hat Rules of Etiquette People Are Breaking Every Day

O MAKES THE FIRST CALL OF THE SEASON—AND UPON HOM? SHOULD THE BRIDE CALL ON HER INTIMATE FRIENDS WHEN SHE RETURNS FROM HER HONEYMOON? SHOULD A HOSTESS RISE TO GREET A MAN CALLER?

the city formal calls are e between 4 and 6 o'clock in afternoon; Morning calls are ated informal; they are only to transact business, by special appointment.

ever prolong a call until it be- es a relief to depart—both you and your hostess. This not irrelevant, nor is it too re. There are many people do not know when to depart; simply because they are ld of leaving too early and ding the hostess, they pro- the visit unduly and depend n gossip and forced conversa- to pass the time.

Then a first and formal call is , 15 or 20 minutes is the al time for exchanging civili- and for making a graceful . A friendly call may be con- ed an hour, and sometimes hour and a half.

alls should always be paid on hostess' day at home, if sible. It is always more com- mentary and considerate to serve a day at home than to on an afternoon when the tess does not expect you.

Sunday calls are now consider- informal in small towns and nnury neighborhoods they may made after church or in the ening, but in large cities for- l visits are rarely made on nday. Here men and business joy a special privilege; they ake their formal calls any after- on or evening of the week, nday not excepted.

In making business calls a oman should wear street dress the most simple and conserva- e type. For her social calls o she should wear street attire, t it need not be so severe as business purposes. Formal ening calls require formal, even- g dress for both men and omen.

First Call of the Season

The matter of paying the first all is often a very delicate one; frequently sensitive people are ended by some unconscious light on the part of a friend. The following rules will help those who are in doubt, and who are anxious to follow the correct usage, and thus avoid blunders that may result in broken friendship.

An unmarried woman always pays the first call of the season upon a matron. The elder of two women is entitled to the first visit. The same rule holds true among men, when the question of the formal call arises.

In large cities, when the recognized winter period for exchanging formal calls opens, very little attention is paid to the matter of the first calls of the season. It is usually dependent upon convenience and the inclination of the individuals, and upon the setting of an at-home date.

There are certain obligatory calls that must be made, if one wishes to be in accord with the laws of etiquette. These are sometimes referred to as "duty calls." For instance, it is essential for all wedding guests, bridesmaids, ushers, and for the best man, maid of honor and matron of honor to call on the bride's mother within three weeks after her daughter's wedding.

They must also call upon the bride as soon as she returns from her honeymoon. If the wedding was held at the home of a sister or other relative, the call is made to the lady who acted in the capacity of hostess.

It is distinctly important for all guests, both men and women, at a formal dinner to call upon the hostess within two or at the most three weeks after the dinner. This holds true if the invitation was not accepted. The dinner call should be paid promptly; if a man or woman who has not accepted an invitation to dinner does not call within three weeks, the hostess has every reason to believe that he or she does not desire her friendship and hospitality. This same holds true of balls, suppers, parties and receptions. Not to accept an invitation and not to call, is a gross incivility and reflects upon the good manners of the person who has neglected to make the obligatory call.

Duty calls are necessary after formal luncheons or breakfasts, and after musicales, theatre parties, opera parties, garden parties, and after attending a christening. Such a call should be made within two weeks following the event.

Other obligatory calls are made both before and after a funeral. The first call is merely a matter of card leaving unless one is an intimate friend of the bereaved family. After the funeral a call of condolence should be made.

A hostess who follows the laws of good society to the letter, invariably calls on a new acquaintance before offering her any hospitality, or before issuing any invitations to her. Other calls that are a matter of obligation are those of inquiry regarding a friend's health, or congratulations to parents on the birth of a child, upon the young lady who has announced her engagement. All these calls are social necessities, and the man or woman who is well bred never neglects them.

Be Prompt to Return Calls

It is of the utmost importance that calls be promptly returned. But perhaps the most exacting of all is the first call. To neglect to return it within two weeks, or three at the most, or to explain by letter why it cannot be returned, is to indicate tactly that the caller's friendship is not desired. This, of course, is an extremely rude and inconsiderate method to choose, if one readily does not desire to cultivate a certain friendship, for there are many gracious and less unkind means to employ.

