

UNCLE SAM \$500,000,000 WEALTHIER

By ELLIOTT D. YOUNG

Treasury Officials Coin Great Amount of Emergency Currency.

Cash Must Be Ready for Distribution, Under Aldrich-Vreeland Act, By the Time Congress Meets—How the Work of Getting Money in Shape Is Accomplished.

OFFICIAL currency stretchers of the United States government have ready \$500,000,000 in emergency notes, under the Aldrich-Vreeland law, which can be put out at an instant's notice to nip financial panics in the bud. Great progress was made by the treasury officials in getting the monster bundles of notes into shape to be issued at a moment's notice.

Hardly had the bill which created this emergency currency passed the gauntlet held up by congress when treasury officials were at work to put



the notes into such shape that they might be put upon the market.

Acting Secretary Coolidge of the treasury overlooked the work and the bureau of engraving and printing which put out the currency was in charge of Superintendent Ralph.

Each day Superintendent Ralph delivered into the hands of the treasury officials between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in the new style notes. Before the end of summer there was over \$100,000,000 ready for delivery to the banks on call.

Congress meets again in December and then the legislators will be greeted by the great outlay of cash. If there should be a panic this fall, which is far from likely, officials declare, this great amount of emergency currency would be delivered to the stricken districts within a few hours and it is believed the trouble would end with the appearance of the cash.

Up to August 1 only one emergency currency association had been formed, but soon organizations began to materialize all over the country and the interest in the new act was heightened to a great extent. The banks of the District of Columbia had their articles of association approved by the secretary of the treasury about the middle of July and to them belongs the honor of being the first members of an organization authorized under the emergency currency law.

The banks in New York and other financial centers were not disposed to fully commit themselves pending a determination of the question whether a bank joining an association could withdraw from it after complying with all the requirements of the law. The treasury officials regarded this question as purely academic but they took the matter under consideration and a decision was reached on this point in a very short time. The act itself is entirely silent on the subject.

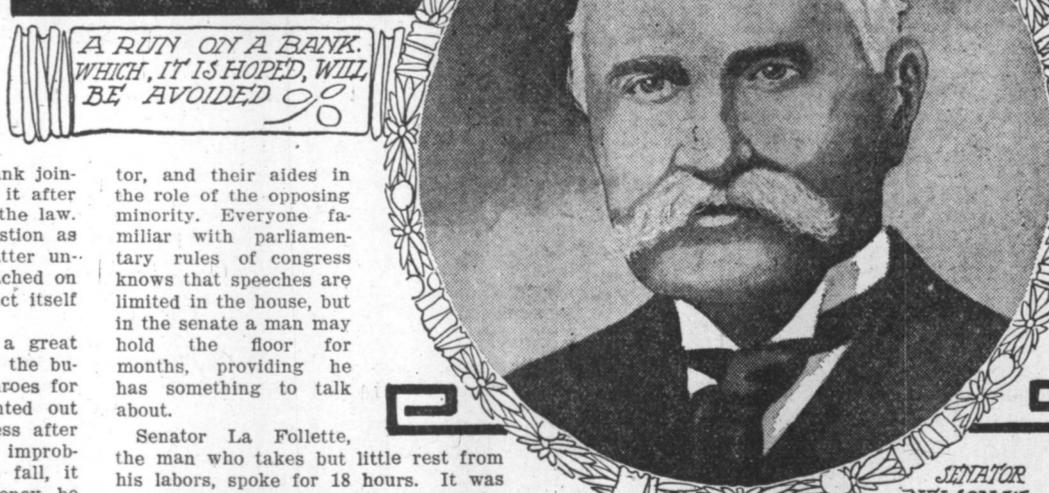
The proposition of putting out such a great amount of currency was one which held the bureau of printing and engraving in its throes for many anxious months, for it was pointed out when the measure finally passed congress after a long fight that while it was decidedly improbable that there would be a panic this fall, it was certainly necessary that the currency be ready for delivery in case unsettled conditions should introduce themselves into Wall street and other big financial centers of the country.

But if the word of the framers of the Aldrich-Vreeland statute is to be believed no such conditions can arise, simply because of the existence of the emergency currency act.

Most readers of congressional news in the daily papers remember well and followed closely the struggle which took place in both the house and senate coincident to the passage of the bill. The senate refused to accept the Vreeland bill, manufactured in the lower branch, and the house of representatives could see nothing but evil things in the Aldrich measure—that is, the majority.

Speaker Cannon of the house paid several visits to President Roosevelt at the White House. The executive insisted upon work being done by congress, if it were only this law. Finally the opposition forced a vote in the house at an instant's notice to stem the tide which a panic would bring upon the country.

Then came the struggle in the senate with Senator La Follette, Senator Gore, the blind legisla-



tor, and their aides in the role of the opposing minority. Everyone familiar with parliamentary rules of congress knows that speeches are limited in the house, but in the senate a man may hold the floor for months, providing he has something to talk about.

