of construction at Rheinau, near Manheim, says the Kolnische Zeitung. The wooden framework is already nearly complete. Wood has been used in preference to metal for two reasons, to save weight and to minimize troublesome atmospheric electrical phenomena.

The airship is to be somewhat larger than the last Zeppelin. The balloon proper is 138 meters long and its greatest diameter is seventeen meters. It is cigar-shaped, having its maximum proper is 138 meters long and its length, and then gently tapering behind. This form is said to offer a minimum resistance to the wind.

The wood is prepared in small sections, free from knots, a few millimeters in thickness. These sections are glued over one another crosswise to form thin, narrow but extremely strong planks. The whole framework will be concealed from view by the outer covering of the balloon. There will be eleven inner balloonets, just as in the Zeppelin.

The steering gear will be placed immediately below the balloon, and consists of a rudder, governing lateral movements, and two elevating rudders. The two propellers will be directly connected with the motors in the car. Each propeller shaft will be driven by two motors. The motors will be able to develop in all 600 horsepower. The car is to be so suspended that in the air it will be rigidly connected to the framework of the balloon, but as soon as it touches the ground the connections will become slack, thus taking off part of the weight and guarding the body of the balloon from injury by shocks.

Dangers of Rice.

Rice is kept for use in the Orient in its husk—just like horse oats or unthreshed wheat. It is called "paddy," and is beaten or threshed for daily use. But pure husked rice is too rough and unattractive looking for world markets, so it is polished in revolving cylinders with French chalk to make it pretty, pearly, smooth. But this robs it of its outer layer and most valuable food qualities. Polished rice is regarded as poison in Japan, and is known to produce the dreadful epidemic disease, beri-beri, in Japs who live too exclusively on a rice diet and eating little or no meat.—Tip in the New York Press.