A bride, or a visitor in a neighborhood should not let more than 10 days, or at most two weeks, elapse before returning the civilities of their new neighbors. After the first call is returned it depends upon the individual concerned whether a friendship shall be developed or whether a "calling acquaintance" shall be kept up.

Calls of condolence, sympathy, inquiry and congratulation are courtesy answered by sending cards or brief notes to the caller. Later, on issuing from mourning, or on recovery of health, the calls of condolence and inquiry may be returned, but it is not entirely necessary, and depends largely upon the convenience and individual desire of the person on whom the call was made.

Calls of congratulation are warranted only by intimacy or by friendship of long standing. After the birth of a child, feminine friends of the mother incur the duty to calling upon her and leaving inquiries about her own and her child's health, along with the customary congratulations. Friends of the young lady who announces her engagement are expected to call and express pleasure in the girl's happiness, but do not congratulate her directly—the congratulations are due to the man. This call is usually made between 10 days and two weeks after the announcement is received.

Gentlemen of social society usually devote Sunday afternoons and evenings of their formal visits. Weekly evenings are also often given over to the same purpose. The gentleman who calls upon a lady shows good taste and consideration by selecting her day at home.

An invalid may return calls by sending a daughter or a close friend in her stead. A sister may also make calls for an invalid woman.

A woman may call on a man only

for business purposes. In this case the man is usually her physician or merchant, and the call is made during office hours.

The woman who is making a business call does not usually send in a visiting card, but merely gives her name to the attendant. She states her business briefly, remembering to avoid all personal, social or domestic topics not essential to the furtherance of the matter in hand.

It is necessary for a woman to call upon a man at his home. She must be accompanied by a male relative, or by a woman older than herself. When a woman calls at a bachelor apartment or at a gentleman's studio it is an unimpeachable law of etiquette that she be correctly chaperoned. Etiquette also bars a woman from visiting a gentleman's club, even for the purpose of seeing her husband.

On her day at home the hostess makes every effort to make her callers feel that she is glad to see them. She rises as each new

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THE CAT CAME BACK—AND GOT THE COLD SHOULDER

The return of the "Crown Prince" to Germany has failed to make any impression on the political life of Germany.
—From the News of the World.

Child Welfare And Public Health

Articles on Child Welfare, and Public Health will Appear Weekly in this Column, Furnished by the Local Red Cross Branch.

HEART DISEASE

Heart disease seldom occurs as a primary affection, usually having its beginning during the course of disease such as rheumatic fever, chorea, syhilis, gonorrhea, scarlet fever and less frequently pneumonia. Local infections due to diseased tonsils and teeth are responsible for a certain number of cases of heart disease while excessive muscular strain as over-indulgence in athletics has at times proved a determining factor. It may also be caused by the persistent use of alcoholic liquors or it may be a part of a general disease known as "arteriosclerosis," in which there is a hardening and loss of elasticity of the walls of the arteries including the arteries supplying the heart muscle.

As four of the diseases mentioned above; rheumatic fever, chorea, tonsilitis, and scarlet fever are particularly diseases of children and young adults, it follows that many cases of heart disease have their beginning early in life. This is borne out by the estimate that from one and one-half to two percent of the children examined in the schools show existing heart defects. Heart disease often becomes well established during the course of some illness without causing symptoms which lead to suspicion of beginning damage to the heart. This is too often the case in children and is probably more likely to pass unnoticed as a complication of tonsilitis than in any other disease of childhood. Each attack of tonsilitis should be regarded as possibly the starting point of heart damage.

For the prevention of the cases of heart disease which have their origin in some other disease, reliance must be placed in the prevention, or, if already contracted, the proper care and treatment of the primary ailment. Persons recovering from attacks or diseases that may act as causes ob heart disease should be very cautious in regard to beginning active exercise. It is best to quiet until all danger of damage to the heart is passed. Persons leading sedentary lives should not change occupation without preliminary training to one which requires sustained muscular effort as damage may easily be done the heart muscle.

