

SOIL AND CROP.

Work of the United States Agricultural Department.

IMPROVING COTTON

Experiments in South Carolina. The Selection of the Best Seed Improves

the Standard Varieties of Cotton and Other Crops. The Gain in this State.

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture for the year 1905 has just become available and contains much interesting information relative to soil, crops, methods of planting, etc., in South Carolina.

In the breeding and improvement of cotton the first experiments were made in 1899. At this time little had been published concerning cotton breeding. The frequency of natural crossing in the field has been given attention, so that different varieties might be grown without risk of mixing and deteriorating. The correlation of characters, the law governing the splitting of hybrids, the form of plant and other important matters have been carefully studied.

The most important problem in the cotton industry is the securing of varieties as productive as ordinary staple sorts, but producing better and longer lint. This can be done by two distinctly different methods. The first method is to secure hybrids of the long staple, sea island cotton with the standard short staples, with a view towards securing new sorts which combine, first, improved length of staple with large bolls, opening well; and, second, the productive character of the plant of the short staple. The department has secured hybrids, one class of which is a distinct upland type and produces large round 5 locked bolls, has fine silky lint from 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 inches in length and a smooth black seed, so that it may be easily ginned on roller gins.

A second method of securing improved staple, which has given very striking results, is the straight selection of the standard short staple varieties. It was found by careful examination of such varieties as Russell and Jones improved, that there was considerable variation in the length of lint produced by different plants. Careful experiments have been made with both these varieties and the average length of lint in the breeding stock of these two varieties has increased from the ordinary 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 inches, while the plant, have maintained their full productivity and all other good characters.

All varieties of cotton have been found to vary greatly in their productivity in the case of different individual and different strains of the same variety. One strain, Pride of Georgia, which has for several years been selected for its increased yield by a careful system of pedigree breeding, has shown marked improvement. A considerable quantity of this seed will be distributed to planters in the spring of 1906, and in 1907 a still higher grade of select seed of the same variety will be available.

In the boll weevil infested areas there is great demand for earlier varieties of big boll types. The extensive experiments inaugurated in 1904 in this line have not yet reached a stage where safe conclusions can be drawn, but preliminary experiments stated the year preceding have given one very early strain, selected from a native Texas big boll sort, with which it has been compared. A limited trial distribution of the seed of this variety will be made in the spring of 1906.

A large quantity of Egyptian cotton is imported into this country annually and used in the mills. It is not probable that in some sections of the cotton growing area suitable soils for this could be found.

During the last two years the bureau of plant industry has had a skilled corps of men in the field battling against the boll weevil, and wherever trouble along this line has been reported, experiments have at once commenced. The most important work, however, in this connection, has been the field demonstration work which has had for its object the bringing home to people practical methods of tillage, cultivation and planting to enable them to grow cotton despite the presence of the weevil.

Rice has received special attention during the last six or seven years. The Japanese, or Kiusbu variety was brought into the country and disseminated. Since this introduction the development of the rice industry in the South has been phenomenal. Between 1899 and 1904 the rice acreage of Louisiana and Texas increased from 210,396 acres, yielding 179,919 293 pounds of rough rice, in 1896 to 410,700 acres in 1904, yielding 869,426 800 pounds, an increase of upward of 190 per cent in acreage, but far the greater increase being in Texas. In 1899 Texas had 178 acres of rice, in 1899 8,711 acres, while in 1904 the acreage had increased to 376,600, or more than forty-three times the area under this crop six years ago.

has been grown in South Carolina as a field crop with a profit comparing very favorably with that of corn, cotton and tobacco. Experiments have been made during the last year in tea raising, and during this time 9,000 pounds of tea were made at Summerville. Making these experiments it has been found that the most important varieties of the tea plant that from Ceylon excepted make a growth and give a yield comparing very favorably with the results produced in their own land. It has also been shown that negro children make expert tea pickers when properly trained.

BRIDEGROOM RODE IN TRUNK

Ran Short of Cash While on Western Wedding Journey.

Because he ran short of money on his wedding tour and had only cash enough for one ticket, George Francis sent his wife through from Denver to Chicago on a passenger train, and he himself attempted to make the trip in a trunk as his wife's baggage. He was taken out of the trunk at Omaha, N. B., about three-quarters of the way, but the wife got through her journey all right. They had secured a large trunk put in some provisions and water, braced it thoroughly, cut holes in it for air, and after Francis took his place the box was securely locked and strapped. Then it was taken to the depot and checked through to Chicago.

