MURDER RECORD

Nine Times as Many as in England, Taking Regulation as a Basis

Some recent statistics call attention to the remarkable number or murders in the United States. There is no country in the civilized world where so many people are killed, and it a doubtful if ancivilized countries could show a worse record. The situation is so serious that it has alarmed several life insurance companies, and they may increase rates to allow for murder risks, for when there are 85 murders in one year, as was the case in Memphis, Tenn., it is plain that the loss to insurance companies must be considerable, the victims of murders are as frequently and as heavily insured as the average member of the community. In many cases, indeed, they are still better insured, and murders for the sake of insurance alone are far from common.

Few Are Hanged If the record of 1911 is taken there were nine times as many murders in the United States as there were in England, in proportion to population. Commenting upon the figures given, the Spectator, an insurance paper, says: "The comparison brings out in tartling contrast the disregard of human life in the United States at the present time. The subject is obviously one of most serious importance, not only to life insurance combut also to the public at large, and, granting the defects in the available statistics, there can be no question of doubt but that the American homioids rate is exceedingly high and that. the rate is on the increase. A condition of this bind is not compatible with the common assumption that sotual progress is being made in the United States in all that is being sumsand up under the term civilization

and national welfare." Mr. Andrew White, former Ambassador to Germany, who made an examination of the record in the United States, believed that the great mur-der rate was brought about by the fact that only one morderer in about electric chair. In 1911 there were 61 executions, and probably between 5,000 and 6,000 murders.

In the Black Belt

Murders are commoner in the large cities than in the smaller in the country districts, Chicago leading the country and the whole world in the actual number of killings, being hotly pursued by New York. But, on a basis of population, there are more murders in the Southern States than in any other portion of the globe. The victims are for the most part negroes, and for the most part the murderers are negroes, too. The negroes' habit of using razors is still constant, but they have also become accustomed to the revolver, and even to the automatic pistol, whose increasing popularity may have not a little to do with the murder rate. The automatic pistol makes killing easy. and assists escape in those cases where a crime is detected and bystanders might interfere if it wers not for the deadly automatic with which the assassin stands off pursuit. The gunmen of New York are all patrons of the automatic pistol.

Foreign Murderers The foreign population of the United States is also responsible for a considerable percentage of murders. Probably in the large cities the foreign-born and the offspring of foreignborn parents would be accountable for three-quarters of the murders. The names of the gunmen in the Becker trial will serve as an index. It is an unobservant Canadian who has not observed in the course of the past ten or fifteen years the increasing frequency of foreign names in Canadian murder cases, especially those in the cities where the nercing towether of these foreigners results in many murders in which no one is brought to justice. What has hap pened in the United States in the mat-ter of immigration is very likely to happen in Canada in the next ten years unless tringent preventative measures are taken. It is already happening. With the hard working inortensive foreigner will come the foreign criminal, and the murder ratio s likely to increase.

Petroleum in Siam

Petroleum is obtained from the earth in Siam by the natives digging

INDIAN BREWERIES

A Mounted Policeman Found Many [of These in the Far North

One of the mounted Canadian police, who patrol great stretches of almost friginating in Baise, Spain. uninhabited land in the northwest, discovered a band of Indians, who had braweries and were making "fire water constantly for their own use, east of the Hay River, and 600 miles from civilization. The Hay River is a thin black line running through the white terra incognita south of the Great Blave Lake

vestigation and found a happy lot of Indians among whom "fire water" was quite as common as it used to be down in Kentucky. He found that nearly every "buck" was the pro-prietor of a "brewery, and that life south of the Great Slave Lake was one long and joyette spres.

A strange white man had sold the secret of making "fire water" to the indians, and they were making . "brew" of potatoes, hops, strear and yeast, which, when allowed to be ment, was strong caous's to co intoxication. During the warm sum mer menths the Indans raised potetees for this brew, but in scarcely any instance could they be persuaded to grow anything for food.

