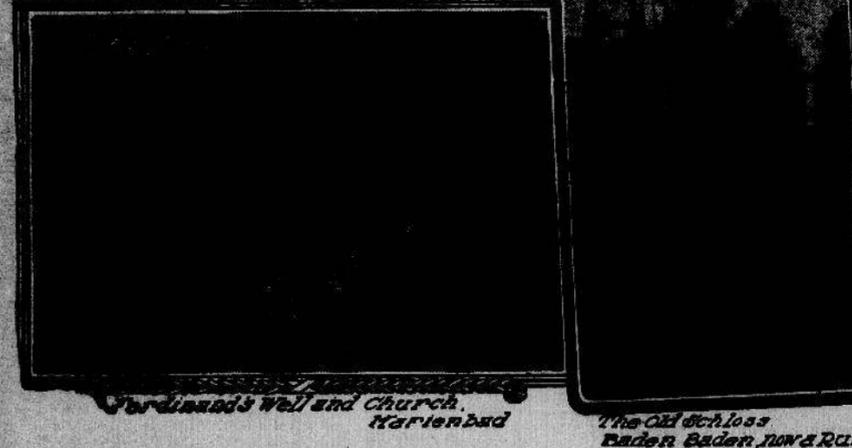


THREE BEAUTY SPOTS OF EUROPE



Marienbad lies in a lovely spot. It is in a valley surrounded with beautiful forests. It has four or five large springs found in different parts of the town. These waters are gathered in marble basins and are only allowed to flow from 7 until 11 in the morning, and from 4 until 6 in the evening.

During the high season, which extends from the middle of May to the middle of September, the springs are crowded all day long. By 7 o'clock the wells are crowded three rows deep with men, women and children waiting with empty glasses to get the water. A splendid band plays for an hour every morning and late in the afternoon. Here the women promenade while they sip their water. One of the most beautiful spots is the Waldquelle. It is a spring in the heart of the forest. It is surrounded with beautiful walks below and on the hillside. By 11 the place is thronged with crowds promenading up and down.

It is not the custom in these resorts to take breakfast in the hotel. They dine at one or another of the cafes that are lodged in the woods. A most popular walk is to the Bellevue. The path is on the edge of a precipice. Below are seen meadows with wild flowers and modest country homes. At the end of the woods is a steep hillside clad with heavy forests. In this woods is the well-known cave Bellevue. It is placed very high and commands a beautiful view of hotels and handsome villas. Every afternoon the place is crowded with people who come for afternoon tea and to enjoy the scenery. Along the trees are benches hidden among the trees where tired pedestrians can rest. Then there are small stands where women while away time looking at and buying embroideries, lace, Bohemian glass, etc. The panorama here suggests more than one wild and romantic scene in Wagnerian opera. The hotel is interesting, for it is furnished in the old Bohemian style; some rooms are copied after handsome villas, and others represent peasant quarters.

Cafe Engländeris, another place where dozens and dozens of curagests take their breakfast every morning. They also come here for afternoon coffee. The scenes from the terrace are truly magnificent. Below lies the picturesque town of Marienbad with hotels and charming villas on the opposite hills. One of the longest and the most popular of these walks is to the Rubezahl. The easiest way to make the ascent is to follow the carriage road for a while and then to take a path through the forest. It is a brilliant mass of green, with quiet everywhere, broken now and then by the splashing and laughing of merry waters. Gradually the ascent steepens until you have a splendid panorama of village and hills. At the end of the walk is a fine hotel. It has a large veranda which commands a view of the whole range of hills and the valley below.

Carlsbad and Marienbad are often called twin cities; surely they are friendly rivals, because of the small separation. It takes less than two hours to go from one town to the other. The town of Carlsbad is hammed in both by hills and woods. It is much more of a city than is Marienbad. For it does a great deal

of manufacturing, especially of Carlsbad porcelain. If you go up one of the main streets you pass an endless row of pretentious hotels, all well-crowded during the summer months.

Very interesting are the many handsome shops that make a pretentious display of costumes, lace, embroideries. Standing out prominently is the kurhaus and the public gardens. By 5 o'clock the place is crowded with hundreds of tourists who come to eat and listen to the music.

The most interesting features in Carlsbad are the waters and the springs. The baths include the thermal and the Turkish baths. Most of the waters come boiling hot from the springs. They are so rich in lime that if flowers are thrown in they become petrified.

