

KAISER TURNS HIS EYES UPON MEXICO

Sends One of the Cleverest Diplomats as Minister To That Republic.

(Special Cable from the International News Service.)

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Kaiser's recent appointment of Captain von Hintze as German minister to Mexico is of more than passing interest to Americans, when the minister's personality and qualifications are remembered.

For more than three years Captain von Hintze has been the personal representative of the Kaiser at the court of St. Petersburg, and kept his imperial master informed of all events in Russian military and naval circles and that is because of his unusual success at this most important post that he is now sent to Mexico, beyond any doubt. To the superficial observer his transfer from the banks of the Neva to far off Mexico, may seem anything but a promotion, for Germany has particular interests in Mexico and cares less than nothing for the military and naval development of that country. But the astute Captain is not sent to Mexico by any sudden whim of the Kaiser; he goes forth with the all important mission to keep official Berlin fully posted regarding the present and future of the Panama canal, from the nearest capital to which he could possibly be sent.

Captain von Hintze's diplomatic training began in 1898 in Manila Bay, when, as flag-officer of Admiral von Diederichs, he conducted the delicate negotiations with Admiral Dewey, which narrowly averted war between the United States and Germany.

It was von Hintze who was charged to ask the British Admiral at Manila, Sir Edward Chichester, what the British squadron would do in case of trouble between the Americans and the Germans. "That," Sir Edward, is reported to have replied, "something only Dewey and I know."

The "Suchard," the German dirigible which will try to cross the Atlantic from Tenerife, is approaching completion at Kiel. Princess Henry of Prussia will perform the christening ceremony with a flask of liquid air on February 15, and Germany's newest and fastest cruiser, the Von der Tann, will convey the alrship to the Cape Verde Islands. The pilot is the German-American aeronaut, Joseph Brucker. He expects to start on his voyage by April 1, at the latest.

An important congress is soon to be held in Copenhagen to discuss the difficult question of international agreement in regard to the treatment of poor aliens—for instance, the care of abandoned children, medical attention for the sick, insurance against unemployment, etc.

Already several congresses have been held without any settlement being arrived at; in fact, at the conference held at Geneva in 1896 the prevailing view was that a solution was not possible. Slowly, however, public opinion has been educated, and at the conference held last August in Copenhagen, under the presidency of M. Emile Loubet, ex-president of the French Republic, the way was prepared for a definite agreement.

For over 25 years," says M. Loubet, "the different organizations of assistance have wrestled with the problem of the destitute alien. The exchange of workers between different countries is more frequent every day, and more considerable, with the result that in every country there is an ever-increasing number of poor aliens who claim aid, protection, and relief. Evidently the ideal would be equality of treatment with the natives for all these unfortunate, whom unemployment and sickness hit so severely when they are away from home, but, unfortunately, this ideal has never been realized."

At the forthcoming congress—promoted at M. Loubet's instance by the Danish Government—it is hoped, however, by distinguishing between permanent and temporary relief, that some sort of agreement may be reached. In the case of temporary relief the matter might be dealt with by reciprocal arrangements, each country undertaking to make no distinction between its own subjects and the aliens, and the money expended on relief measures in favor of the latter would not be refunded, but in the case of relief of a permanent nature the country of origin would be finally responsible for expenditure on behalf of its subjects.

How ineffective even the will of the Kaiser is to combat the gambling instinct in those over whom he has the simplest authority is shown by a scandal which has just come to light. It appears that a gaming club, which was established in the center of Berlin, was much patronized by officers of the Guard regiments quartered here. Play ran high, and ultimately seven officers had plunged themselves so deeply into debt that they were unable to hold out any prospect of meeting their obligations and were compelled to hand in their resignations.

The facts of the case became known to the military authorities who have now issued an order prohibiting officers from belonging to card clubs. It has, of course always been known that the Emperor regarded gambling in army circles with the utmost disfavor.

Not What He Meant.

The prince, who had been eloquent in his remarks concerning the young girl over whose remains the funeral services were being held. Tears were in the eyes of all present. Even the speaker's voice trembled with the force of his emotion. He concluded his sermon with this outburst: "Can any one doubt that this fair, fragile flower has been transplanted to the hothouse of the Lord?"

A HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

February Gathering of Members Held Saturday, and Many Things of Interest Are Heard.

The February meeting of the Wayne County Agricultural and Horticultural society was held Saturday afternoon at the court house. President Stevens occupied the chair.