Hotel Den'te

Don't carry a big soil-there's a safe in the office if you must carry a roll Don't fold his yellow-backs outside little green-backs, was a shall

Don't fancy hip pockets are safe as Don't think watches won't so if worn locse on a for. Don't get the mines you're as swift

an autou Pon't allow strangers to passed.

Fou they're old friends.

Don't take it for granted your cost well tetherel.

nestive powers UNLIMITED

The Eskime Sullens Me III Effects From His Great Appetite C

The Bokime to end to dely all the laws of hygione and thrive . He ents until he is metales but to said to never be sutted a silved of the feast remains ancommend. His capacity is limited by the supply and by that only.

The Makime cannot mate any mistake about the manner of cooking his food, since, es a raffe, he does not cook it. Nor, so fer as the blubber or fat of the Arctio animal is conhis manner of eating it. Ind d he seroplane, 167; radium, 165; antisepmay be said not to eat it at all. He ties and antitoxins, 140; spectrum cuts it into long strips an fuch wide analysis, 126; X-ray, 111. The three and an inch thick and then lowers next highest achievements, received the strip down his throat as one of the vote: Panama Canal, 100; and might lower a rope down a well.

not suffer from indigestion. He can Albert Zahm, R. W. Wood, David make a good meal of the flesh and Todd, D. E. Hyde, members of and gritty that in cutting up the ani- | American Academy, and the Great mal the knife must be continually German Universities were represented

The teeth of the little Eskimo child will, it is said by those in a position to know, meet in a bit of walrus skin as the teeth of a Canadian child for the nonce, though this is somewill meet in the flesh of an apple, although the hide of the walrus is from ball an inch to an inch in thick. ness and bears considerable resemblance to the bide of an elephant. The Eskimo child will bite it and digest it and never know what dys pepsia means.

HOW MATERIALS GET THEIR NAMES

Whoever stops to think of the derivations of the names of clothing material? For instance, a lady is wearing a satin gown. In that dress she represents the quaint town of Zaytoun, a far inland town in Chinabatin being the evolution of that word. And the lustrous wrap of velvet derives its name from the Italian City be Veluta. Her neck scarf of lawn was originally produced in Laon, a French town.

sent a varied number of districts and process of attaining his three score towns. His dress suit of thibet de i jears and ten he eats about fifty-four rives its texture name from that jons of solid food and fifty-three tons little known country of Tibet, in It liquid. He will have eaten 12,000 Eastern Asia, and the melton over. 1;gs, 400 pounds of cheese, about four coat stands for the little English ons of fish, and, could it have been Town of Melton.

from the weavers of Tweed, in Scot- hotel. But think the vegetables land, some 800 years ago. Serge gets levoured? T' ...entist says a train its name from Xerga, a Spanish city. three one would be required.
His worsted suit has carried that to be supply to the arrange its about 60 feet deep and dipping name ever since the little town of 1.44. Worsted, in England, noted for its One yarns, brought the first of these goods onto the market. His khazi priginated nearer home than any of might think—it being a North very one of these suits probably A study of the lives of some of our olds a baise lining a coarse fabric greatest writers and thinkers, how-

His wife's muslin morning dress got Ate name from Musul, in Asia; cammonly used house dresses tomade, an id home, and was never happier butter. The real butter tree lews gets its name from Cambrio, a district than hen playing with his children. In Central Africa. From the kernelin France, and her afternoon dress of the save them the best of everything, of the fruit is obtained rich buttabelo, from which another of her somgours originated its name from Gaza house, and the best part of the gar. that can be protected a year or suc-

and patroiman made a personal in- a once well known city of Palestine. Calico, takes itw name from Callcut, a very old town of Ja Ja. Once every woman wore the old cashmere shawl, which derived its name from the Valley of Cashmere, in the Himalaya Mountains, Gingham, which has been the material for so many of her aprons, was first used ! Ingamp. a small town in Biltonsy.