The life in Carlsbad is extremely cosmopolitan and therefore interesting. Here come the wealthiest people from Europe, America and the Orient to take the cure and to enjoy all the pleasures of life. These include outdoor sports, gambling, opera-going, theaters and costly entertaining. In every direction there are wonderful walks and woods. Some of these walks are level, leading to the tennis courts and to the golf-links. Others are up hills and command a beautiful view of the surrounding country. There is excitement all day which has its climax in the evening with smart balls and dinner parties equal to the affairs that are given in the large American and European cities.

The last and the most popular of these resorts is Baden Baden. Though it has a six month season it is from the 1st of April to June and again in August that the fashionable season is on. It is in August that the wealthiest and smartest of all nations come to enjoy the races and tournaments. It is then that the prices in the hotels go up by leaps and bounds and good rooms command a fabulous price.

Baden Baden is also a cure place but the waters are milder than at Marienbad and Carlsbad. It has a large and handsome "rinkhalle", where the guests come every morning to take the waters and to listen to the music. It has two large bath-houses, one for men and the other for the women. Both give the thermal, steam, and Turkish baths. The woman's bath has a number of swimming pools with waters of different temperatures.

Baden Baden has a beautiful tennis court. It is situated in the meadows of the Lichtenthal. There is also a splendid pavilion with tea rooms. Fishing is good here, for it is a great place for catching brook trout. But the most prized of the sports is racing, which takes place during the last of August. Here the most fashionable women come to show their toilet

lets which they have been hard at work gathering all through the spring and early summer. They do not consider that Dame Fashion delects too much when they change their gowns four and five times a day. Every afternoon they are out at the races. The evenings are spent with smart dinners given at the different hotels where horses, gains and losses are discussed in turn.

The main street is the Lichtenthal Allee, a beautiful avenue lined with large trees. Along one side are many hotels surrounded with beautiful gardens. On the other side is a charming promenade and high woods. At the other end of this Allee (Kusani) and the Kurhaus. Though the Kurhaus is more than a century old it retains much of its original beauty. It has a large open hall supported by eight massive Corinthian pillars.

Then follows the handsome Badener Salon, which is used for a picture gallery. There are also large and small dance halls, music-rooms, etc. These are beautifully furnished in the best Louis XIII, XIV and XV styles.

The drives about Baden Baden are splendid. One of the most popular is to the fish-culture. It leads from the Lichtenthal Allee, through a small village. Here are seen small farms and peasant-houses. They are as simple and quaint as they are small. They are made of wood and bear a close resemblance to the Swiss Chalets. The road at the end is steep until the trout farm is reached. A great many trout are raised in these small brooks. It takes two years to develop these fish and they need a great deal of care. Here are seen fish of all sizes from the thinnest minnow to a good-sized fish.

On the Lichtenthal road is a large convent. It is very old for it was built way back in the 13th century. Near the convent is an old church with a mortuary chapel. It is built in rich Gothic style and here lie many of the royal family. Close by is a large and handsome orphan asylum. Going through an old path one enters the Caecilburg, a romantic old castle. Another road leads to Geroldsauer

through a lovely woods. The path gets steeper and steeper until you come upon a small but rapid waterfall. Here is a tiny but quaint restaurant.

The most interesting drive here is to the old castle. From below it looks like a shining minaret on the crest of a steep hill. As you drive higher you get a splendid view of the whole town. An old door is the entrance and this leads to the Old castle. It is divided into three strongholds. One is the Hermannsbau, the second is the Bernhardsbau, and the third is the Jacobsbau. It is said that this place was used as a Roman bath and camp. It was later used by German princes. On the walls hang the Acolian harps which they used. From the high tower you have a splendid view of a large part of the forest, the fields and the River Rhine. Beyond is a narrow path that leads to a group of rocks spanned by a steel bridge.

Coming down from the other side is the Popular Schloss Favorite. It was built by the Archduchess Sybille and lies in the heart of a woods. It is very tiny but still it is perhaps the most picturesque palace for many miles. The kitchen has a large collection of wonderful Delft and fine copper. The rooms are interesting because of their quaint fireplaces, the rich Chinese and Japanese porcelain. The walls are hung with velvet embroidered with pearls, the work of the duchess. Passing along the woods you enter a primitive church ornamented with strange altars.

Another lovely ride is to the Waldsee, this is found by making an ascent at the other end of the town. The road is easy at first, but soon is very steep. It extends through a lovely woods and has a shimmering small lake in the center. Looking down over a high precipice you have a splendid view of the valley.

