

REGISTRATION IN CITIES ESSENTIAL

Republicans Must Qualify Now In Order to Vote For Taft.

ALARM SOUNDED FOR ACTION

Committeemen throughout the State Admonished to Urge Their Neighbors to Comply With the Provisions of the Personal Registration Act, So As to Be Able to Vote For Taft For President and Sherman For Vice President at the Election in November.

[Special Correspondence.] Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

A note of warning has been sent all along the Republican lines in Pennsylvania of the danger of voters overlooking the requirements of the personal registration law and thereby depriving themselves of the right to vote at the presidential election.

Colonel Wesley H. Andrews, chairman of the Republican state committee, concerned over the neglect of many Republicans to register, has sounded an alarm and all of the Republican committeemen in the state have been urged to thoroughly canvass their respective election districts where personal registration is necessary, and see to it that their voters qualify.

No resident of any city who does not register this fall, personal registration being required in all cities, can vote for president or any other official at the November election.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton are the only cities affected by the section of the law covering first and second-class cities, but there are nineteen counties in the state in which there are first class cities in which personal registration is necessary. Today, Tuesday, Sept. 15, is the second personal registration day for all classes of cities, and the last day for registration in third class cities will be Saturday, Oct. 17.

The registration officers start from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. in all second class cities.

All Must Get Registered.

"We cannot too forcibly impress upon Republican voters the absolute necessity of their being registered in order to be able to vote for Taft and Sherman and the balance of their party ticket," said Colonel Andrews with great earnestness.

"All previous registrations having expired, every voter residing in a district where personal registration is called for, must go this fall, personally, to the voting place and have himself enrolled by the registration officers.

"No one who is not registered can vote in November, so that the precinct committeemen who fails to see that his neighbors are registered will be inexorably delinquent. All our efforts to get voters to the polls later on will be of no avail if they have not been personally qualified by having been registered.

The Poll Tax Issue.

"To be qualified to vote every citizen must have paid a state or county tax within two years. The last day for paying poll tax to qualify for the November election, Saturday, Oct. 3, should be impressed upon all who have not thus qualified themselves."

The following are the counties in which third class cities are located and where this matter of personal registration is of vital importance to all voters:

Berks, Blair, Cambria, Chester, Clinton, Delaware, Erie, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Northampton, Washington and York.

Prominent Speakers Coming.

While the matter of qualifying the voters is being given very close attention, the Republican leaders are not overlooking any other feature of the campaign work.

Chairman Andrews is directly in touch with National Chairman Hitchcock, and he has also the advantage of the co-operation of Senator Penrose, who is a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, in having prominent speakers assigned to Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidential Candidate James S. Sherman and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, at the request of the national chairman, have accepted invitations to address the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs at Wilkes-Barre this week, and Speakers Cannon and Senator Burrows, who was temporary presiding officer of the Republican national convention, are among others of prominence who have already been assigned to speak in this state.

To Win Debatable Districts.

"We are working in Pennsylvania," said Chairman Andrews, "as though this were a doubtful state. We want to get every Republican voter possible to the polls and we want to carry every debatable district, congressional, senatorial and representative, and we can only do that by perfecting our organization in every direction and making an aggressive and determined canvass until the polls close."

defeat for the presidency continued during that entire period of low tariff and until relief was obtained by a return to protection. The history of tariff legislation in congress is one of continuous struggle.

"Success has been achieved by a narrow margin. The principle of protection to American labor and industry has frequently been put in peril in the house of its friends.

Democratic Soup House Period.

"Every one recalls the dreadful insurrection during Cleveland's

second administration. Following the re-establishment of protection in 1897 came an immediate restoration of prosperity, which continued steadily until the great disturbances in world finances resulting from the Boer and Russo-Japanese wars and the local disturbances resulting from the great losses consequent upon the Baltimore and San Francisco disasters—disturbances due ultimately to monetary causes and being but temporary in duration.