The damesk furniture govering of raised figures owes its game to the leading trade centre of Syria-Damascus. Buckman, used in the binding Fronde did better after he had started of books, originated in the Bokhara domesticity. William Black found it Hills of India. And the blanket. which we all think of as a very com- to Brighton to start a new novel he mon noun, got its start from the very proper name of Thomas Blanket, who He tried shutting himself in a room chartest years ago the manufacture of this new styles bed covering jue, outalso of the City of London.

MARVELS OF TO-DAY

What Are the Seven Wessers of the Twentieth Contery?

Taking the concensus of opinior among noted scientists of Europe and America, Popular Mechanics compiled a list of the seven modern wonders of the world. When Antipater wrots his gaide bocs of antiquity two cen turies before Christ, he fixed upon seven wonders which have come down in history to the present time, as fol-

The Pyramids of Egypt; the Pharos of Alexandria; the Hauging Gardens of Babylon; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Statue of Jupiter by Artemisia, at Hallournessus, and the Colossus of Rhodes. One thousand letters were sent out enclosing a list of fifty-six subjects of mechanical and scientific achievements. The let'ers requested the learned men to mark the seven which, in their opinion, were the greatest wonders of modern times. The ballots on the highest corned, is the Eskimo concerned about seven items stood this way: Wireless telegraphy, 244 votes; telephone; 185; le strip down his throat as one esthesic 14; synthethic chemistry, 81.

Maxim, Mesconi, Alexander Graham

Despite all this, the Maximo does Bell, Mms. Ourie, Edison, Steinmetz, the Royal Society of London, the

> The value of any book after all, is not in the entertainment it effords

Value of & Book

thing, but in the permanent residuam left in the mind after reading. The times are too much in earnest for ebandonment to simple recreation. Avere this not so, the imitations of Punch, at which, would answer the same purchase as Punch Itself, with which we laugh. The solid residuum we speak of depends upon the amount of thinking which the book has demanded of us. That which the old epitaph affirms of wordly goods bolds true here also-what we have we have. The intellect seeks food, and would reject all the pearls in the world for a single grain of corn. Art s only conscious of nature, and nahere has always her ulterior views, creating nothing but with an eye to me desired results .- James Russell

Food For a Life Time

And her good man's clothes repre- in a lifetime. He asserts that in the controlled with starvation,

HOME LOVING AUTHORS

It is a popular belief that genius san only develop in "selfish solitude." ever, reveals the fact that much of

to a prayground. He was passionately devoted to children, and their griefs made him sad. "A child weeping over a broken toy," he wrote,

"is a signt I cannot bear." Wordsworth was a happy husband, and wrote one of his prettiest poems to his wife, while Tennyson had a liking for domesticity, and in spite of a happy home, which critics contend is liable to damp genius, was abia to write undying verse.

George Borrow did all his best work ofter his marriage, and if he had mar-Med earlier would not have wasted so much time writing pot-boilers, while to difficult to write when apart from his wife that once when he went alone had to telegraph to her to join him. and walking up and down the shore, but in the end he went to the telegraph

Browning had one of the best of homes, and some of his finest poems were written to his wife.

Souther found domesticity so necessery and inspiring that he married twice, while Carlyle's wife was intaluable as . listener. He used to tush down from the room in the roof to read chapters about the great Frederick to her and then rush back

DEQUEATHED BY RED MEN

The Original Impabitants Have, Given a us Many Place Names

Long after the Indian himself has disappeared the Indian language will continue to be spoken in our geographical torus. No one can turn to the lake, or river, or stream, to which the original lords of the land have bequeathed a name, without confessing that the fudian has perpetuated himself by a monument more eloquent and more imperishable than could be prected by more human hands.