For the treatment of heart disease, once established, the most important factor is early diagnosis. Physical examination of children would result in the early diagnosis of many cases of organic disease of the heart that might otherwise go undiscovered until some extra strain or acute illness proved too great a burden for the damaged heart. Such examination would also uncover sources of infection requiring treatment as diseased tonsils and abcesses of the roots of the teeth.

Distinguished from heart disease as discussed above in which there is disease of the heart's structure, there are certain disorders of the heart's action spoken of as functional disorders. These disorders, among which palpitation is the most common, are usually not serious. Digestive disturbances are sometimes accompanied by palpitation and pain near the heart, and such symptoms are frequently mistaken for serious heart disease.

Once diagnosed, care as to general hygiene, choice of work, selection of diet, avoidence of infection and proper treatment of existing defects or diseases will do much toward strengthening the damaged heart and enabling it to perform its functions for many years.

HEALTH INFORMATION SERVICE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Labor Member Creates Stir

(Canadian Press.)

CALGARY, Jan. 11—That labor is at the bottom of many of the country's economic problems and that Labor Unions are one of the fundamential causes of the high cost of production in Alberta, was the concensus of opinion expressed by yesterday's meeting of the Alberta Committee of Commerce and Agriculture.

A resolution that the government be requested to abolish the portfolio of the Minister of Labor and the Department of Labor together with all apputenances thereto was passed unanimously.

MARITIME PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

OTTAWA January 11.—The Railway Commission is about ready to bring down its decision with regard to the application of the Maritime Provinces for a reduction in freight rates, and it is understood some reductions will be proposed. The Commission will continue its sittings in Ontario in a few days, hearing the evidence for and against a reduction in express rates.

It is understood that the Commission appointed to investigate labor troubles in Cape Breton, of which Professor J. W. Robertson was chairman, has completed its report, and that the same will be presented to the Government this week. The report is very full, makes a survey of the whole situation in Cape Breton, and contains some important suggestions concerning improvements which might be made in living and other conditions there.

Money may furnish a home in the suburbs, but it can't always hire a girl.

Women can speak with her eyes —but she doesn't often give them a chance.

CHRIST THE CENTRE OF HUMAN THOUGHT

A Powerful Exposition of the Central Fact of the Christian Religion By Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod—The Present Controversy on Great Theological Problem

The Rev. James MacLeod, D. D., minister of the St. Nicholas Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York, and brother of Mrs. (Dr) H. D Johnson, this city, with whom his mother Mrs. McLeod of Eldon resides, preached Christmas Sunday to a large congregation from the text, "What think ye of Christ?" Matt. 22: 42.

"Again we are come into the light, glow, and beauty of the Christmas story," said Dr. MacLeod. 'We cannot help inquiring after its utmost wonder, because the tale is never old. It is a fountain of perpetual freshness to mankind. What other story is listened to so eagerly by the human heart? What other narrative holds such hope, joy, goodwill, gladness? What story so ravishes the soul of childhood and gives rapture of the visions of age? Last Sunday we considered the question, who do men say that I the Son of Man am? Today it is the same question, 'What think ye of Christ?'

"This is the first interrogation in the Christman's catechism. Jesus would know how you and I regard Him. What think ye of Christ?

"I suppose that there is nobody in this congregation who has not thought of Christ a great deal. Ever since we were children we have commemorated His birthday. For nineteen hundred years men have thought and spoken of Him. We can hardly pick up a newspaper without finding this man in two or three of its columns. Confessedly the central figure of history, after twenty centuries He is as much as ever a puzzle and wonder. Is He to be reckoned with the ordinary beings called men, or is He of a higher order? In every century since He came, this question has divided the world.

"Almost all of the lives of Christ worth reading have been written within the lifetime of the older people before. We are face to face with the fresh interest in this wondrous man. Bshop Ellicott's Life has 275 pages, Andrew's splendid Life has 615, Hanna's has 560; Geikie's, 1200; Edersheim's, 1500; Beecher's (unfinished at his death), 500; Panini's recent life 408. Yet Matthew's story of the life of Jesus occupies only 23 pages; Luke's, 25; John's, 21; and Mark's, 13. All the volumes written about our Lord, gathered together, would fill a great library, even though a book of His own sayings would fit into your vest pocket.