Close to Baden Baden is the smaller but equally charming resort of Teiberg which is in the heart of the black forest. It is situated on a high plateau and looks over a large valley. In the heart of the woods is a large and turbulent waterfall that leaps among the trees into the valley below.

The National Museum

II.—The Story of Man.

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

The finest collection of anthropological material in the New World is possessed by the National museum. It ranges from the implements of stone used by mankind untold thousands of years before the first line of historical chronicle ever was written, down to the modern typewriter, flying machine and wireless telegraph outfit. It includes parts of the skeletons of prehistoric man, the embalmed remains of kings and potentates who lived 60 centuries ago, and relics of the American life of yesterday. Here one may look at reproductions of the cave life thousands of years before the chronicles of Egypt and Chaldea begin; the wigwams of American Indians; the temples of the primitive races of Mexico. Hundreds of other exhibits tell in mute but eloquent form, the varied story of the human race from the time geology gives us our first glimpse of its existence.

The department of anthropology has a number of divisions. The division of ethnology has to do with the racial characteristics of the various types of the genus homo sapiens, while that of physical anthropology deals with the comparative anatomy of the races of mankind existing in prehistoric times as well as in modern times. There are divisions of historic and prehistoric archeology, containing relics which have been gathered from all parts of the world, relics which teach lessons concerning the existence of the human race in both the historic and prehistoric part. There are also divisions of technology, graphic arts, medicine and history. In these eight divisions of the department of anthropology, the story of humanity is told as fully and well as in any other museum in the world.

It is as the repository of the collections gathered by the bureau of ethnology that the National museum comes into possession of some of the most valuable of its specimens. No section of the New World has been richer in material showing the mode of life of prehistoric American races than the southern Rocky mountain section of the United States. Here explorers have found grooved stone axes, ones of them with its original handle sticking in it, notched axes, hammer stones and polished stones, paint stones, beads, drilled pendants, awls made from the bones of deer and wild turkey, ceremonial tablets, prayer sticks, etc.

In the division of physical anthropology are gathered the bones of the human species, and casts of other bones which represent the famous "Neanderthal Jaw." This jaw was found in the Mauer sands, near Neanderthal, Germany, at a depth of 600 feet. The lower jaw is exceptionally massive, without chin projection, yet with an essentially human set of teeth. In other words, the physical anthropologist pronounces it similar to that of an anthropoid ape, yet possessing the teeth of a man. It is asserted by the anthropologist that the jaw undoubtedly belonged to one of the makers of oolths. It is one of the most important discoveries in the entire history of anthropology, especially as its discovery was followed by the finding of these ooliths, or rude stone implements, in the same layer of material.

The time of the first appearance of man in North America is a problem of great interest, but has never yet been exactly determined. How careful the students of anthropology are to avoid jumping at conclusions, and to steer clear of unwarranted deductions, is illustrated in connection with the investigation of this matter. As early as 1839 flint arrow heads were discovered in association with the bones of the American mastodon in Missouri. Later, evidence of the contemporaneous existence of man and the mastodon was found near Charleston, and again in California. In 1855 the tooth of a mastodon and a human skull were found associated together 15 feet below the surface. In 1887 it was reported that human footprints were found in volcanic tufa at Lake Managua, Nicaragua, about 16 feet below the remains of a mastodon. Still later, modern implements were found beneath the remains of an extinct elephant. Even later several pieces of charcoal were discovered under the bones of a young mastodon in New York state near some bits of broken pottery and a considerable quantity of charcoal. These were a foot deeper in the clay than the skeleton of the mastodon. At other times fossilized bones of man were found in Mississippi and Tennessee in juxtaposition with those of extinct animals. A chemical investigation of the human and animal fossils showed that the human fossils were fully as old as those of the animals.

Skulls have also been discovered in California and New Jersey, and skeletons in Kansas and Nebraska. Yet with all this seemingly strong evidence before him, Ales Hrdlicka, the curator of physical anthropology in the National museum, declares that thus far on this continent no human bones of undisputed geological antiquity are known, and that anatomically the remains indicate their affinity or their identity with those of modern Indians. He concludes that this does not mean that primitive man did not exist in North America, but that convincing proof of the fact, from the standpoint of physical anthropology, still remains to be produced. This attitude of taking nothing for granted, of demanding absolute proof, of accepting nothing as conclusive until there remains no other reasonable hypothesis by which the matter in hand could be explained, is characteristic of all the scientists of the museum, and adds greatly to the value of their conclusions.

One of the interesting lines of investigation being pursued by the museum, and adds greatly to the value of their conclusions.