"These causes, with the lack of sufficient currency to finance great undertakings consequent upon the tremendous prosperity which has come to the country under a decade of protection, are generally conceded to be the chief elements in that cessation which we all believe to be but temporary in the extraordinary prosperity and industrial development and expansion of commerce which the country has enjoyed since the principle of protection and sound money were established in the election of William McKinley in 1896.

"Setting aside minor issues and theories of legislation, does any sane man doubt that the future prosperity of the country cannot be safely entrusted to the Republican party by the election of William H. Taft as president?"

"The people from one end of the land to the other demand a cessation of the contrary to interruption to our prosperity from which we are recently recovering. They are most interested in such an administration of the government and such legislation by congress as can most reasonably be expected to bring about a resumption of our splendid march of development at home and abroad.

Want American Standard of Wages.

"The great mass of our people want to be assured of permanent employment at remunerative wages, which will enable them to maintain a standard of living such as becomes American citizenship. History demonstrates beyond any question that the maintenance of the principle of protection under Republican administration and legislation has secured these results.

"History has shown that where this condition has been interrupted by Democratic success and tariff tinkering and free trade principles that disaster and panic have ensued.

"Closed mills and idle men were too familiar to all of us a little over twelve years ago, and would hardly need recalling now were we not so apt to forget. Nor is there anything in the attitude of the Democratic party to assure the American people of a consistent adherence to the protective principle.

Tariff Cuts Cause Depression.

"It would seem to be evident enough not to require argument that the protective system can best be maintained by those who have been successful for nearly 100 years in its maintenance and development.

"The general statement stands unchallenged that whenever the tariff has been reduced in whole or in part a business depression has followed, and in many cases most severe commercial and industrial panics.

"The present tariff law has been in operation unchanged longer than any other tariff law in our history.

"Many favor continuing the law unchanged for the present, on the theory that stability of conditions is an essential feature of any tariff system, and that the agitation in changing the same introduces uncertainty in the trade conditions, and is apt to be followed by a curtailment of industrial activity.

"There is, however, a general demand for a readjustment of schedules to meet changed conditions in the industrial world, and it is conceded on all sides that general revision will be made in the near future, but whatever changes are made the Republican party this year stands emphatically pledged to the principle that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, the farm or the mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course include the difference between the wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer."

Senator's Pledges to Constituents.

Senator Penrose told of the movement already under way by a Republican congress to revise tariff schedules to meet changed conditions, and in this connection he said:

"As a member of the senate committee, I pledge myself to sustain the protective principle so vital to the industrial prosperity of this great state of Pennsylvania.

"A harmonious and triumphant Republican party continued in power by an overwhelming vote of confidence on the part of the American people on election day in November next is better calculated to insure an immediate resumption of that extraordinary prosperity which began with the election of William McKinley in 1896, than can be hoped for by the most sanguine in the election of Bryan and the election of a Democratic house of representatives, with the record of the Democracy in the past for blundering and disaster in connection with the financial legislation of the country."

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that engrosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of post scripts to dispose of tariff, railroads, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his melancholy searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and tinsel platitude, "Shall the people rule?"

It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the born Crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a tactful, smoothly phrased bundle of generalities, and he has done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response—"Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule. Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15, 1908.

HUNTING THE WAPITI

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT



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ANCE, while on a hunt with John Willis, I spent a week in a vain effort to kill moose among the outlying mountains at the southern end of the Bitter Root range. Then, as we had no meat, we determined to try for elk.

We were camped with a wagon, as high among the foothills as wheels could go, but several hours' walk from the range of the game; for it was still early in the season, and they had not yet come down from the upper slopes. Accordingly we made a practice of leaving the wagon for two or three days at a time to hunt; returning to get a night's rest in the tent, preparatory to a fresh start. On these trips we carried neither blankets nor packs, as the walking was difficult and we had much ground to cover. Each merely put on his jacket with a loaf of frying-pan bread and a paper of salt stuffed into the pockets. We were contented with nothing save our rifles and cartridges.