'Hazlitt has written a charming essay of the persons we should like to have seen. It was suggested by a discussion at a literary club upon the two greatest names in English literature. Somebody had proposed Newton and Locke. Lamb had said that he had no great wish to see these men. Then he had spoken of his desire to see Jesus of Nazareth. If Shakespeare should come into the room, all would rise, he added, that, if Jesus entered we would fall on our knees.'

"No matter what is our school of theology or thought the most interesting character in the annals of history to us all is Jesus Christ —such a magnet, such a mystery!" continued Dr. MacLeod. "The mystery beings with His birth. 'Born of the Virgin Mary.' Just there the trouble starts. As never before, the world is divided on that very point. Of all the theological problems, this is the oldest, the newest, the most delicate, the most tormenting.

"For thirteen years in this pulpit I have never side-stepped this issue. You know that your minister has here proclaimed his attitude. I believe in the virgin birth, because I believe that our Lord was pre-existent and came down from heaven. That is to me the supreme argument. A little book just published 'The Modern Challange of the Master,' tells us the incarnation is set forth as a special act of God. Jesus did not spring from earth. He was sent by the Father from the other side.

"Not one of the four gospel writers considered our Lord's life as starting at birth and ending at death. John says, 'The Word became flesh.' We are in the presence, not of a beginning, but of a transition from one state to another. If Christ was pre-existent before birth, how did He cross the line? How was the transition effected? The belief of the Church for two thousand years answers, By the virgin birth."

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Recollections of a Private Secretary

By J. L. PAYNE

(Article Five)

Snapshots of the Old Press Gallery — Alexander Mackenzie's Candid Tongue—Putting the "Windsor Uniform" In Its Proper Place—Sir John Thompson's Dual Personality—Sir George Foster as a Schooner's Steward.

These recollections would be incomplete if I omitted some of my experiences while a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery for seven sessions. To make plain what would otherwise seem like an unjustified interpolation, it should be understood that when I joined Sir John Carling in 1885, it was stipulated by me that I should be permitted to take up newspaper work during the sittings of the House. He had a very capable official secretary in Lieut.-Col. A. L. Jarvis. To be frank, I had no thought of entering the public service at that time. My heart was in journalism. Providence settled the matter finally in 1892, when I became private secretary of Sir MacKenzie Bowell.

Those seven sessions in the Press Gallery were rich in experience and brought to me the most delightful associations of any life. For more than fifty years I have been more or less a satellite in the orbit of men carrying names prominent in the public eye, which has had the effect of enabling me to appraise with a fairly accurate gauge that unstandardized thing we call "reputation." Something may be said about it later. For the moment, my old newspaper associates must be permitted to march again before my eyes.

Look back now, in an absolutely independent and speculative frame of mind, I see two groups—one on the floor of Parliament, and the other in the Press Gallery. The brighter minds, on the whole, were in the minor place. That is to say, the average of intellectuality among the pressmen was above the average among the members of Parliament. There is only one way in which a man can hold a place of importance on the staff of any of our big dailies, and that is by having more than ordinary brains. There are other means of getting into Parliament.

It is not pretended that there were men of brighter intellect in the Press Gallery than in Parliament That could not be said when I think of nearly three score of men who might be named in the latter group over a period of say thirty-five years; but I do say that there were minds in the Press Gallery as bright and versatile as the best minds in Parliament, with perhaps eight or ten exceptions. It would be invidious to indicate those eight or ten. There is less hesitancy in speaking of my old confrerest many of whom have passed into the shadows.