After being smashed around, the trunk was heaved into a Union Pacific baggage car and journey began. Just before reaching Omaha, Wednesday night, the baggageman heard a croan from a pile of baggage. An investigation resulted in his locating the source and with a gun in his hand demanded to know who was inside threatening to fire through the trunk unless he was answered. In muffled tones came the answer and the story, with a request that the trunk be broken open and the man inside be liberated. This was done and Francis was assisted out. His trunk had been delayed one train, and his water bottles had been broken soon after the trunk was fastened. He had been without water for nearly two days. He was taken to police headquarters and later released. "I was the most remarkable ride I ever took, and I don't want any more of it," said Francis.

Attacked By Hugh Python

Rudolph Fluegel, an animal keeper at the Cincinnati Gardens, had a narrow escape this afternoon from being crushed to death in the folds of a huge python quartered in the snake cage. Fluegel had gone into the cage to sweep it out; he neglected to take the usual precaution of throwing a blanket over the reptile, which is one of the largest in captivity. While he was at work the immense snake attacked him from the rear, flinging its fangs into his back. The keeper's heavy coat protected him from serious lacerations, but he was panic-stricken as he felt the coils of the long python envelop his body and slowly begin to tighten. Keeper Edward Coyne and three assistants rushed in to the cage, and while the former beat the reptile over the head to make it release its hold on Fluegel, the latter exerted their strength to unwrap its coils from about the keeper's body. They did not succeed until it had been beaten into insensibility. Fluegel was unconscious when rescued and it was an hour before the physicians resuscitated him. He is prostrated by the nervous shock due to fright.

Whole Family Slain.

Near Independence, Iowa, Mrs. William McWilliams and her five children, ranging from three to eighteen years in age, were slain at their farm home and the husband and father has been charged with killing the members of his family. He declares himself to be innocent. Each person had been killed with a hammer blow on the head. Mrs. McWilliams was atrociously beaten, a few knife thrusts had been inflicted on the crushed body. In the woman's rigid arm lay the corpse of the three-year-old baby, its hood, coat and mittens one, and a piece of buttered bread in one hand. The baby had been killed by one blow of a hammer on the head. The other children lay about the house, dressed in working clothes.

Fighting in Cuba.

The first shots between the rural guards and insurgents were exchanged recently near the center of Havana province. A telegram has been received from the captain of the rural guards saying that his detachment discovered a party of twenty insurgents led by Marino Robau and Rafael Castillo, who organized the original band from Salud. The party, the telegram says, after an exchange of shots, fled, some towards the mountains and others across the fields. Nobody was hurt, with the exception of a sergeant of the guards, who was thrown from his horse. It is reported that Robau is wounded, but this is not confirmed.

Too Many Bullet Holes.

Jake Scott, colored shot and mortally wounded John Walls, foreman of the tunnel gang on the Southern railway extension work between Jasper, Ind., and French Lick, Wednesday evening. A posse, composed of the workman associated with Walls, pursued Scott and early Thursday returned to town with the information that the body of the negro had been found in the woods and that he had committed suicide. Later the body was found at the place described by the workman. There were thirty-eight bullet holes in the body.

Genuine Veteran.

The dispatches tell us that an Indiana veteran has just refused \$15,000 back pension. Undoubtedly the man is a genuine veteran and wants to keep his name on the roll of honor as a fighter and not as a grafter.

The king of Spain is a skillful and fearless rider, a keen motorist, a deadly shot with either rifle or revolver, a splendid fencer and an exceptionally clever boxer.

BADLY SCARED.

Moving Pictures Shows General Trepoff, The Tyrant, His

OWN ASSASSINATION.

The indignously Cruel Trick by Which The Savage Russian General Was Forced to Cease Butchering Innocent Women and Children and Resigns.

A letter from St. Petersburg, Russia, to the New York American, says four very unusual moving pictures have just been did in wielding a more powerful influence over General Trepoff than ten thousands of strikers, armed mobs, plotting anarchists, hired assassins and angry men, women and children shouting for vengeance. The pictures, it is said, have caused the fearless Trepoff to quit his place as dictator of Russia, chief of police and Governor-General of St. Petersburg. They have succeeded in thoroughly frightening Trepoff—in scaring him, in fact, almost to death.