In a list of the lakes of the United States, published in 1885, two hunared and eighty five bear Indian names. In a list of the principal rivers, dowing into the Atlantic and the Guife This fruit when baked resensities of Mexico, but excluding those of the St. Lawrence basin, seven hundred and twenty-tour have Indian names. If we added to these the Indian names of the St. Lawrence valley, those atskin of the walrus, provisions so hard the Prench Academy of Scientists, of tached to the waters of the Great desert, and no matter how dry the Lakes, the Saskatchewan, and the numerous elice great northern and north-western watersheds, and the lakes and streams of the Pacific coast, the list might easily be doubled.

One must bear in mind that these have all not the true pronounciation, but have been diafigured by the early voyageurs and trappers, who by mispronunciation destroyed and renlered them incomprehensible, in spite of the resignation work of Indianologists who were anxious to preserve the true propunciation.

Winter Stores in Labrador

The Indians of the barren lands of Labrador rely affinost entirely upon the migrating caribou for winter sustenance. When the great herds of this tree. raindeer go south in the fall, the Indless lie in waiting for them, killing sufficient meat to keep them from starvation during the months of darkness and desolation. The meat, as killed, is packed into caches-either high in the trees, well out of reach of wolves, or in some natural cave. which is barricaded with rocks and timber. When the last deer have An English scientist with a passion south the barron lands are almost for statistics computed the amount destitute of fife, and should anything of food that the average man eats | bears to their store the Indians are

UNCOMMON TREES

If one could gather together the baked at once, a loat fi bread products of the different food-produc-His tweed suit briginated its name iqual in size to an brilinary family ing trees he could get quite a substantial meal.

For instance, in Venezuela is the cow tree, which derives its name from the fact that when the trunk is cut a stream of milk gushes out-milk of thick, creamy consistency, with a balmy fragrance. The milk flows best in the early morning and at sunset. At these times the natives come from hr and near with bowls or pails to get their family supply of milk. It is of such thickness that if left to "set" it very soon becomes cheese.

Another one of nature's dairies is their finest work was done after mar. the butter tree. The name is also panionship of wives and children. siven to several tropical trees which Charles Kingsley, for instance, had | rield certain offs that can be used for



in order to make the med complete there should be breed to go with the butter, and this is provided by the bread tree, which do rishes in the islands of the Pacific. The tree is of good size, with large lobed leaves and fruit of a roundish form,

from four to seven inches in dismeter

IT IS SUPERB!

bread somewhat, and is eaten by the natives as such.

A boon touthe weary wayfarer is the traveler's tree, found in Madages car. It will grow in the most ante weather is a quart of water always dows out when the stalk is punctured The water is pure, clear and pleasant to the taste. The leaves of the tree ere from ten to fifteen feet in length. In order to provide light for their larkness, the natives of the South See islands make use of the candle tree! Its fruit is heart-shaped and the seeds when boiled make tallow that is excellent for candles. The natives remove the shells, bake and string the kernels and preserve them Five or six of the kernels are enough to supply a good_clear light.

In Jamiaca is found the so-called "life tree." It the leaves are broken from the plant they will continue to grow. Nothing but fire will destroy

To Brown Mince Ples

Before making mince pies brush over the top with water and aprinkle with caster sugar. The appearance will be much improved and they will be brown and crisp.

The average consumption of rice per head of the population in Japan le five bushels a year.

INVISIBLE LIGHT

Ultra-Violet Rays Cause Colors in Fade

Scarcely a day passes without nome lew marvel accomplished by ultraviolet rays-invisible light. If a room. were flooded with ultra-violet rays taken from sunlight, and all the other, mys of the sun were shut out, that room would to our eyes appear to be in darkness. Yet most of the blame for fading colors and similar sunlight affects is now paced on the invisible light and the article which mied that room would be just as like to fade as if it were left out in the sun day after day.

A glass is now being perfected that will shut out ultre-violet rays without excluding the other elements of. stallght, with the idea of using the glass on museum onses so as to prevent the fading of exhibits.

Canada's vessel tonnage is sevice.