Walter Ratliff gave the report as delegate to the State Board of Agriculture recently held in Indianapolis, which was accepted. In it, the financial status of the Fair board was given, together with the work undertaken in the several departments.

The report of the Executive Committee on the program for the year including the names of the members of the various committees, was read and adopted. In the president's inaugural address, Mr. Stevens gave the society one of his ablest efforts. He has served as chairman of this society for about twenty years in a most competent manner.

Under the subject of Agriculture, Caleb King, Thomas Elleman, Stephen Kuth and others referred to the present good condition of growing wheat and for the large amount of inferior seed that was gathered during the late fall and early winter. Thousands of bushels have not kept well that were placed in too tight barns and cribs. This can not be fed to any advantage to live stock on the farms.

Reference was made by the president to the season at gathering time, and subsequently, as unfavorable to ripening when placed in bins.

Condition of Fruit.

Many individuals at present are much interested in the fruit situation, and were pleased to hear Nathan Garwood, the chairman of the Fruit committee, say, that so far the fruit buds are safe. Recent warm weather has swelled the fruit buds considerably, but not sufficiently to endanger them from any cold snap that might follow. Should they advance much farther, danger for their safety is feared.

Caleb King and others referred to trimming of fruit trees and the presence of the dreaded scale insect. Systematic and thorough spraying with some strong poisonous solution was recommended. The black knot on the plum trees has nearly obliterated some of our old standard varieties of plums, and plum fanciers find much difficulty in getting fruit men sufficiently interested in planting new plum orchards.

President's Address.

In the early educational history of this country, when the forests covered a large portion of the land, when people lived in log houses, built with their own hands, and the school houses were constructed in the same manner, the boys and girls grew to be men and women of great character and strong personality. Although the strictly manual training of this time was confined to short hours. The manual training received in clearing the forests, building houses, making farms, as well as the tools and implements to work them, called forth the best efforts and developed elements of success. But the pioneer period is past, the land has been cleared, the farms have been made, the towns located. Building and manufacturing are now done by trained mechanics, farm work is done mainly by machinery. And there is comparatively little for the boy or girl to do, little at least, that calls for energy, development of mature judgment. What we need in addition to the mental training given at the school of our times, is the force and skill developed by the manual training of our fathers. Manual or industrial training is fast becoming a popular adjunct to our city schools, and is helping to solve the problem of what to do with the city boy. If something similar was introduced into our country schools it would be equally helpful in solving the problem of what to do with the boy and girl in the country.

Our country schools are being graded, and in many rural townships high schools have been established. It is here that I especially urge the introduction of study and training in horticulture. The necessary land for such purposes could be easily secured and the necessary tools and appliances would be comparatively inexpensive. The cultivation of flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees, a miniature model kitchen or vegetable garden and small plantations of fruit could be easily undertaken. The operation of propagating plants by seeds, cuttings, grafting, budding, the collection and study of weeds, and of the more common injurious and beneficial insects, together with the best remedies, a thorough acquaintance with our native forest trees and shrubs, our common birds and grasses. All this might be accomplished and could not fail to arouse interest and develop taste for scientific thought and investigation.

In addition to the direct practical value of such training it would cultivate the children's aesthetic faculties, and develop an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art. It would mean an improvement in our school-house grounds and the proper adornment of these would tend to sweeten and purify the lives of the whole community. By the adornment of our school grounds, I do not mean at any costly expenditure. For it is the conception of an uneducated, not to say vulgar mind, that thinks the beautiful and the costly are identical. I should like to see the grounds about every country school house so managed as to give them landscape effects.

What we mean by landscape is a picture, a picture with one central thought or idea running through it. We have all seen places that we instinctively call cosy and homelike, and may have wished that we were skilled enough to sketch the scene, or at least have a camera to take the

view that appeared so pleasing. This was because a picture was presented to the mind. Perhaps you did not analyze it—possibly you could not tell the elements of which it was composed—yet the picture was there. It attracted your attention.