It is reported that the entire set of moving pictures which, it is declared, have caused this hitherto dauntless man into abdicating is nearly round less powers of mind not be preserved intact for all time. It is reported that they have been destroyed by some of the government's secret police, but not, however, before the pictures had done the work for which they were intended, and to them many attribute his recent resignation.

TREPPOFF SEES HIMSELF.

The pictures had just shown Trepoff himself being blown to bits as a punishment for his repression of Russian rioters. This high official of the Czar's empire was attending a performance in one of the State theatres and was watching cinematographic views of President Loubet's recent visit to the King of Spain. He was surrounded by members of the Emperor's court and several titled women as well as many of his own staff officers. The distinguished party was gossiping, whispering and jesting, paying but scant attention to the pictures shown on the canvas.

Suddenly the Spanish pictures vanished and a vaulted darkened room stood upon the white screen. Around a table were crowded about a dozen men in the act of taking a solemn oath. Their hands were outstretched and their heads were bent low. Lights were drawn. Two men, selected for some mission, quietly left the room.

Then it was that Trepoff, who had up to that time been more interested in his conversation with the fair Russian women, turned toward the canvas for the mysterious change in views the pictures on a band of supposedly Russian plotters naturally excited his curiosity. He was still unmoved, but he was thoroughly interested.

Quick as lightning the square in St. Petersburg, with his own stately mansion prominent in the foreground, replaced the den of the conspirators on the screen. The front doors of the building were suddenly thrown open and at the same moment a fire carriage and several horses drawing it drew up in front of the governor's residence.

Then Trepoff saw, to his amazement moving pictures of himself attended by members of the staff, whom he also recognized, emerge from the palace. They were surrounded by guards for the Russians have long promised to kill Trepoff the moment they get the slightest opportunity. That they will do so he well knows.

Down the broad granite steps the party moved, and in the next instant the Czar's military lieutenant saw himself spring into his own carriage, followed by a staff officer. Then the carriage drove rapidly away. Nevski Prospect appeared next with its fine buildings, broad carriage drives and stately towers in the background. This was where the Russian cavalry, the dreaded Cossacks, recently mowed down by hundreds the rioters as well as many innocent people who were merely onlookers. Along the splendid street dashed a carriage which Trepoff as well as every other person in the theatre recognized instantly as his own.

A man ran forward toward the vehicle, raising his right arm, in the hand of which he was holding something which was smoking. Pausing for better aim, he flung the burning object right under the carriage and dashed back into the little crowd which had gathered. There was a flash upward of blinding smoke, which partially obscured the carriage. It seemed as though the wheels had been blotted out and the vehicle left hanging in mid air. In an instant the vapors were dissipated and in the window of the carriage was seen distinctly for a moment the face of Trepoff contorted into a whirlwind of passion and pain. His arms were flung upward and outward as though to the extremity of terror and torture.

The wheels of the carriage were seen flying through the air and the great carriage horses were scattered in fragments far and near in the road way. High above the wreck of the vehicle and flying among the leeces of the dismembered horses were arms, legs and bodies of two men—the occupants of the carriage, Trepoff and his staff assistant.

Trepoff sank far back in his seat, and before his attendants could gather around him to shield him from the stare of fifteen hundred pairs of eyes he was seen to cover his face with his hands and collapse. Two of the women in the official box with Trepoff fainted.

Secret service officials and the police rushed toward the cinematograph. Some person had inserted the assassination views among those which had been prepared for the night's entertainment. The machine was stopped on the instant and the whole paraphernalia, it is reported, was taken.

Trepoff had been tricked! He knew it in an instant after he had collapsed, but too late. The nervous shock had been administered, the object lesson blasted home with the picture of a bomb.

The governor general was more carried than led from the theatre by a horse carriage. Try as his suits did to keep the gawking public from their master in terror and agony, they could not, and the authors of the plot, to show Trepoff a moving picture of himself being assassinated, they had so often threatened him must have seen that they had been successful.

Trepoff has resigned. He is an unweary man for the time at least. He will leave St. Petersburg to assume the office of Governor of the Imperial Palace at Peterhof. The Minister of Police for the grand empire is to be abolished. The Grand Duke Nicholas will likely be appointed to the military command of St. Petersburg.