OLD PRESS GALLERY

Alex F. Piric, of tragic end at Dundas some years later, was one of the wittiest men I ever knew. I think he was then associated with The Montreal Star, John F. Lewis, who has been for years on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, had a vein of original humor which was always refreshing. We had Sir John Willison with us for but two or three full sessions; but he was always looked up to as "a good head" and a forcible writer. The Wallis brothers, Arthur and Horace, of the Toronto Mail, were exceedingly bright and capable fellows. Louis P. Kribs was a big, jolly daddy among all the boys, and a very clever writer to boot. Jack Dafoe, now managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, then represented The Montreal Star, and was conceded to have brains. With him was associated A. R. Carman, whose pungent English is still reflected on the editorial page of The Star. Bob White, of the Montreal Gazette, was there during all my years, as was also Molyneux St. John, of the Herald, and, both were much looked up to. Jack Ewan, of the Globe, was another witty and capable man, as was also Jimmie Maclean, brother of Billy the member for one of the Yorks. J. J. Stewart, of the Halifax Herald, and Scott, of the St. John Sun, were strong men with the pen.

J. Israel Tarte we saw pretty often; but he was too mercurial to remain for more than a few days in any one place. Like Bob Richardson, of the Winnipeg Tribune, (I hope that is the right paper), he later got into Parliament. Tarte, however, climbed quickly into the Cabinet, and was a great political power in Quebec for some years. When he was Minister of Public Works, and I was Private Secretary to Hon. A. G. Blair, an item appeared in the canals estimates for a wharf at Dalhousie. Tarte was intensely jealous of his departmental prerogatives, and wrote at once to Blair about the item: "In God's name what does this mean?" That was Tarte. Blair said: "We'll let the little man stew for a day or two." That was Blair.

The Press Gallery was roughly divided into two classes—the men who wrote editorial comments on what was transpiring, and the reporters. The latter were nearly all shorthand writers. I was in that division. Among my associates of the swift pencil were Horace Wallis, Tom Owens, Herbert Burrows, George H. Simpson, W. H Dickson, and several others.

P. D. Ross, now the prosperous owner of the Ottawa Journal,—but as much "Phil" to his old comrades as ever—was for my first session or two connected with The Montreal Star. Bob McLeod, of the Ottawa Citizen, still remains as the patriarch of the Gallery, loved by all. Fred Cook was the greatest hustler for news in the entire group, and was one of the really notable permanent Ottawa correspondents for many years.

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Report of Women's Institutes, Prince Edward Island

ELMIRA. — On November 3rd eight members met at the home of Mrs. J. J. Campbell for the regular meeting of this Institute. After the meeting had been opened in the usual manner, work for the Orphanage was discussed, and the members decided to take up work for that institution. A paper entitled "women of Today and Tomorrow" was read by one of the members. At this meeting the quilt was drawn for.

CYMBIA. — Fourteen members and nine visitors were present at the home of Mrs. Ernest Bulman, Rustico, on November 14th, for the regular meeting of this club. After the meeting had been opened with the singing of the Ode, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The division of Institute into two—one Institute for each district was discussed and it was decided to remain as one until the end of the year. Miss Janie LePage gave a recitation which was very much appreciated. This club has decided to hold a Bean Supper on November 21st., in Wheatley River Hall.

CENTRAL, LOT 16.—On November 2nd this Institute met at the home of Mrs. E. L. Miller. Nineteen members and three visitors were present. After the usual opening committees for the month were appointed. Miss Harper Superviser, was present at this meeting and gave an interesting address on Institute Work, and on how to make Institute meetings interesting.

SEARLETOWN.— Eighteen women met at the home of Mrs. Henry Callbeck, on November 9th for the regular meeting of this club. After the usual opening, plans were made for an entertainment to be given in the near future, in the Hall Miss Mathieson was present at the meeting and gave a demonstration on supper dishes. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. James MacQuarrie.

MALPEQUE.— On November 5th the members of this Institute met in the Institute Rooms or the regular meeting. Fourteen members and one visitor were present. Final arrangements were made for a Bean Supper to be given on November 21st. The members decided to make a wreath of poppies to place on the Soldiers' Monument.

ROSENEATH.—On October 9th, the members of this club held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. E. P. Munn. The meting opened in the usual manner with the singing of the Ode, followed by the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting. It was decided to hold a Bazaar and Entertainment for the Institute on November 8th. The meeting was closed with the singing of the National Tnthem.

