

Petticoat Recruits.

Emperor William's Remarkable Scheme of Compulsory Military Service for Women—His Mounted Bodyguard of Amazons.

Some years ago the French government, seriously concerned by the increase in the number of men exempted by physical conditions from compulsory service in the army, a condition of absence of any increase in the population, threatened to impair the military strength of the nation, took steps to repeal these immunities in such a fashion that men medically unfit for regimental duty are no longer able to evade their military obligations or allowed to go free, but are assigned to work in connection with the non-combatant branches of the army.

Emperor William, although race suicide is unknown in Germany, where each year shows a phenomenal augmentation of the births of future soldiers of the Fatherland, has now gone a step further than France in the direction of securing fresh military resources; for he has devised a most remarkable scheme, of profound interest to women throughout the civilized world, the ultimate aim of which is nothing more nor less than rendering the fair sex liable to compulsory service in the army. True, he does not propose that they should swell the ranks of his mounted bodyguard of amazons, which he alone among European sovereigns has, nor does he intend that they should be called upon to shoulder the rifle, to wield the sabre or to serve the gun; but he has in view their fulfillment of those particular duties in connection with the non-combatant departments of the army, such as, for instance, hospital and clerical work, the preparation of supplies, etc., for all of which a training furnished by the government is required.

Women already figure in the strength of the English and other European armies as nursing sisters and hospital superintendents. But they are now drawn exclusively from the well-to-do and educated classes by means of voluntary engagement, and are so few in number compared to the necessities of the situation that, especially in time of war, it has always been necessary to call in from the outside an assistance neither skilled nor organized. In fact, in South Africa the women who volunteered their services to reinforce the overworked nursing sisters of the regular army staff became a source of so much trouble and confusion as to excite scathing denunciations on the part of the principal medical officers in the field.

What Emperor William has in view is that, inasmuch as women are as patriotic as men and just as anxious to be of service to their country when the latter is in danger, they should receive such training in time of peace as to render their assistance of real value in war, and that, enrolled in the army, they should constitute component parts of its organization, with thorough knowledge as to where and in what manner to respond to the call of duty when the order for mobilization. There are many women given to birth and breeding on both sides of the Atlantic who have devoted some of the spare time that hangs so heavily on their hands to taking a sort of elementary course in ambulance training, but it has usually been of too desultory a nature to endow them with anything like efficiency, while lack of system and ignorance of the necessities of military discipline, for which not even good will and enthusiasm can atone, render them in time of war often worse than useless. Properly organized, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the work required of them, as well as of appreciation of the value of order and of military obedience, these members of the fair sex might become, nevertheless, invaluable in the event of hostilities.

But these women of the affluent classes constitute after all only a small minority. The scope of the Kaiser's project takes in the women of the masses, who are every whit as patriotic as those of their sisters who happen to be in easier circumstances. To them the training in times of peace for service to their country when war is raging would prove of still greater advantage. Even the most bitter opponents of the present system of compulsory military service in Germany are compelled to recognize the value, from an educational point of view, of the years spent with the colors. They serve to endow the German citizen with sentiments of discipline, order, respect for the nationally constituted authorities and with a feeling of moral responsibility which in the majority of cases he would have obtained neither at home nor at school. Of yet

greater benefit would a term of service in the non-combatant branches of the army be to the women of the masses, for everything that they would have to be taught for the public service, whether nursing, clerical work or the manufacture of supplies of one kind or another, would afterward prove useful and remunerative to them in civil life, while the moral influence of proper discipline, order, cleanliness, etc., could not fail to prove of incalculable advantage to them in their home and family life.

Of course, there will be many who will protest against the idea of women being subjected to the same sort of military servitude as men, and will argue that the scheme is calculated to enslave, and consequently degrade, the fair sex. But against this it may be advanced that in Europe, where the women are restricted to a more subordinate role than in America—especially those of the masses—the knowledge imparted of a remunerative calling will bring with it a corresponding increase in independence and the consciousness of being not merely a unit of the defenses of the Fatherland, but likewise of national life.

