

Vacations

By Elbert Hubbard



HERE are three good reasons why all employes should have vacations.

One is so that the employer can see how easily anybody's and everybody's place can be filled; the next is so that when the employe returns he can see how well he can be spared, since things go right along without him; the third is so the employe can show the employer, and the employer can understand that the employe is not manipulating the accounts or engineering deals for his own benefit.

Many a defalcation could have been avoided had the trusted man been sent away two weeks each year, and an outsider put in his place.

Beyond these, the vacation has little excuse. As a matter of recuperation, the vacation does not recuperate, since, as a rule, no man needs a vacation so much as the man who has just had one. The man who is so run down that he needs a vacation can never adjust or reform himself in two weeks. What he really needs is to retransform his life.

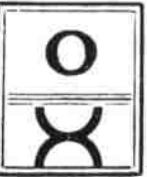
To work during the year at so rapid a pace that in August one's vitality is exhausted, and a rest is demanded, is rank folly. What we all need is enough vacation each day so that we can face each new morning with health sufficient to do our work in gladness. That is to say, we need enough of a play spell every day to keep us in good physical condition.

The man who is done up and fagged out has not found his work. And the man who lives during the year in anticipation of a vacation does not deserve one, for he has not ascertained that it is work, and not vacations, that makes life endurable.

The only man who can really enjoy an outing is the man who doesn't need it. And the man who keeps his system so strong and well balanced that he doesn't need a vacation is the one who eventually will marry the proprietor's daughter and have his name on the sign. Before you manage a business, you better learn how to manage your cosmos. However, this does not mean that I never take a vacation myself—I do, otherwise how would I know the facts?—New York American.

A Dinner to an Elephant

By Lilia Bell



ON what proved to be the coldest night of the year, a man, said to represent a brand of wine he is anxious to export, engaged the largest stage in the world from midnight until the next noon and gave an entertainment in honor of an elephant to which were bidden the men and women whose lights shine mostly on the Great White Way.

These people were requested to come dressed as "rubes," in the hope of making themselves as ridiculous as possible. But that was unnecessary, as the report of their antics while the wine, represented by their host, flowed with increasing freedom, did for them what no amount of caricature in dress could accomplish.

Out in the cold of this same freezing night there is a broad line Stationed at various places in this city are municipal free lodging houses. To these flocked the army of the hungry and homeless, seeking for food and shelter from the bitter cold.

Of course, nobody blames a wine agent for advertising in any preposterous way he can. Nor does one blame his guests, who can find no excitement so suited to their taste as the sort given at an elephant dinner—where no dinner was—for going and giving themselves up an abandonment of vicious enjoyment.

New York is a city of contrasts, and, in spite of the piteous tales of suffering printed every day in the newspapers, the idle and the thoughtless continue to give parties, full of spirited and spirituous entertainment, where hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars are spent for no good purpose and to no worthy end.

Do you wonder that some shivering wretch with empty pockets and an empty stomach, who hears of this waste and wanton extravagance, sometimes loses his faith in God and man?

Nobody objects to even expensive entertainments, which really entertain, but to waste money and advertise that waste when babies are dying of cold and hunger on the coldest night of the year and men and women are driven to desperate measures to find warmth and food, is little short of a crime.—New York American.

Self-help for Country Women

By Maud Howe



HAT else besides assurance has the city woman that the country woman lacks?

She has polish. Her manners are kept smooth by the continual friction with all sorts and conditions of men and women. More polish, more assurance, greater ease of manner; the average city woman has more of all these than the average country woman. She is usually quicker-tongued, but not necessarily quicker-witted. Her speech comes more readily than her sister's from the country, but for all that it may not be better worth hearing.

What are the influences in city life that make for this finer polish, this greater refinement, this urbanity? What are the refining influences in the of Rustica's sister who lives in the city?