NORTH RIVER.— The Institute held its regular meeting on November 7th, at the home of Mrs. John Moreside. Eleven members were present. After the singing of the Ode and the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, roll was called. The business of the meeting was then transacted. The club decided to have the Aladdin lamp, belonging to the Hall, repaired. At the close of the meeting a social hour was spent. The next meeting will be held on December 5th, at the home of Mrs. John McKinnon.

STERLING. — Eleven members and seven visitors were present at the home of Miss Adele Fleming on November 15th for the regular meeting of this club. The meeting was opened in the usual manner with the singing of the Ode, and the reading and adoption of the minutes. A paper entitled "Ten Things That Keep Us Apart" was read by one of the members. The club decided to give a entertainment, consisting of a Pie Social and a Sale of Candy, the latter part of November. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 13th, at the home of Mrs. William Pendergast.

HOWE BAY AND EGLINGTON —On November 7th twelve members and one visitor met at the home of Mrs. W. B. Mills, for the regular meeting of this Institute. After the singing of the Ode and the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous, roll was called. A discussion on the quilt was held, and the squares for it were handed in. Roll-call at next meeting will be answered by "Gems of Thought." The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. James MacKenzie.

LOYER BEDEQUE AND FERNWOOD — Fourteen members and eight visitors were present at the home of Mrs. Percy Affleck, on November 12th, for the regular meeting of this club. After the usual opening plans were made for holding a Poverty Social in the near future. $9.90 was realized for lunches served at a sale recently. A programme consisting of music, puzzles and contests was carried out, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the members. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Alex MacFarlane.

VICTORIA.— Fourteen members and one visitor met in Victoria Hall on Novemebr 21st for the regular meeting of this institute. The meeting opened in the usual manner, after which the business of the club was transacted. The institute is planning to hold a Bean Supper in the Hall on Saturday, December 24th, and the proceeds to aid the boys in getting the rink ready for the winter. An amusing dialogue was given by two of the members. $10.70 was realized from the sale of poppies for the Memorial Fund. At the next meeting roll-call will be answered by an amusing story or experience. The next meeting will be held in the Institute Room in Victoria Hall.

SEA VIEW.—On November 14th twenty-two members and three visitors met at the home of Mrs. Leigh Sutherland for the regular meeting of this Institute. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the business of the club was attended to. The President reported the buying of three dozen teaspoons for the Institute. Plans were made for a Bean Supper and Sale of Quilt and Fancy Articles on Novemebr 27th, Committees were appointed to do the work. Miss Mathieson was present at this meeting and gave a demonstration on "Supper Dishes."

MURRAY RIVER.— Twenty-two members and three visitors met at the home of Mrs. William Alley, on November 13th, for the regular meeting of this Institute. After the usual opening the reports of the different committees were heard. The School Committee reported the need of a new blackboard, a map, pencil-sharpener, and illustrated story books for the Primary Class. One of the men of the district addressed the meeting, asking the ladies' aid in having a concert to raise funds for the new rink. The Institute is planning to have a Bazaar and Sale of Home-cooking and candy, followed by a short programme, on the 15th of December.

EAST POINT. — The regular meeting of this club was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. Beaton on November 15th. Nine members and one visitor were present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted plans for holding a whist and dance in the school were discussed and it was decided to have this entertainment on November 23rd. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John J. MacDonald.

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How Roosevelt Staged a "Jiu Jitsu" Match in Private Office of White House

"T. R.," THEN PRESIDENT, LANDED A RIGHT UPPER CUT ON THE CHIN OF THE NOW POSTMASTER OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND SENT HIM SPRAWLING

"Wonderful! Wonderful!" ejaculated the President of the United States, as he "landed" a right upper cut on the chin of the now postmaster of Washington, D. C., and sent him sprawling on the floor.

And then they had a "jiu jitsu" match right there in that holy of holy sanctuaries, the private office of Theodore Roosevelt at the White House.

AS TOLD BY

Robert Johnstone Mooney, a one time editor of the New York Tribune, who in August, 1904, with his brother William McKinley Mooney, now Postmaster of Washington, D. C., had the most remarkable interview at the White House that any two young men ever had with a President of the United States. He tells it in the latest issue of the Outlook magazine.