On the morning in question we left camp at sunrise. For two or three hours we walked up-hill through a rather open growth of small pines and spruces, the traveling being easy. Then we came to the edge of a deep valley, a couple of miles across. Into this we scrambled, down a steep side, where the forest had grown up among the immense boulder masses. Finally, in the afternoon, we left the valley and began to climb a steep gorge, down which a mountain torrent roared and foamed in a succession of cataracts.

Three hours' hard climbing brought us to another valley, but of an entirely different character. It was several miles long, but less than a mile broad. Save at the mouth, it was walled in completely by chains of high rock-peaks, their summits snow-capped; the forest extended a short distance up their sides. Hardly had we entered this valley before we caught a glimpse of a yearling elk walking rapidly along a game path some distance ahead. We followed as quickly as we could without making a noise, but after the first glimpse never saw it again; for it is astonishing how fast

an elk travels, with its ground-covering walk. By the time the sun set we were sure the elk were towards the head of the valley. We utilized the short twilight in arranging our sleeping place for the night, choosing a thick grove of spruce beside a small mountain tarn, at the foot of a great cliff. As the first faint streak of dawn appeared in the dark sky my companion touched me lightly on the arm. The fire was nearly out; we felt numbed by the chill air. At once we sprang up, stretched our arms, shook ourselves, examined our rifles, swallowed a mouthful or two of bread, and walked off through the gloomy forest. At first we could scarcely see our way, but it grew rapidly lighter.

Then, as we trod noiselessly over the dense moss, and on the pine needles under the scattered trees, we heard a sharp clang and clatter up the valley. Just then a donkey on the outskirts of the crowd gave vent to one of the piercing "hee-haws" of the tribe. The laugh was on the orator for a moment; but, assuming an air of triumph, he lifted his voice above the din to say, "I knew nobody but an ass would try it."—London Globe.

Strappes—Five pounds for a bonnet! Madam, it is a crime! Mrs. S.—Well, the crime will be on my own head.—London Globe.

The Teacher of Elocution—Do you mean to say that you said "No" to Mr. Stuper twice? The Grammar Teacher—Yes; and then he went away and said he would never come back any more, and I was so sure he would know what I meant by a double negative.—Bohemian Magazine.

"Why is the veterinary surgeon all ways calling at your house? You have no cattle." "He is treating me." "You? A veterinary surgeon?" "The rogue owes me fifty dollars, and that is the only way I can get it out of him."

The Orator Scored. "Who is there," cried the impassioned orator, "who will lift a voice against the truth of my statement?" Just then a donkey on the outskirts of the crowd gave vent to one of the piercing "hee-haws" of the tribe.

The crash of the meeting antlers resounding through the valley.

The wapiti is, next to the moose, the most quarrelsome and pugnacious of American deer. It cannot be said that it is ordinarily a dangerous beast to hunt; yet there are instances in which wounded wapiti, incautiously approached to within striking distance, have severely misused their assailants, both with their antlers and their forefeet.

However, the fiercest wapiti bull, when in a wild state, flees the neighborhood of man with the same panic terror shown by the cows; and he makes no stand against a grizzly, though when his horns are grown he has little fear of either wolf or cougar if on his guard and attacked fairly. The chief battles of the bulls are of course waged with one another. Before the beginning of the rut they keep by themselves singly, while the sprouting horns are still very young, at which time they lie in secluded spots and move about as little as possible in large bands, later in the season. At the beginning of the fall these bands join with one another and with the bands of cows and calves, which have likewise been keeping to themselves during the late winter, the spring, and the summer. Vast herds are thus sometimes formed, containing, in the old days when wapiti were plenty, thousands of head. The bulls now begin to fight furiously with one another, and the great herd becomes split into smaller ones. Each of these has one master bull, who has won his position by savage battle, and keeps it by overcoming every rival, whether a solitary bull, or the lord of another herd, who challenges him. When not fighting or love-making he is kept on the run, chasing away the young bulls who venture to pay court to the cows. He has hardly time to eat or sleep, and soon becomes gaunt and worn to a degree.