She learns something every day by watching her neighbors and the people in the streets. She has gone to the great school of the city. She can hear the best preachers, the famous lecturers, the foremost actors and musicians. They all come to the city to teach her what they have learned of religion, science, music, art. The pulpit, the theatre, the art exhibition, the concert-room—these are the class-rooms of the city school of life. Cities civilize, polish, educate largely from the outside. The dwellers in cities improve by imitation; they learn from one another.—Harper's Bazar.

How Germany Saves

By William H. Tolman



REGARDING the accidents in the United States, it is the opinion of the engineering profession that one-half of them are preventable. If so, the next question is, how? A conservative estimate of the number of annual accidents which result fatally, or in partial or total incapacity for work, is 500,000. Reckoning the wage earning capacity of the average workman at \$500 a year (this makes no allowance for the professional men, railroad presidents, industrialists and ready for the ballot. Their day will come, but it must not be other high-salaried officials who are injured or killed by the railways, mines, building trades and other occupations), we have a social and economic waste of \$250,000,000 a year. What we are thus losing in work efficiency Germany is saving. "One billion marks in wage earning efficiency annually we conserve for Germany through our sanatoria, museums of safety, convalescent homes and other forms of social insurance, by which we safeguard the lives and limbs of our workmen and prevent the causes and effects of diseases which would lessen their economic efficiency," stated Dr. Zaehner, director of the Imperial bureau of statistics, in reply to my inquiry as to how much Germany saved every year.—From The Century.

BONING FOR GRADUATION.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

NEW EMPIRES FOR PIONEERS.

Millions of Acres of Indian Lands to Be Thrown Open For Settlement—Offer Homes and Wealth—Include Rich Farming, Timber and Mineral Tracts in Idaho, Montana and Washington.

Washington, D. C. — Millions of acres of fertile Western lands will be made available by President Taft for homeseekers during the next nine months if he follows the policy which has been laid down by the Department of the Interior. The settler may make his selection in any one of the three States of Idaho, Montana and Washington.

It is proposed to throw open 2,872,600 acres, comprising part of five different allotments to Indians. They include farming, timber and mineral lands, sufficient not only to provide homes but wealth to the successful applicants.

The sections under consideration include 310,000 acres at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; 64,000 acres at Lemhi, Idaho; 1,200,000 acres near Flathead, Mont.; 153,600 acres near Spokane, Wash., and 1,145,000 acres in the vicinity of Yakima, Wash.

Long ago it was decided that the Indian reservation must go, the Indian be absorbed into the civilization of the American continent and the districts set aside for him made available for homes for sturdy Americans. It has been decided that the present year is the time to do this.

The readiness of the people of the United States to gamble has led the Government to surround its land openings with restrictions. Even with these the proportion of those who applied for lands at last year's openings to those who obtained them was fifty-seven to one. There were 114,769 in the first class, and it is estimated that only about 2000 were rewarded with good farms. It cost the applicants on an average of \$20

each to go to the sections where the openings took place, which is one of the requirements.

Almost all the applicants for the new lands come from east of the States in which the new lands are located, but very few leave the Atlantic slope to try their fortunes in the West. Twenty States furnished the greater part of the applicants last year. Nebraska headed the list with 37,268 applicants. This is accounted for at the Land Office by the fact that the settlers in Nebraska were pioneers, and while they have been successful they have in many cases insufficient wealth to establish their sons in the high priced lands of that State. This is true, perhaps in a less degree, of the fertile State of Iowa, which is credited with 32,413 applicants. South Dakota furnished 17,124; Illinois, 7988; Indiana, 918; Kansas, 5371; Kentucky, 153; Michigan, 726; Minnesota, 3020; Missouri, 6058; New York, 191; North Dakota, 554; Ohio, 344; Oklahoma, 264; Pennsylvania, 190; Texas, 134; Washington, 19; West Virginia, 19; Wisconsin, 1778; and Wyoming, 38.

Lands were offered last year in the town of Gregory, S. D., at not less than \$1 an acre, after having been subject to entry at the rate of \$2.50 an acre for four years previous. These were suitable for grazing, but in many cases could be made to yield good crops. There is the word of the Government for the statement that lands in that locality entered four years before have not only produced good crops, but were selling at the time the opening was advertised at \$20 to \$50 an acre.