It remains to be seen how Emperor William will elaborate his remarkable project, which cannot fail to become a topic of much discussion. There are many problems to be solved in connection with the details of the scheme before it can be put into execution. Will girls be detached from marrying until they have fulfilled their term of obligatory military service? Will motherhood be regarded as constituting an exemption, and in that case would mature splinters and childless married women be required to do extra duty? These are only a few of the questions which are likely to arise, and, while the benefits of the Kaiser's proposal are apparent, it cannot be denied that it will tend to revolutionize life in Germany and also elsewhere in Europe, for if Germany adopts the scheme all the other great military powers of the Old World will be compelled to follow suit. If so the efficiency of the existing armies will be enormously increased, since immense numbers of soldiers now employed in work that could equally well be done by women if properly trained would in that case be transferred to the combatant ranks.

I have referred above to the Kaiser's bodyguard of amazons. The latter is composed, not of dusky heeled damsels of his possessions in Africa, where royal bodyguards of this kind are the rule rather than the exception, but of German girls, hailing from the extreme eastern provinces of his empire. The corps consists of about eight hundred young women, mostly daughters of well-to-do Lithuanian peasants and farmers, the officers being women of rank, who spend the summer and autumn on the great lands owned by the Lithuanian aristocracy. Some years ago the Kaiser, when about to make a prolonged stay on his favorite hunting estates at Rominten, in Eastern Prussia, received a petition, which ran somewhat as follows:

"We girls of Lithuania are desirous to show our respect and loyalty toward our duke (the Emperor among other titles bears that of Duke of Lithuania) by forming ourselves into a regiment of mounted guards, uniformed, armed and equipped exactly in the same fashion as any other corps of the same description in charge of his majesty's safety. We, however, make the following condition: Our duke shall be accompanied during his sojourn in Lithuania by no other bodyguard than ourselves. For during his stay among us we insist upon being his only soldiers. We will, therefore, garrison his castle, attend him on all his trips and see him safely to our boundary lines when he leaves us."

The late Count William Bismarck, then Governor of Eastern Prussia, was ordered by the Emperor to report on the matter, and held a review of the girls at Trakenen. The corps presented a most picturesque spectacle. Lithuania has always been celebrated for its horses and its people for their riding. The horses of the corps were superb, while the girls rode like centaurs, their uniform consisting of a smartly fitting tunic of dark blue cloth, short petticoat to the knees revealing scarlet cloth knickerbockers, finished off by top boots and silver spurs. The headress is the Polish lancer cavalry, adorned with a heron's plume, surmounting luxuriant hair, tightly plaited in a sort of

queue such as were worn by musketeers in the eighteenth century. The review was a great success, and on the strength of Count Bismarck's report the Kaiser sent through him a formal acceptance of the offer of the girls of Lithuania to form his bodyguard in Eastern Prussia. It was worded as follows:

"His Majesty the Kaiser, Duke of Lithuania, accepts with pleasure the services of the Imperial Corps of Mounted Women Volunteers. The members of the regiment are to furnish their own horses and equipment, each officer or non-commissioned officer being entitled to the use of a second horse, led by her orderly behind the regiment when not needed. The horses of the regiment may be put out to graze on the duke's estates. But oats must be provided by the owners, who themselves will receive ordinary soldiers' rations when on duty, but no pay."

There are one or two other volunteer corps of cavalry in Prussia, including a celebrated regiment of carabiniers organized two hundred years ago, and which recently celebrated its bicentennial in the presence of the Emperor. But they are composed of men, and the Emperor's Lithuanian bodyguard is the only feminine military corps of the kind in Germany, and, for that matter, in all Europe. Their appearance at one of the grand annual reviews held by the Kaiser on the Tempelhofer, outside Berlin, would create a sensation, and it is to be regretted that he should have refrained until now from authorizing these amazons to appear in one of these yearly military pageants, at which there are always a number of royal princesses present on horseback in full military uniform. In fact, there are few women of the reigning families in the Old World who do not hold a commission of colonel of this or that regiment, the tunic, epaulettes, sash and helmet or shako of which they wear at reviews, riding at the head of the corps of which they are the honorary commanders. The late Queen Victoria, however, contented herself with the shoulder straps of her dashing German dragoon regiment. Queen Olga of Greece, I may add, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only full fledged lady admiral, this rank having been conferred upon her in the Russian fleet by the late Czar.

EX-ATTACHE.