One of the interesting lines of investigation being pursued by the museum, through the work of Dr. Walter Hough the curator of the division of ethnology, is that of studying the relations between the civilizations of the Pueblo region of the United States and of Mexico before the advent of Cortez. It is well known that there flourished in Mexico, in times antedating the discovery of America by Columbus, civilizations which had their literature and their history, and which erected temples and other edifices of surprising beauty and magnificence. Among the ruins of those ancient civilizations are those of Yucatan, Palenque and Mitla. Models of many of the structures found in these ruins have been presented to the National museum and are on exhibition. There are models of the Temples of Yucatan, reproductions of the splendid structures at Mitla, and copies of the great calendar and sacrificial stones of Mexico City.

One of the most surprising of all the exhibits showing the pre-Columbian civilization of Mexico, and one which opens up a remarkable field of speculation, is a copy of a tablet taken from the ruins of Palenque. These ruins antedate the discovery of America by centuries. According to the best students of Mexican chronology, they probably existed 700 years before Columbus made his history-changing discovery. A tablet was taken from them which shows two Indians standing before a cross in an attitude of adoration. Whence the people of those early times got their story of the Cross, only hoped-for archeological discoveries can tell. It was also declared by Professor Starr of Chicago and Mexico a year ago that the Chinese inscription for longevity was discovered on the famous pyramids some 50 miles out of the City of Mexico. It will be a most fascinating and valuable contribution of anthropology if the investigations of Dr. Hough shall show an intimate relationship and a common descent between the Indians of the Pueblo region and those of Mexico.

One of the most generous contributors to the anthropological collections of the National museum is Dr. William L. Abbott. A recent contribution of his was that of 253 specimens from the draks of Pair river, southern Borneo. The museum authorities find his work of great scientific value and declare that his contributions to the division of ethnology form a noteworthy monument to his energy and ability as an

explorer. Perhaps no other private investigator has rendered more service to the National museum through his explorations than Dr. Abbott.

The department of anthropology of the National museum works in conjunction with the bureau of American ethnology. For several years William H. Holmes, the head curator of the department, was engaged in the study of the stone implements in the collections of the National museum, the results of which study constitute a contribution to the publications of the bureau of ethnology. Through these studies much light is being thrown upon the relationships which existed between the various tribes of Indians

of America prior to the coming of Columbus.

With all of its wonderful diversity of exhibits, the department of anthropology is to the average individual the most interesting in the museum. The collections typical of the history of the United States, from its earliest beginnings, including personal relics of every great name in American history and ranging from the camp kit of George Washington to the trophies of the Roosevelt expedition into Africa, are fascinating in their variety and valuable in the lessons they teach.

Tomorrow—"The National Museum." III—"Among the Mammals."

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

'Raus Mit 'Em.
Those fedora hats that look as though they need a shave.
Patent can openers.
Fancy vests.
Sleeping car soap.
Those who whistle at their work.
Lap dogs.
Chop suey for breakfast.
Triangular car wheels on Lyon street line.
Birthday surprise parties.

Comin' Soon.
When the northern breezes blow
An' it gins to look like snow
And de clouds am hangin' low
All the while
Ah! the wild geese fly afar,
Feller stands to wonder whar
All his summer wages are—
Quite a pile.

Whar am dat bank account,
Of a very large amount,
Dat you-all was gwine to flout
Bills in de fall?

When de summer it done soot,
You've saved up a summer suit
An' a old straw hat to boot.
Dat am all.
When the hardware windows show
Lot of coal stoves in a row
Feller am obliged to know
Sure as seat
Dat the wintah am at hand,
Comin' on to beat de land,
And he wondah whar de land
He am at.

Mammy's yellin' fo' some clo'es
Kids am all out at de toes,
An' de chill north zephyr blows
Through de chink
Whar de winder pane am out,
An' de stove's gone up de spout
And de old roof am about
On de blink.

Resolutions of de spring
Didn't bring about a thing
An' no silvah dollahs ring
In our jeans.
Folks dat have piled up a lot

On de long green haven't got
Not de faintest idea what
Wintah means.