We are slowly learning that it is not trees nor shrubs nor flowers that make a picture, but the proper arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers. Brick and stone and wood only give us architectural effect when properly arranged. Take a view of the immediate neighborhood. To the observing eye does not each little plot of ground about the house tell much of the characteristics of those who dwell therein? Here we see good taste and order; there vulgarity and disorder. Here mathematical precision; there chaos and confusion. Here you see evidences of much labor, but all misdirected, without skill or knowledge. Again you see evidences of taste but too much was attempted and the lack of time and means result in failure. Here we see a profusion of trees, shrubs and flowerbeds without any design, a mixed nursery and not a harmonious landscape. There we have neither trees nor shrubs nor flowers, and the house looks naked and desolate. Every phase of human character is shown, we have a reflected portrait, a sort of mental photograph in the grounds about every house of the family that occupy it. If we have beautiful school buildings with beautiful surroundings, the inference is inevitable that we shall have noble teachers, teachers who can help in making a beautiful world still more beautiful.

It may be said that the introduction of shopwork as a form of manual training in our country schools is more practical than horticulture. But is this true? Let us consider, while horticulture is one of the youngest it is one of the most rapidly developing arts in this country. The fruit interests alone of states like California, New York, Indiana, Ohio, and others, are great and constantly growing. The forcing of winter vegetables and the cultivation of the finer products of the kitchen garden are rapidly extending, and becoming more and more profitable.

Commercial floriculture is developing with marvelous rapidity and bids fair to soon become one of the most important branches of horticulture. According to the census of 1900 the annual product from this business was over forty-six million dollars. The society of the "American Florists," one of the strongest distinctively horticultural organizations in this country has for years persistently urged the importance and necessity of schools or departments of floriculture. Perhaps it is doubtful if there is any industry of equal extent and usefulness so entirely wanting in opportunity for instruction and training. With the exception of the Shaw Botanic garden at St. Louis I know of no place where one who wished to become a practical florist can go for guidance and instruction. I have received letters the past year which testify that young men and young women are looking toward floriculture as a vocation which offers many and signal advantages.

It is a vocation specially adapted to women, and several thousand are already engaged in it. We should also remember that a general home interest in flowers and ornamental gardening is rapidly developing. It will thus be seen that by a broad and liberal interpretation horticulture embraces many different divisions and in each of these there is a growing demand for instruction and training. At what place can this be so well begun as in our country schools. Education by the state is something more than a business enterprise or mere commercial speculation. True, education is based upon philanthropy. It is the duty of the state to provide and extend to our citizens, be the demand great or small. The cultivators of the soil outnumber all other classes of our population. In these years of general business diversion many are anxiously seeking for instruction in the various branches of horticulture. Never before in the history of our country have so many small holdings of land been used to such good advantage. Probably no class of our population are giving more earnest thought to the different economic problems now facing this country than are the horticulturists.

I am certain that no class is more eager to receive the instruction and inspiration of science. Should not this subject of practical horticulture in our country schools be thoroughly agitated, and brought before the attention of every rural community. It appeals to every practical man. In its diversions and by its methods it furnishes technical training, useful knowledge and intellectual culture.

If you say there is no time for such training, then time should be made for it. I have yet to learn of a country school where certain subjects could not well be omitted or postponed in favor of this. To train the eye and hand, to stimulate the power of observation, to awaken an appreciation of the beautiful, in short to develop all the faculties of the body and mind, is the aim of modern education. What better than horticulture can aid in securing this end.

When the Cat Was Sacred.

In the middle ages brute animals formed as prominent a part in the devotional ceremonies of the time as they had in the old religion of Egypt. The cat Aelurus was embalmed after death and buried in the city of Bubastis because, according to Herodotus, Diana Bubastis, the chief deity of the place, was said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt.

DURAND GIVES HIS REPORT ON CENSUS

Total Cost of Counting Uncle Sam's Citizens Over Fourteen Millions.

(American News Service)

Washington, Feb. 18.—Director E. Dana Durand today submitted to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, his annual report concerning the operations of the bureau of the census during the year 1909-10. It is shown that the entire cost of the field work on population United States for the thirteenth census was about \$5,855,500. In 1900 the cost was \$4,265,394. The 1910 cost was about 37½ per cent more than in 1900. The original estimate of \$14,117,000 as the total cost of the decennial census, including the work of the bureau during the census period, the director now believes too low and he thinks, in view of the additional work required by congress and for other reasons it will reach fully \$14,500,000.

At the outset the director states that it cannot be too earnestly urged now that legislation is required for the taking of the census of 1920 it should be passed much earlier than was done for the present census.

Number of Supervisors.