In preparing the assassination scenes duplicates were made of four of the pictures in the series. In their care for the machinery and pictures the government officials knew nothing of them, for they had been made and kept by one nihilist who had conceived and executed the plot. It is in this manner that these pictures escaped.

It was due to the wonderful cunning and skill of certain students that the assassination of Trepoff was produced in picture form before his eyes. At secret meetings it was decided, while Trepoff was a reasonable object of hatred, he was not really so bad and deserving of assassination as had been the Grand Duke Sergius. He was merely the tool willing tool of the autocracy. He might be terribly punished at some good might follow.

To make the pictures of the assassination was the first thing and then to insert them in the roll of films for the performance at the theatre when Trepoff should be present was the other requisite. The whole matter was left to a selected band. In one end of a wide room a scene painted to represent Trepoff's mansion and the driveway before it was hung.

Nevski Prospect was represented and hung in the same manner. The carriage containing the supposed Trepoff was driven before it. Figures gathered, one man rushed out holding an empty bomb with burning fuse attached. He threw it. Then another scene was made by exploding some flashing powder in darkness. The next view was made by suspending the carriage by its wheels being taken off, in the air wheels of ropes so painted that they would not be seen in the picture.

The carriage was taken to pieces and the sections hung in the air before the same background as though they were being blown up. Dismembered sections of dummy horses were scattered around and portions of dummy men were hung conspicuously in the foreground. The bomb thrower runs from the scene the moment he hears the explosive. He is then shown as being seized and arrested.

In spite of all of the efforts of the secret service of Russia and of all of the Czar's police the students who devised and executed the plot to procure to Trepoff the inevitable fate which awaited him if he continued his career, have escaped. No arrests have followed under direct charge of this crime for crime it is in Russia. That the plotters must have had accomplices among the men in charge of the state theatres cinematograph is probable, but if they any the Government with its great secret service machinery has for once been completely baffled.

Getting Ready.

The Japanese admiralty has entered upon an elaborate scheme of naval expansion which is expected to be approved at the coming session of the diet, according to advice received from Tokio. Ships with heavier armaments and higher speed will be built. The J. I. Shimpo says that the battleships of the future navy of Japan will display 22,000 tons armament of fourteen 12 inch guns and a speed of twenty knots, while the future cruisers will display 15,000 tons and have a speed of twenty-five knots. An immense gun factory, with twenty large buildings, covering eighty-three acres, is being established on the Sumida river, near Tokio, by the Japanese military authorities, where 4,000 men will be employed making heavy ordnance.

Value of a Kiss.

Miss Ella Hamilton thinks the kiss she alleges Hayden Maquis, a wealthy young man, stole from her is worth \$10,000. At least that is the amount of damages she demands in a suit filed in the district court of Des Moines, Iowa. The suit will come to trial at the January term. Maquis is the son of B. W. Maquis, reputed to be a millionaire.

Deadly Football.

Carl Osborne, aged 18, was instantly killed on Saturday at Brookvale, Ind., in a football game between Marshall and Ballmore high schools. Wm. Moore of Union college died in New York on Saturday night from injuries received in Saturday's game between Union college and the University of New York.

Petrified Turtle.

While at work in the Green Valley mine near Jasperville, Indiana, William Houston, found a perfect specimen of a petrified turtle imbedded in a six feet vein of coal, 40 feet under ground. When the block of coal was broken its imprint was left entire and uninjured.

Murder and Suicide.

Goaded by jealousy, Steve Czintel killed his wife and then himself at their home in D. rothy, Pa., a little mining village, Wednesday,

HID SLAIN WIFE,

Whom He Had Beaten to Death, in a Big Trunk, AND THEN RAN AWAY.

The Brute of a Husband, Who Took Two Thousand Dollars of His Victims Money, Tells His Wife's Mother That Fight Started About Whisk-y.

Through confession of his own mother, and uncle's brother-in-law John Hammond now stands accused of the murder of his wife, whose body was found squeezed into a trunk in the fireplace of their home on South Ferry street, Albany, N. Y. The police learned Tuesday night that Hammond was in Montreal and his arrest is imminent.