Senator La Follette, the man who takes but little rest from his labors, spoke for 18 hours. It was a memorable speech because of its length. Then Senator Gore took his place and spoke for quite a while longer.

All this was done to keep Senator Aldrich and his friends from putting on passage the compromise measure. It was regarded as a certainty that the bill would pass and so the opposition's idea in the beginning was to keep on talking until midnight March 3, 1909, in shifts of eight hours each.

Whether it was by rearrangement or by accident, few will ever know, but the fact remains that when one of the filibuster aides neglected his cue, an Aldrich supporter jumped into the breach, secured the floor and made the motion to put the bill on passage. It passed and ended one of the most spectacular filibusters which legislative circles of the country have ever recorded. For that reason the United States now has \$500,000,000 in emergency currency ready to put out at an instant's notice to stem the tide which a panic would bring upon the country.

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original charge against him and says his denial was due to influence exerted over him by his beautiful wife.

Just before the city was taken he had sent her to a distant province for safety and on the evacuation by the French he had implored her to come back "to a husband who worships you and who respects you beyond all others." At the time the count was 47 and the countess 35. In his letters to her he had frankly admitted that he had given orders to fire the city. When he was accused of the deed by

VISIT WITH REPUTED CANNIBALS

CAPT. F. E. THOMPSON HOBNOBS WITH SERIS ON TIBURON ISLAND



CAPT. F. E. THOMPSON WITH GIFT FROM CHIEF FRANCISCO.

NATIVES OF TIBURON ISLAND

G

on to other points, where we saw other Seri Indians, but none of them molested us. In all, we made five separate landings, covering the whole of the island. In the course of the month we went clear around it.

At Pearl Point I found a long sand bar that is literally paved with the famous pearl oysters, and I have no doubt that there is a vast fortune awaiting somebody who is willing to make the expedition.

The chief's present of a bow and arrow was a pleasant incident. In turn I asked him what of our stores, naming them over, would strike his fancy. He speaks a sort of doggerel frontier Spanish, and I asked him after some reflection, that he thought he would like my shirt. I immediately handed out the present, in fact, I made it two, but he refused the second one, saying, after long thought: "I can wear only one shirt at a time." This shows his simple mind. I am sure he will never wash that shirt, but will wear it till it drops off or is torn to rags in the brush.

The son took a fancy to my hat, and, of course, I at once took it off, and gave it to him, and in turn he presented me with a wooden crown, then the chief's son, Ponchito, and 15 members of the tribe, at Pearl Point, set down in Dewey's char as "The Inferno." Capt. Thompson had with him eight Yaquis, who were listed as sailors.

The sensational feature of Capt. Thompson's story is that he found the Seris the very opposite of what they have been customarily painted. Instead of meeting cannibals and desperate characters, Capt. Thompson was welcomed to the island under a flag of truce, spent some time in the company of Chief Francisco, and was invited by the chief back into the island two leagues, to visit grazing land on which are the chief's herds of burros; but this invitation was declined.

He found the dreaded Seris hospitable, well-meaning and kind-hearted, willing to do him any favor within their power. In return for gifts of beans, tobacco, matches and sugar, Chief Francisco gave Capt. Thompson a handsome bow and arrow, and Ponchito made a peace offering of a queer wooden crown, stained with red and blue berry juices.

This friendly visit to Indians, conventionally written about as head hunters, whose island has long been as jealously guarded from the encroachments of the white man as has been the Sacred City of L'Hassa, opens a new and startling chapter in the story of Tiburon, says the captain. He is the first white man who has brought back a friendly report from this wonder island in the Gulf of Southern California.

"My object in going to the Gulf of California," said Capt. Thompson, "was to find phosphates. I went by rail to Guaymas, and outfitted the Estrell there to make the nine months' cruise on the gulf. I took eight Yaquis as a crew, and never had the slightest trouble with them. They are very hard-working men, and have prodigious strength as packers. They think nothing of wading through the surf with 125-pound bags of phosphates on their backs, buffeted by waves that would make an ordinary man lose his footing.

"We went to Tiburon for wood and water, and in all made five separate landings. I expected trouble, of course, but when I came within hailing distance of Chief Francisco and his men at Freshwater bay, I ran up a flag of truce—a shirt on an oar—and he replied by doing the same.

"The chief's signal was handled by his son Ponchito, who dipped his rag twice, meaning that two of my men should come ashore for a talk. I went with one of my Yaquis.

"The chief spoke to me in doggerel Spanish, asking for cigarettes, tobacco and matches, and I gave him some Mexican cigarettes, also some corn, beans and sugar, and he was certainly much pleased. His son spoke in the Iingo of the Seris. I did not understand a word he said, but we managed to get acquainted somehow, and after a little while the chief lit a pipe of peace. I took a whiff and he grunted in frontier Spanish that we would be good friends. Of course, I was a bit suspicious, for an Indian may be a good friend to-day and an enemy to-morrow—but I let it go at that.