CHARITY SOCIETY MEETS TUESDAY.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society will be held at the United Charities Building, No. 106 East Twenty-second-st., on Tuesday, at 8:15 p. m. The subject of the evening is, "Social Training for Social Work." Daniel C. Gilman, President Butler of Columbia and Edward T. Devine, director of the School of Philanthropy and general secretary of the society, will speak. Robert W. De Forest, president of the society, will preside.

NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY OPENING.

The new branch building of the New-York Public Library, at No. 228 East Sixty-seventh-st., erected through the Carnegie fund, will be opened with formal exercises on Friday, January 20, at 4 p. m. This will be the twenty-eighth branch of the New-York Public Library, and it is the first to be established directly by that library, the previous twenty-seven having been acquired by consolidation from previously existing institutions. This is the sixth erected by the New-York Public Library through the Carnegie fund, and the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next one to be opened will probably be one in Manhattan, at No. 106 East Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts., which will be occupied by the present Riverside Branch.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for 800 assist in paying rent for a Baptist family of excellent standing. The man is blind and the wife in delicate health. The man worked for fifteen years for a company which is no longer in existence. Two years ago he became ill from overwork and anxiety, and in a moment of temporary insanity shot himself, destroying the sight of both eyes. There are five children; the oldest, aged fourteen, is working, and relatives are doing all they can to help. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, No. 106 East Twenty-second-st., will be publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to recent appeal: George F. Schrader, \$200; "G. H. R.", \$100; "K. S. D.", "E. M. S.", "E. B. S.", "T. O.", "G. P. Dickinson" and "C. D. Halsey," \$50 each; "C. M. H. Gates" and "H. L. T. A.," \$25 each; "H. T. P.", "N. L. W.", "L. W." and "T. Jolly," \$20 each; Miss "E. C. Miller," "A. E. B.", "J. P.", "A. E. O.", "H. C. W.", "E. F. Milliken," "S. B.", "T. S. Strong" and "M. Lynch" each, \$10; "X. Z.", "Mrs. E. H. W. Jackson," \$5 each; "K. T.", "E. J. Waters," "H. A. M. K.", "C. C.", "H. A." and "Mrs. G. Frazer" each, \$2; "G. L. L.", "E. J. Fortman," "Bridgeport," "Too Bad," "A. Friend," "J. L." and "Frank O'Connor," \$1 each; "M. P. H." and "A. Friend," 50 cents each, and "Cloth," \$4.

DRY GOODS. DR. YOODS. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. The new 1905 silk shirt waist suits and demi-costumes at almost 1/2 price.

IT'S the result of a purchase. We bought the entire stock of a well-known customer at a veritable sacrifice. All handsome, new 1905 models, designed and made expressly to exhibit to the trade in taking orders for Spring business.



Here are the facts that made this remarkable sale possible: Through ill health of the sole member of the firm, who goes abroad this month upon the advice of his physician, it was decided to close up the entire organization—sell everything on hand for just what it would bring. Don't need to impress upon you that the values are extraordinary—prices tell the story—but we do want to tell you about these suits and costumes—in the first place, prices have only covered cost of material—then there's the making, trimming, etc. Secondly—they are all the very latest creations known to the world of style—those exclusive, fetching smart ideas that lend a refined and dressy appearance to the wearer—radically new styles that give a striking individuality, positively forecasting the correct styles for the coming season. Don't you want to be the first to have these new styles? There's not a single garment in this collection that has ever been shown before—colors are black, blue, green, red, navy, gray, white, &c., made of the very best tafetas, voile, peau de soie, pongee, silk, hertie...

10.00 for \$15 silk Suits—high grade tafetas—all colors—suits—hand-somely trimmed, and perfectly made. There's a great surprise here for you.

12.50 for \$20 silk Suits—several different weaves—solid colors and fancy—weavers also several different styles of necks—solid colors and fancy weaves.

14.75 for \$25 silk Suits and handsome demi-costumes—also several different styles of necks—solid colors and fancy weaves.

17.50 for \$30 silk suits and demi-costumes—many of which are adapted for semi-dress occasions—there's a diversity of models and weaves of silk effects—buy them in order to adequately conceive their beauty.

20.00 for \$35 and \$40 dresses and demi-costumes—many of which are originated by the leading Paris dressmakers, such as Paquin, Doucet, Beer, Radnitz, Tempy, &c.—some of them are worth \$50.