JAMES J. HILL DEFENDS PATTEN.

Predicts Country Will Need All Its Wheat to Feed the People.

Seattle, Wash.—J. J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Board of Directors, discussing the recent wheat corner, said:

"It is a mistake to say James A. Patten cornered the wheat market. It is merely a case of a man taking advantage of an opportunity. It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise now probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions.

This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of Eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of Eastern and Central Western States.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of live stock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska can get sixty-five cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and the labor incident to hog raising, but will sell all their grain."

BELL SOLVES PROBLEMS OF AIR.

His Tetrahedral Kite Will Settle, Not Fall, if Shot to Pieces.

Philadelphia.—Expressing the hope that in the very near future, perhaps some time this summer, he will have perfected a flying machine that will revolutionize navigation of the air in at least two important particulars, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, detailed to the American Philosophical Society the experiments he has made and those that are to come.

In his effort to evolve a perfect machine Professor Bell will leave the aerodrome type of machine and place his dependence in what he has designated the tetrahedral kite, a kite which has the form of a huge triangle and is composed of many small cells.

"All of the machines now in use," the inventor said, "even that of the Wrights, who lead the world in flying machines, construction, lack stability in the air. That is one fault. Another and more dangerous flaw is the

fact that when an accident happens to one of these machines it falls to the earth with extreme rapidity, endangering the life of the aviator. On account of their lack of stability in the air the safety of the aviator depends almost entirely upon his skill.

"The tetrahedral kite is perfectly stable in the air, as has been demonstrated by repeated tests. In case of an accident it will descend to the earth gently and smoothly as a bird would. It could even be broken in half and still reach the earth in safety. In times of war this would be an invaluable attribute, as the kite would be able to stand any amount of shelling."

It is these two things that will be the subject of the experiments this summer. Professor Bell has been conducting his work at his summer house in Braddock, Nova Scotia, a small town on the shore of Lake Bras d'Or, and in Hammondport, N. Y.

Steel Trust to Drop Dealings With Unions Altogether.

Pittsburg.—Notices were posted at the various plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company that on and after June 30 the company will refuse to deal with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers. The company is the last of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation to deal with union labor, and it is asserted that the corporation has now decided to drop dealing with the union altogether.

Chicago Roads Order Special Cars to Run to Cemeteries.

Chicago.—Plans for funeral cars for the surface lines were sent to the officers of the Chicago City Railway Company by Elton J. Arnold, chief traction engineer. Haste in getting the cars has been precipitated by the carriage drivers' strike. The first test on the surface lines is to be made on the Calumet and South Chicago Railway, now operated by the City Railway. They are already used by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway.

Among The Sporting Fraternity

Diamond Gossip and General Sporting



KING'S HORSE IS WINNER OF DERBY

Sir Martin Stumbles and With Him Falls Hope of American Admirers.

Epsom, England.—King Edward's brown colt, Minoru, justified his name, which is Japanese for "success," by winning the derby, which will be remembered always in the annals of Epsom as one of the finest ever run on that historic track. W. Raphaelis Louviers, with France's star jockey, Stern, on his back came under the wire so close an attendant on Minoru that the spectators were undecided which led until the king's number was displayed on the black board.

Lord Michelham's William the Fourth was a good third and half of the 15 starters were well bunched behind. But one horse was seen following the field riderless. It was the American bred colt, Sir Martin, which every one had reckoned as Minoru's foremost rival. He had been crowded out of his stride just beyond the Tattenham corner, about the middle of the course. Jockey J. H. Martin shot

LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT HAGUE—ENGLISHMAN IS SLOW—RIGHT ON CHIN SETTLES HIM.

London.—Sam Langford, the colored heavyweight of Boston, knocked out Ian Hague, the heavyweight champion of England, in the fourth round at the National Sporting club, London. The fight, which was for a purse of \$9,000 and the championship, was scheduled to go 20 rounds.