Although Hammond showed extraordinary foresight in preventing the evidences of his alleged crime from attracting attention, he could not, according to his relatives, bear the burden of his guilt alone. Before going to Montreal on November 14, he told his mother and brother-in-law that he had killed his wife and concealed her body in a trunk.

James Mangini, Hammond's brother-in-law, was arrested Tuesday in Cohoes and brought to Albany. He told the police that on the night of November 14 Hammond called on him and induced him to accompany him to Rouse's Point. On the way there both men took a number of drinks, and Hammond finally told Mangini that on Sunday before he and his wife had quarreled.

According to Mangini's story, both Hammond and his wife had been drinking. Hammond wanted another drink and his wife would not let him have it. In a fit of rage he picked up an empty bottle and hit her on the head. He left her lying on the floor and went into the next room for more liquor. When he came back she was dead.

Then Hammond, according to Mangini's story, roped her body and put it in the trunk, taking pains to stop up the doors and windows and to sprinkle chloride of lime over the body and the room.

Mangini says that on the train Hammond showed him a roll containing \$2,000 in bills. It was learned Tuesday that shortly before the crime was committed Hammond induced his wife to draw large sums from several banks. On Monday, the day following the murder, he bought a \$200 fur overcoat.

Hammond's story of the crime, as told by Mangini, does not agree with the conclusions reached by the physicians who examined Mrs. Hammond's body and who found unmistakable marks of strangulation and many bruises.

Mangini left his brother-in-law at Rouse's Point, where Hammond told him he was going into Canada. The police are searching in Montreal and the vicinity. The Hammonds are a Canadian-French family and it is thought that the husband of the murdered woman may be hiding with one of his Canadian relatives. The Cohoes police late Tuesday night declared that Hammond is in or near Montreal.

Mangini says that Hammond was on the verge of nervous collapse on the trip toward Canada. At Rouse's Point they went together to visit an uncle of Hammond to whom the fugitive also confessed that he had killed his wife.

The autopsy upon the woman's body has shown that she was strangled with great violence, and that before death she was brutally beaten or kicked. The stranger gripped her so tightly that the hyoid bone at the base of the tongue was fractured. The body has many bruises on the face, chest and hips.

There seems to be little doubt that the murder was committed on the afternoon of Sunday, November 12, for neighbors on that day heard the piano played as she often played it, for she was a musician of considerable ability. The neighbors say that the playing stopped abruptly and that after that no sound was heard from the Hammond apartment, though Hammond himself was seen about the house later that day.

Hammond told a woman living on the first floor of the house, which was owned by Mrs. Hammond, that his wife had gone down the river to buy a farm, and would be absent several days.

It was learned Tuesday that on November 10 Mrs. Hammond drew upward of \$800 from the savings bank, at first receiving a New York draft, but next day exchanging it for cash.

Important in this connection is the fact that on Monday, November 13, a man declared to be Hammond ordered from a leading clothing house an expensive fur overcoat. They could not fit him, and asked for a deposit on the order. He left what was supposed to be two ten-dollar bills, but when the clerk examined them, after Hammond had gone, he found the bills were \$100 each. At another place the same man bought other clothing and left his name and address.

BATTLE WAGED

In the Harbor of Sebastopol Between Mutineers and Troops. THE LATTER GIVE UP

Several of the Insurgent Ships Were Sunk and the Others Surrendered to the Russian Authorities. Great Damage Was Done the City by Shells.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says Sebastopol was on Wednesday the scene of a desperate battle between the mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore. During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Ochakov, which on now lies a burning wreck off Admiralty Point, its hull riddled with shells and its haunting red sign of revolution hauled down. Many of the crew of the Ochakov were killed or wounded. According to one report the barracks of the mutineers was carried by storm after the mutinous fleet, which is said to have numbered 10 vessels, had surrendered and the whole position is now in the hands of the troops under the command of Gen. Keupfich. The Associated Press, however, is unable to guarantee the correctness of this report. Owing to the interruption of the telegraph, details of the battle are difficult to obtain, but as the Associated Press is authoritative informed by the naval general staff Thursday night, the battle was begun by the troops on shore, who opened fire on the Ochakov, which was defiantly displaying the red flag. The commander of the Ochakov, Lieut. Schmidt, immediately accepted the challenge, replying with both batteries, one trained on the town and other on the Fort Alexander batteries on the north shore.