The census act authorized not to exceed 330 supervisors. The number actually appointed was 329 in continental United States and one in Porto Rico. They were residents of the districts from which they were appointed. A number of enumeration districts finally established in continental United States was 69,025 and in continental United States there were 71,100 enumerators.

The director states it is doubtless true that considerable number of supervisors did not strictly adhere to the bureau to allow political considerations to interfere with their selection of enumerators, but as far as could be ascertained the great majority of them either disregarded or subordinated political considerations.

The total payment to enumerators in continental United States as compensation for their service and traveling expenses in the 13th census aggregated about \$4,870,000.

The corresponding expenses in the census of 1900 were about \$3,540,000. The office force of the bureau was on August 31 last, at its maximum point, there being 3,738 persons on the pay rolls.

The director advises that consideration should be given to the question of constructing fireproof buildings for the temporary work of scheduling of the decennial census.

The Goodest Model.

The late Julia Ward Howe though a woman of very good appearance, was extremely modest. "She once posed for me," said a Boston painter the other day. "But she hesitated a long time before consenting. To urge her on I said:

"Don't be afraid; I'll do you justice, madam."

"Ah," she answered, "it isn't justice I ask for at your hands; it's mercy."

REWARD IS OFFERED

Mother Convinced Now Son Was Murdered.

(American News Service)

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18.—Firmly convinced that her son, Charles E. Twigg and his fiancée, Grace Elloser, were murdered, Mrs. Urilla Twigg today offered a reward of \$2,000 for information leading to a solution of a strange marriage-eve double tragedy. According to Mrs. Twigg's terms she desires "information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused his death."

"My son was murdered," said Mrs. Twigg, "and I am going to spend every cent I have to run down the guilty person or persons."

The Twigg family is indignant at the apparent abandonment of the investigation for the second time. Private investigators declared today that evidence had been found which may lead to a discovery of the source of the poison from which Twigg and his sweetheart died.

WOMAN IS GRAND-MOTHER AT 33

Greencastle, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Crodian, who live in the northern part of Putnam county, are among the youngest grandparents in Indiana. Mr. Crodian is thirty-seven years old and Mrs. Crodian is thirty-three. The youthful grandparents and their daughter Mrs. William Dickson, age seventeen, and her nine-month-old child visited in Greencastle recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Crodian were married when the former was twenty and his wife fifteen years old. Their daughter, then Miss Lillie Crodian, was married to William Dickson when she was fifteen years old. They have been married a little over two years and their child makes the third of a young generation. Mr. and Mrs. Crodian and Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are all well-known in Putnam and Montgomery counties.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE OLIVER BILL

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the Oliver bill which authorizes the Long Sault Development Company to construct dams, canals and power houses near the Long Sault, Barnhart and Sheek Islands, in the St. Lawrence river.

The question involves some international complications and the bill was opposed by Gov. Dix, of New York who wrote to the company pointing out that the bill fails properly to protect the interests of navigation and urged that a survey be made before action was taken. The original bill calls for a 99 year permit, but the committee reduced this to fifty years.

Neglected.

Von Blumer—Who's taking care of the baby? Mrs. von Blumer—No one. The new nurse is with him.—Smart Set.

LOCAL TRAVELERS NOW IN ARKANSAS

Two Richmond Young Men Winter in State Enroute to the Far West.

"Imagine yourself journeying down a little old Arkansas trail through up about two feet above the water, a thick, black woods on either side, and this for mile after mile; one is convinced that all the swamps in the United States are congregated in Arkansas."

Thus Dale Barnum and Roy Heater, two Richmond boys voice their opinions of the southland in a letter to a Palladium reporter.

Last September the two young men equipped with a team and a covered wagon, several fire arms and fishing tackle, cooking utensils and bedding, together with other necessities of camp life bid farewell to their many friends and relatives in this city and departed on a trip to the wilds of Arizona.

Leaving the Quaker City on the ninth of September they headed their horses toward the setting sun, crossing the Hoosier state and made a flying trip through Illinois.

Landing in St. Louis in November they changed their course and turned their faces toward the sunny southland. Going through Missouri, the land of the "rock-ribbed hills" they plunged into the land of Arkansas, where, according to their statement, there is swap after swamp and one on either side.

In southern Arkansas they decided to spend the winter. Accordingly, as northern people do, the went to work. At present they are located in the most backwoods part of the state. Modern ways of doing things are the exception it seems.