The ring generalship which he had picked up in many battles enabled Langford to score a comparatively easy victory over Hague, and the fourth round had barely commenced when the burly Yorkshireman was felled by a well-directed blow and counted out.

Langford was at a disadvantage as regards weight, height and reach, but his superior kind of ring tactics and his quickness overcame this, and what was expected to be a long contest proved to be a very brief one.

In the first round Hague was slow to start. Langford had a shade the better of it until the end of the round, when Hague reached him with a hook to the jaw. This seemed to encourage the Britisher, and, although no damage was done in the second round, he showed more cleverness than the colored man.

Langford opened the third round with a hard left to the face and he



DABLEN, SHREYSTOP, BOSTON

over his mount's head to the ground, as Sir Martin stumbled and with him fell the hopes of hundreds of confident American onlookers and many thousand American dollars were lost.

To Englishmen, even those who had staked their money on some other horse, the king's success was inspiring as a victory in a great international contest, and compensated for the rain which drove across the field, making a wallow of mud under foot. On every side it had been asked whether, if he won his majesty would consider it compatible with his exalted position to lead his horse from the track, as the winning owners have done for more than a century. There was no precedent for that because no king before had ever won the derby. King Edward, however, with the prince of Wales following him, lived up to the custom and in the minds of Englishmen clinched his claims to the title of a thoroughbred sportsman.

Only the accident to Sir Martin and the rain marred the day. Electric Boy apparently was the horse which crowded the American colt, which at the time was well up to the fore and running strongly. Louis Winsa, his owner, said that it was a regrettable accident but nothing more. To many Americans at the race track and on both sides of the Atlantic it will seem a calamity, judging from the amount of money which some estimate at \$300,000, was put on the Kentucky bred colt. This large amount placed on Sir Martin sent his price to 3 to 1, and made him a nominal favorite for a time.

At the time of the accident Brookland's was leading, with Louviers close up, and Sir Martin, Minoru, Bayardo and Valens, formed the second flight. Jockey Martin was badly dazed from the fall and his forehead was gashed in several places.

Richard Croker, who wandered about the paddock alone, with his hands in his pockets and bowler cap drawn over his eyes, must have contracted the tumult with the silence that fell over the stand when he led in Orby II, the winner in 1907. The king entertained 50 members of the Jockey club at the annual dinner at Buckingham palace. Reports from all sections tell of enthusiastic scenes when the news of his majesty's good luck was received.

used this blow effectively several times before the gong sounded. Hague, however, partially closed the American's eye with a hard right swing.

The men came together in a fast mixup at the opening of the fourth and Langford put a terrific right on the Yorkshireman's chin, which ended the contest.

The bout between Jimmy Walsh, the American fighter, and Digger Stanley of London for the bantamweight championship of England was declared a draw. The fight went the full 15 rounds. The purse was \$1,750.

HEYDLER INSTRUCTS UMPIRES.

New York.—The elimination of rowdiness on the ball field and continuation of the strict enforcement of rules throughout the season were two points brought out with emphasis by Acting President John Heydler, of the National league, at a conference Sunday with the eight umpires of his organization.

The meeting was called principally for the purpose of going over the regulations with new umpires and to discuss means of bringing about the best results from the double umpire system. At its conclusion Mr. Heydler, touching on the question of regulating the demeanor of players, declared a few of the rowdily inclined to negative the good results achieved.

It was decided to follow the action taken by the American league last year, barring a player from the field for the entire day in the event of his being ordered from the first game of a double-header.

Third Baseman Lennox of Brookland's and Infielder William Gleason, of Philadelphia, who were indefinitely suspended last Tuesday for participating in a near-riot on the Brooklyn grounds, were reinstated. They will be allowed to resume play tomorrow.

In view of the low level of some players' benches, notable at the Polo grounds here and at Philadelphia, it was decided to promulgate a new rule covering cases where a thrown ball goes in such depression. To offset the delay in recovering it, only two bases will be allowed, a regulation heretofore enforced in the ground rules in the case of low grandstands, such as at Boston.

Hugh Duffy, with the Boston club in 1894, led the league with the unprecedented batting of .438.