"The chief showed us where to get water, and sent some of his men to help us cut wood. He told me I was the first white man he had seen in several years, and he was very friendly. We ate a supper of sea turtle, stayed there that day, and then went

to the race of Amazons.

Tiburon has been classed as one of the world's greatest geographical mysteries; and the race inhabiting this unknown island has been unclassified by scientists. Some authorities have regarded the Indians there as "renege Apaches;" other equally high authorities have regarded them as the "last of the Aztecs." This name is commonly ascribed to-day to the Seri Indians of Tiburon.

SOUGHT PLACE OF SAFETY

Doctor Imagined Spanish Phrase Contained Dire Threat.

Dr. A. W. Parsons, the oldest American physician, in point of practice, in the City of Mexico, tells a good story of his first experience in that country. As a young man he had been knocking about western mining camps in the days when gun play was common.

He had just landed at one of the gulf ports of Mexico, and was eating 11 o'clock breakfast at the only hotel in town. He was seated at the table with several other Americans, all rough railroad construction men. Their knowledge of Spanish was rather limited, and their pronunciation atrocious. At the meal one of the men said to the waiter angrily:

"Dame la montequebla" (Give me the butter). In good Castilian it would sound thus: "Da-me la man-te-keel-ya," with broad a's and long e's. Pronounced by the American it sounded: "Dam-me la man-te-kill-ye."

The young medico promptly stiffened his legs and slid under the table. His astonished table mates looked at each other and then peered beneath the board to see what alluded him.

"Is the trouble over?" he asked one of them.

"Trouble? What trouble?"

"You must be deaf. There is no trouble, and there has been none."

Reassured, the doctor crawled out rather sheepishly. "The drinks are on me," he said. "I understood the man next to me to say to that waiter: 'Damn ye, I'm goin' t' kill ye!' and I didn't intend to stop any stray bullets."—Sunday Magazine.

New York's Numerous Schools.

New York city has 20 more school buildings for the opening of the new school year than there were last fall, and they will accommodate 26,000 children. Soon there will be four more schools for 6,550 pupils. The total enrollment this year is 640,000.

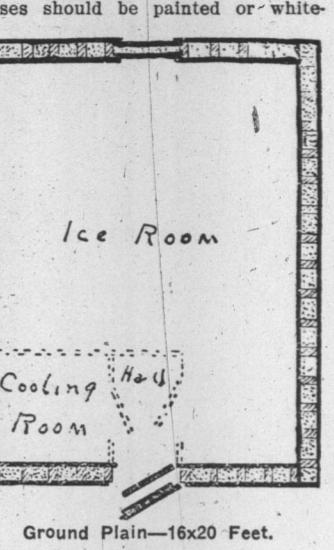
THE ICE-HOUSE FOR THE FARM A NECESSITY NOT A LUXURY

Plan of Building That Will Hold Enough to Run You All Summer—By J. E. Bridgeman.

We are told that all things come to the man who waits. This rule, however, does not apply to your next winter's ice crop, for the summer of 1909, nor will it build that ice house that you have been going to build for the last 20 years. The crop of ice provided by nature, many times at your own door, will as usual be allowed to go to waste, simply because of its very abundance. Ice is no longer looked upon as one of the luxuries, but is now considered necessary on every well-regulated farm, not only for convenience and health, but as an investment that will as a rule return very large interest on the investment. An ice house such as shown in the three illustrations may be built for a small sum on almost any farm. In fact much of the material for same will be found on all farms lying around idle and rotting. The cuts with this short specification will explain how the writer has constructed several such ice houses. The house as shown is 16x20 on the ground and ten feet to the eaves. The roof is very flat and has only a four-foot rise or third pitch.

If it is possible to locate the house

about three feet and fill in the floor with dirt to give slope to the drain. Cover each end of this drain with broken stone and fill with dirt to top of ground on the outside of house and fill the trench on the inside of the house with sawdust or straw. All ice houses should be painted or white-



washed pure white to protect them from the sun.

The dotted lines on the floor plan show how one may easily build a cooling room in an ice house and as no extra ice will be required to operate the same one should be built by all means. Eggs, fruit, butter, etc., stored over night may be taken to town in much better shape and will usually bring a better price. The walls may be of any lumber that will keep the sawdust from siftiing through. As will be seen, doors open from the small hall, one leading to the cooling chamber and one to the ice room.

When filling the ice chamber, place eight or ten inches of sawdust or chaff on the floor first, pile the blocks as shown in the section, leaving ten or twelve inches between the ice and the wall on all sides, fill the spaces between the blocks of ice with broken

brick and one to the ice room.

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