This is illustrated in a little incident. They were going down one of the numerous trails and meeting a man of friendly appearance they led him into conversation. The man was the proud possessor of team of horses about the size of ordinary ponies. It being remarked that they were rather small for the country he haughtily replied that the team could pull one thousand pounds any place.

BENNETT IS STILL IN THE LIMELIGHT

(American News Service)

Washington, Feb. 18.—Rep. Bennett of N. Y. today continued his efforts to keep annexation before the house in connection with Canadian reciprocity by placing on the house calendar the adverse report on his two resolutions.

The action of the committee in voting, for adverse action on the resolutions gave him an opportunity to call them up before the house. He may be able to bring up the resolution either under a suspension of the rules or by unanimous consent of the house, but it is doubtful if either will ever be granted.

CLOWN CONFESSES

On Death-bed to Murder of Tight-rope Walker.

(American News Service)

Vienna, Feb. 18.—A remarkable deathbed confession has been made at Budapest by an old man named Schmidt who died in a hospital there yesterday.

Schmidt, who had been a circus clown, related that forty years ago he took an engagement with a traveling circus. There he made the acquaintance of a tight rope dancer, and the two soon became engaged to be married.

One day the girl informed him that she did not love him and that she intended to marry some one else. Schmidt pleaded with her in vain, and then his love turned to hatred. He cut the tight rope and when the dancer began her performance that evening the rope broke almost immediately.

The girl fell from a great height and was instantly killed. At the time no one realized that her death had been deliberately planned, and Schmidt's secret was not divulged until he lay dying in the hospital.

The police have found that a woman was killed during a circus performance forty years ago, exactly as the ex-clown described.

CURING BAD HABITS.

Try a Little Self Hypnotism on Your Pet Weaknesses.

In a large eastern city is a professional hypnotist who has a wide reputation for curing the habit of intemperance. His method is dirt simple.

"There is no real hypnotism about it—unless it is a matter of self hypnotism," this professor once said, "I simply observe the mind process of the man that drinks and advise him how to reverse it. The subconscious soliloquy in the mind of the man that drinks runs something like this:

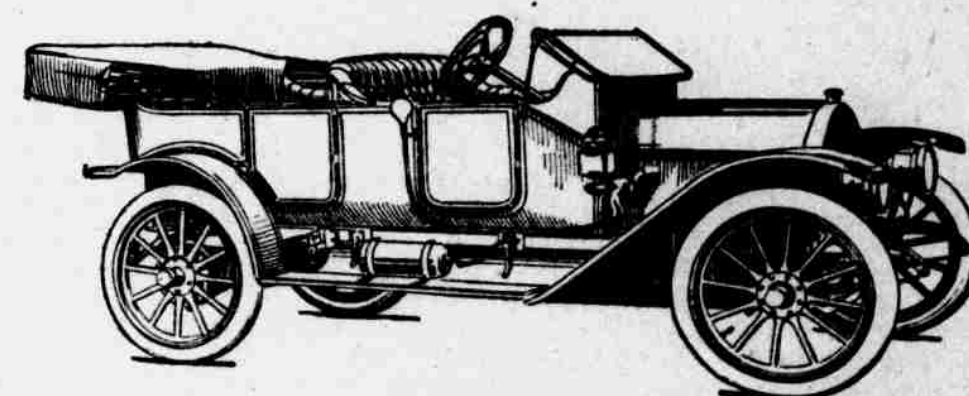
"When did I have my last ball? When! Long as that! I don't see how I stood it so long. Wouldn't have thought it possible." And so on the victim repeats to himself on the principle that he needs this periodical stimulant just as it is necessary to heap coal on to fire to keep it from burning out. In a word, that man self hypnotizes himself into the belief that he needs a drink.

"My advice to cure this craving is not to fight the appetite, but to fight down the cause that leads to the appetite. Let a man repeat to himself over and over again: 'I really don't need this drink. If I take it, it's simply a matter of pouring so much down my throat superfluously, for I could get along without.' Before long he will be surprised how instead of hypnotizing himself into drink he will hypnotize himself out of it."

Simple, isn't it? But if this self hypnotism or whatever you choose to call it is a cure for intemperance why is it not equally a recipe for curing other bad habits?—Chicago Tribune.

Have you trouble of any kind arising from a disordered stomach? Go to your druggist and get a 5c or 10c bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is positively guaranteed to cure you and keep you well.

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