The battles between the bulls rarely result fatally. After a longer or shorter period of charging, pushing, and struggling the heavier or more enduring of the two begins to shove his weaker antagonist back and round; and the latter then watches his chance and bolts, hotly, but as a rule harmlessly, pursued for a few hundred yards. The massive branching antlers serve as effective guards against the most wicked thrusts. While the antagonists are head on, the worst that can happen is a punch on the shoulder which will not break the thick hide, though it may bruise the flesh underneath.

Wapiti keep their antlers until the spring, whereas deer and moose lose theirs by mid-winter. The bull's behavior in relation to the cow is mere

ly that of a vicious and brutal coward. He bullies her continually, and in times of danger his one thought is for sneaking off to secure his own safety. For all his noble looks he is a very unamiable beast, who behaves with brutal ferocity to the weak, and shows abject terror of the strong. According to his powers, he is guilty of rape, robbery, and even murder. I never felt the least compunction at shooting a bull, but I hate to shoot a cow, even when forced by necessity. During the rut the bulls are very noisy; and their notes of amorous challenge are called "whistling" by the frontiersmen—very inappropriately. They begin to whistle about ten days before they begin to run; and they have in addition an odd kind of bark, which is only heard occasionally.

Heard at a little distance, and in its proper place, the call of the wapiti is one of the grandest and most beautiful sounds in nature. Especially is this the case when several rivals are answering one another, on some frosty moonlight night in the mountains. Once, while in the mountains, I listened to a peculiarly grand chorus of this kind. We were traveling with

Eighteenth Infantry Chaplain Trying to Erect Bungalow For Gymnasium, Entertainment Rooms and Chapel. Dangers Keep Men Partly Prisoners at the Post.

A letter describing conditions among the soldiers in a United States Army camp of the Philippine Islands (Mindanao) has been recently received by an acquaintance of Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane association, at Albany, and he has obtained a copy for distribution. The writer is a chaplain, John T. Axton, of the Eighteenth Infantry, whose camp is pictured. His letter in part follows:

"Camp Keithley is 600 miles south of Manila, on the large island of Mindanao, in hostile Moro territory. Although this region was nominally under Spanish control for nearly 400 years, there are but two points at which the Spaniards established permanent stations, and they are both on the seashore. At no time did they succeed in subduing the natives or giving them an idea of a civilized form of government.

"As you are perhaps aware, a sort of feudal system exists among these people. Each datto has his cotta, or fort, has slaves and a number of wives, according to his wealth. Near the stronger posts the slave trade is nearly broken up now, and polygamy will eventually be abolished. When not at war with the whites these dattos prey upon each other. Their religion is a perverted form of Mohammedanism and is very hard to fathom.

"We are stationed twenty miles inland. The post is reached by a mountain trail, over which only heavily armed parties can travel in safety. A thousand men constitute our garrison, and while some of the natives near the post are friendly, the general condition is such that men are not allowed out of the post except between 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and then special precaution is taken for their safety. On post at night the sentinels walk in pairs, one behind the other, to prevent being cut up by skulking Moros. Two months ago 3,000 rounds were fired into the barracks of a constabulary company about a mile and a half from our home. It was at 10 o'clock, and we heard the shooting plainly. The Moros were driven off with but slight loss of life.

"All of the life of our men must be spent right in the post. We have a short dry season when it is fairly pleasant; but most of the year it rains heavily every day, so that outdoor sports are not possible. There is absolutely no assembling place in the post for these men. There was an old straw building that I used for about two months. We had braced the walls with bamboo and repaired the roof with grass, but that became so dilapidated that we considered it unsafe and had to abandon it.

"The men out of their \$13 per month last pay day gave \$450 toward the erection of a building. This expresses to any one familiar with the army more strongly than anything I can say the great need of the building. The plan is to buy logs from the friendly natives (there are no trees on the reservation, and the men will use a small sawmill we have on the reservation to saw them into lumber. The logs are already coming in, and we have plans made for a building of the bungalow type, adapted to this climate, containing all of the usual features of an institutional church—reading room, writing room, games, library, small gymnasium. The apparatus is here, but no place to set it. We want a chapel large enough to seat 450 men. The building will have a metal roof.