Captain Zilotti, chief-de-camp to Admiral Wreniusk, aide of the naval general staff, informed the Associated Press that the latest dispatches received from Sebastopol showed that the Ochakov was on fire and badly riddled, with its revolutionary colors hauled down; but he was unable to give more definite information. According to a more detailed report from another source and purporting to come from the admiralty, the battle began at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when Lieut. Schmidt, not receiving a reply to the demands of the mutineers, opened fire from a fleet of 10 ships, 7 of which the northern batteries at Fort Alexander, artillery posted on the shore and several vessels which remained loyal replied.

During the naval battle sailors on the shore entrenched in the barracks defended their position with machine guns and rifles against the attacking infantry. During an engagement lasting two and a half hours, with the Ochakov riddled and on fire and the cruiser Duplep and another vessel sunk, Lieut. Schmidt, who had been badly wounded, surrendered the entire fleet. The mutinous sailors on shore surrendered to the Brest and Bieloostok regiments.

According to this report the Pantheon, formerly the Kniaz Potemkin, was injured below the water line and a torpedo boat is ashore on the rocks. No details of the casualties or of the damage suffered by the city are obtainable at this time by the admiralty, but owing to the confined space in which the action was fought, it is improbable that the town escaped without heavy damage.

The demands of the mutineers are said to have included, besides the fifteen proposals dealing with service conditions, the convocation of a constituent assembly and the complete realization of the liberties promised by the imperial manifesto.

Two Many Wives.

W. S. Franklin, a prominent man, pleaded guilty at Birmingham, Ala., on Saturday to the charge of bigamy, and was given four years in the penitentiary. He had a wife in Newport, Ky., another Toddville, Ala., and had just married a third.

Gov. Hayward has decided to keep the State Constables in all the counties that has voted out the dispensary until the legislature meet, and then let that body decide the question.

During the Civil War many people hired men to fight in the war in their stead. Some are now asking the pension commissioner to pay them the money they spent for this purpose. They will get nothing.

At a recent political meeting in New York a candidate yelled: "What is the one thing that we of this community are suffering most from at this time?" There was a silence and then a man with a big deep voice said "bed bugs."

The city of Washington, the capital of the United States, has a colored population of ninety thousand, more than any other city in the world, and New York city follows with seventy thousand, and Chicago third with thirty-five thousand.

It requires a good deal of courage as well as money for parents to send their sons to some of the colleges of the present day. By the brutal savagery of the so called hazing the health as well as the life of students are endangered. Hazing should be stopped in the colleges. It is brutal.

"I do not believe in sandwicheing courtship with religion," said the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New York recently. "No man can hold a hymn book with a charming young woman and pay attention to what the minister is saying." He advocates separate churches for the two sexes.

Mixed in Land Fraud.

Rev. George Ware, rector of the Episcopal Church of Lead, S. D., has been indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with complicity in defrauding the government of 125,000 acres of land in Hooker and Thomas counties, Nebraska. Frank Lanber and Harry Welch are made joint defendants with Ware. Each of the men are held in \$5,000 bond. Cases are also pending against Rev. Ware for alleged illegal finances. He is one of the wealthiest men in Lead, and has been general manager of the I. B. U. Ranch, which has several thousand head of cattle on the range of West Nebraska.

Must Hang.

At Valdosa, Ga., the death sentence was again imposed Friday upon J. G. Rawlings, his son, Milton and Jessie, and the negro, Alf Moore, all convicted of the murder of the Carter children last June. The 6th of January, next, was fixed as the day for the execution of the four. Len Rawlings, another son was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Killed by Gas.

Charles F. Douglass, a farmer, his wife and two children were instantly killed Thursday night by an explosion of a gas main running past their home, three miles from Weston, Va. Their home was wrecked and later caught fire, almost consuming the bodies. The explosion was felt for a distance of five miles and caused much excitement. It is supposed the main sprung a leak and the gas was in some way ignited.

Long Trip.

Fred O'tofy, the young son of a Chicago dentist now practicing in Manila, just started from San Francisco on his second trip around the world. He is still in his early teens. He is not the ordinary runaway boy style, but just a keen, wide-awake Chicago lad, whose father knows he is very well able to take care of himself and is letting him have his fill of travel for a year or so.