Rushing toward my brother with both arms extended, he shook his hands heartily and exclaimed, in his most flattering way:

"You are the handsomest man in a boxing costume I ever saw in my life.

"I have been intending to send for you for the last two years or more to ask you how you knocked out von L.

"I am happy to have this opportunity."

Then, turning quickly to me, he added: "You look husky, too."

"Oh, yes," I replied, in a bantering fashion, recognizing his jovial mood, "I can whip him, Mr. President."

"I don't know about that—I don't know about that," snapped the answer.

"I have seen your brother box but I never saw you box.

"Gentlemen, just go into the inner room there" (pointing to an other door, "and I shall join you in an instant."

Roosevelt Wanted to Fight Right Away

We had hardly been seated when in ran the President—and ran is the word, for he always moved rapidly. Almost dumping into a chair between us, he brought his strong right down on my thigh forcefully enough to make a black-and blue mark on an undeveloped limb. And then:

"I am glad indeed to have two strong young Americans call on me."

Arising quickly without further ado, and referring again to my brother's prowess, he commanded: "Stand up here and show me how you punished von L."

We looked at each other in amazement, and our rehearsed story was instantly forgotten.

My brother and the President were on their feet, facing each other as in an arena ring, while I looked on in wonderment as to what was to happen.

To appreciate fully the astonishing sequel it is necessary to explain the President's interest in the battle with von L., with an apology for the biographical note.

A few years preceding the interview my brother, following his arrival in Washington, had joined the Columbia Athletic Club, as he was interested in sports of all kinds and was a genuine athlete. The amateur boxing champion of the District at the time was von L., secretary of one of the European legations. My brother quickly proved to his fellow-members that he was an opponent worthy of any man's steel (or fists), and he was soon favored as an aspirant for coming laurels.

It was customary for the club at intervals to give private athletic exhibitions to which foreign diplomats, Congressmen, Senators, Supreme Court Justices, and other officials of the government were bidden as spectators. At one of these Colonel Roosevelt had been a guest.

My brother and the young diplomat were on the programme for a boxing contest.

Why He Wanted to Box

Before the first round a friend warned my brother that von L., jealous of his growing reputation and skill had determined to defeat him so thoroughly that he would never wish to dispute the amateur championship.

"Impossible," answered my brother. "We are both gentlemen, and this is only an exhibition for points before a distinguished gathering."

But the warning was only too well founded The first round proceeded in accordance with exhibition rules; but in the second round von L., apparently forgot the occasion and hurt my brother severely.

That was sufficient provocation and excuse for a sound rejoinder; and in the third round von L., was knocked over the guard ropes and was unconscious for half an hour. On regaining his senses, he surrendered the amateur championship to my brother without further parley, acknowledging that he had deserved his punishment and lost prestige.

How He Almost Registered a K. O.

"Now," said the President, "show me how you did it."

The two men squared off, and my brother—naturally somewhat embarrassed at the invitation to strike at the head of the nation—hit the President gently at the point that had settled his former opponent.

"Oh," ejaculated the colonel, "hit me hard! Don't forget that you and I both box and that we are just boxers now."

Relieved by that suggestion my brother put considerable force into the blow, sufficient for the President to feel it. The latter's eyes gleamed; he showed his white teeth and his face broke into his winning smile.

"That is the prettiest and most scientific blow I ever saw!" cried the colonel. "Now you let me see if I can get it."

And with that his right shot out at my brother and touched the spot.

"You have it, indeed, Mr. President." "No, no, let me try again."

And he did, hitting my brother so hard (he was not resisting or dodging, of course) that he was hurled against a chair and almost on his back.

"Wonderful! Wonderful!" shouted the President as my brother scrambled to his feet. "It is the most effective punch I ever used. It is a beauty! Just wait! Just wait! I shall use it on Garfield tomorrow." And he laughed heartily in anticipation of the coming bout.

Plays "Jiu-Jitsu"

Suddenly he sprang to his feet and excitedly asked: "By the way,

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"THE LATEST WIRELESS"

Johnathan: "Sure, I'll be right over to help pluck the Bosche Goose."—From the News of the World.