"Fortunately one of our officers is an experienced engineer. He has made the plans for the building and will superintend the labor of the men in constructing it. Of course it will cost more than the amount the men have given to start it, but they are confident that if the matter is properly presented to friends in the 'home land' enough subscriptions will be made to carry it through. They have already got the first big lot of logs in and are at work.

"Captain Burt, who has made the estimate, says that \$700, in addition to what we have, will complete the building. I have no wealthy friends in the States to whom to appeal. The government has no appropriation for this purpose, and so I am writing you in the hope that you may be willing and able to include this among your gifts for benevolent purposes.

"This is the third tour of the Eighteenth Infantry in the Philippines, and I have not previously seen a situation quite the equal of this. Our men are all very young, most of them away from home for the first time. They came out here four months before I did, and when I arrived I found them, both officers and men, saying 'When the chaplain comes something will be doing to break this awful monotony.' It is the duty of the chaplain to provide encouragement, recreation, those things which will contribute to the contentment, moral and religious instruction and be a real friend to these boys for whom hearts in the States are yearning.

"We do not expect to get home until Christmas, 1900, and if our tour here is to be at all satisfactory, if the days and weeks are not to drag, something definite must be done for these young men."

Presidential Succession. During the first session of the Forty-ninth congress (1885-7) the presidential succession was fixed as follows: In case of the death or removal of both president and vice president the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president be removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury shall act as president. And the succession passes in like manner to the secretary of war, the attorney general, the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the interior, in the order here given.

JUDSON OUT FOR TAFT. Chicago University's Head So Notifies Chief Bryan Organ.

To the Editor of the New York World: I shall vote for the Republican electors because I believe, on the whole, Mr. Taft's equipment for the administration of the federal government, based on his ripe and successful experience, makes it desirable that he should be the successor of Mr. Roosevelt. Further, on the whole, the policies which I believe that Mr. Taft will carry out are more nearly those which I approve.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President Chicago University, Chicago, Aug. 12.

LONELY ARMY CAMP

Life of American Soldiers in Hostile Moro Land.

NOT MUCH TO AMUSE THEM.

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Russian Marriages. The celebration of a Russian marriage sometimes extends over three days. At the wedding festivities the bride is expected to dance with the men one after another until she drops with sheer fatigue. It is a matter of pride with her to keep going as long as possible, and it is not unusual to find a bride dancing gayly after three days and nights of vigorous frolic. When a girl is dancing with a man she always holds his pipe. It would be regarded as extremely rude if a man should continue to smoke his pipe in such circumstances.—London Tit-Bits.

PLAN TO AID WORKMEN

New Compensation Law That Affects Government Employees.

FOR BENEFIT OF INJURED MEN

About Seventy-five Thousand Come Within the Provisions of the Edict. Its Administration Is in Hands of Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The act of May 30, 1908, "granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on Aug. 1, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation.

Under previous laws compensation in case of injury is paid to employees in the railway mail service and in the life saving service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: Arsenal, navy yards, river and harbor construction, fortification construction, hazardous employment in the reclamation service—namely, in construction and in control and management of works; hazardous employment under the isthmian canal commission and in government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the department of commerce and labor, about 75,000 government employees come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employee as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days, says the New York Post. Compensation will not be paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee. The act applies only to injuries received on or after Aug. 1.

Compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employee is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under sixteen years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is entrusted to the secretary of commerce and labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury the distribution of the compensation among dependent relatives must be made according to his orders.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless application for it is made. This application must be made by the injured employee or in case of death by his dependents and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the secretary of commerce and labor. The secretary is authorized to demand additional information or order such investigation as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations have been prepared for the guidance of officials and employees in the government service. According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employee to the secretary of commerce and labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved, the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the secretary, and after this examination has been reported a new approval of compensation is necessary.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which for the United States are meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employees regardless of the application of the act have been requested from all government establishments and offices.

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