Not Yet, but Sometime.
Ma says dat I'm a thankless child,
Dat she has treated me too mild,
And that I almost set her wild;
I guess she's pretty middlin' mad.
She took me out into the shed
And whaled away till I was red.
Not only that, but what she said,
Made me wish I was big as dad.
If I was big as Dad, you bet,
I'd have my way and never fret
About the jaw'n-I would get,
And have no cause for feelin' sad.
I'd never do a single chore
I'd smoke ten times a day or more
And drop my ashes on the floor
If I was only big as Dad.
I'd never have to wipe my feet
When I came in from off the street
To keep the parlor lookin' neat,
And Ma, she wouldn't dare get mad.
And with my knife I'd eat my pie
The same when company was by
As when there were no strangers nigh,
If I was only big as Dad.

When to my dinner I'd be late,
And make the folks all wait and wait,
I wouldn't get licked, sure as fate,
Ma'd act as though she was glad.
I wouldn't have to go upstairs
At 6 o'clock and say my prayers,
And never go out anywhere,
If I was only big as Dad.
Thankgivin' day they wouldn't dare
To eat up all the bill of fare
And save the gizzard for my share,
No second table would be had,
And when I told a joke they'd smile
And not be funny, quite a pile
And not be knockin' all the while
If I was only big as Dad.

Fercival—you say you are losin' much sleep and that your waking hours are full of worry because you are afraid Agnes does not love you. There is one sure test which should decide the matter once for all. The next time you call upon her, carefully place a raveling upon the shoul-

LONG STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page One.)

line showing the circulation in Canada, however, resembles a series of elongated saw teeth, one for each year with the apex always occurring in November. That is the time when the crops are being harvested and moved and when money is needed for this purpose. To meet this need Canada's elastic currency proves as adequate as does our inelastic system prove inadequate.

Elastic currency in its simplest form may be defined as the system which furnishes money—or rather credit—to meet the fluctuating needs of the business world. The fact that rates running as high as 10 and even 100 per cent could not obtain money in the panic of 1907 shows how inelastic our present system is. As a matter of fact the existing banking system in this country is admirably constructed to furnish an abundance of currency or credit when there is no particular demand for it and to make it almost impossible to secure these mediums of trade when they are most needed. In addition—and this is the factor which has made the Wall street money ring so long powerful—the present system is a cordial invitation to speculation. When money is easy, as the saying goes, and there is little demand for it, banks throughout the country forward their deposits to New York banks in order to secure the 2 per cent interest offered. Under normal or nearly normal conditions the wealth of the country concentrates rapidly in this city. Naturally, the banks must make some use of this money which will provide them a return greater than the 2 per cent which they are paying for its use and the obvious channel is furnished through loans to Wall street interests by which money will be used for speculative purposes. Then as promptly as an increased demand for credit arises there is an immediate appeal to New York which necessitates the calling of these loans. In times of greatest stress such concentrated action in the end spells panic.

While the solution of this banking and currency problem may seem complicated in detail, it is extremely simple in principle. In fact it has been successfully solved by European countries which with circulation far smaller than ours are nevertheless much more secure financially because of the existence of an elastic currency. The realization on the part of the business public in general of the need of an elastic currency is much older than the present understanding of the best way of achieving it. But it is now generally conceded that our present position of financial insecurity is due to two causes and that we can obtain an elastic currency by substituting commercial paper for bonds and stocks as the basis for bank loans as do foreign countries where panic are unknown, and by establishing a system of cooperation and mutual help among our banks in the form of a central reserve.

Ninety-five per cent of the business of this country is carried on by means of credit, that is by accommodations extended by banks on certain securities, a fact which shows how important an elastic currency which shall maintain this credit is. In this country, however, the basis of this credit, that is the securities on which this loan is made by the banks, consists chiefly of bonds and stocks, which may be called slow assets. Abroad the basis of security consists of commercial paper running for perhaps one, two or three months. It is obvious, of course, that when financial trouble impends money is most in demand, but the stock secured loans of this country make it most difficult to obtain just at that time. Abroad these emergencies are met by expansion of credit, in this country by contraction. There loans are increased while they are curtailed here, because of the different forms of security on which this credit is based. Commercial paper and bank acceptances form the main asset of European banks. These bills have the widest possible market where millions are exchanged daily with margins of one-tenth per cent or one-eighth per cent in the interest rate without the necessity of scrutinizing the paper when the bargain is struck. Bills of exchange have been standardized, and bankers in all parts of the globe know what names of the many thousand that appear as endorsers and acceptors are considered as "good delivery" and against which names there will be discrimination. The daily plus and minus is normally regulated in the case of European banks by means of larger sales and collections of bills receivable or by larger investments in these bills. The mobilization of the promissory note, the system which enables Europe to transform bills into bank credits as quickly as staples or securities, is the explanation of Europe's success where we have failed.