\$25 for \$50 and \$60 dresses—we wish we could show you these handsome creations right in your own home, because there are so many it's impossible to tell you about them. It is without a doubt the most important offering of its kind ever announced. Now, that's saying a good deal—but it's so.

Important offering of evening and reception gowns

The evening wraps—The costumes—Ideal effects in silks, such as admissible weaves of crepe, Chine, peau de soie, chiffon, taffeta, spangled net, lace messaline, &c.—light and dark shades in all the latest styles of color. In many instances there's only one of each model—generally reproductions of high cost French models.

All of our \$97.50 to \$125.00 wraps, \$65. All of our \$85.00 to \$90.00 gowns, \$42.50. All of our \$47.50 gowns, \$23.50. Gowns that show slight signs of handling that were originally priced at \$30.00 to \$45.00—subject to your choice, at \$19.75.

15,000 yds 1.25 to 2.50 fancy silks and foulards at 59c

THOSE new 1905 silk and satin foulards. This immense lot of silks came to us at practically manufacturer's cost, because of an unusually large order. Those rich, fashionably fascinating Lyons foulards—in checks and small figures and picturesque floral effects—suits you'd willingly pay as high as \$2.50 for—Monday, 59c.

59c handsome, rich effects in satin and silk foulards, representing the greatest values ever given by any house in America—both domestic and imported printed satin foulards and satin Paconne—in all the latest Spring shades and colorings—silks which if bought in this regular way would sell for \$1.25 to \$2.50 per yard—at 59c.

1.25 for \$2.25 double width black crepe de chine, and that's positive—this item alone ought to fill a big thing to sell staple black silks at this price—but they've received a concession in buying that enables us to make this great bargain offer—full double width, and we don't think you can buy it elsewhere for less than \$2.25—at 1.25.

55c for 75c rustling taffetas guaranteed to wear—not a great quantity, though, so come early.

89c for \$1.25 27-inch double face black peau de soie—a very exceptional value at 89c, beginning Monday.

95c for \$1.35 36-inch rustling pure black taffetas—for gowns and petticoats; exceptional values.

Annual remnant sale dress goods up to \$2.25 at 49c

NEVER such sensational bargain news?—not that you remember. That's what we intended it to be—we'd have been exceedingly disappointed if we could not have made it this strong. Once a year this sale occurs, and if past sales are any criterion, enthusiastic buying will be the order of the store. Some lots are small, some are large—but take it all in all there are enough for everybody. Extra salespeople insure satisfactory service.

There's an imperative rule in this store that precludes carrying goods over from one season to another and that's the great sale upon which we depend to clean house thoroughly. All new and desirable dress goods—useful lengths, varying from 2 to 8 yards—suitable for children's dresses, costumes, suits, coats, waists and separate skirts.

35c for remnants of dress goods that sold off the piece from 75c to \$1.50 per yd.—hand-some effects in imported all-wool challies—imported all-wool henriettes—English mohair and Sicilians—French voiles and etamines—cheviots—serges and crepe abtrotus—and a wealth of bargains.

49c for smart fashionable pieces that sold regularly off the piece for \$1.50 to \$2.25—all-wool mixed Scotch chest-lots, suit lengths—plain and fancy zibeline—full suit lengths—Boucie and Bourette suiting—plain fancy eolennines—crepe de Paris—voiles, etamines and Panama suitings.

49c for black goods, regular \$1.50 to \$2.50 values—those conventional effects which are always in demand—black Bengaline suiting in full suit lengths—black fancy zibeline suiting, black hosiery, black canvas and black cloth.

75c for high grade \$1.75 to \$3 fabrics, French and Austrian broadcloth, silk eolennines, crepe de Paris, silk crepons, English tweed suitings, imported Scotch plaids, English woicords and poplins.

DRY GOODS. DR. YOODS. HEARN. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 West Fourteenth Street. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 W. Thirtieth St. January Sale VALUE Talk, Not PAPER Talk

Growth of this store, with advantages of new addition, is like that of a snowball—at every turn its volume increases. On Monday, January 9, Delivery Department records show more packages sent out than on any day during December, which included the great Holiday business.

HOW DOES THAT SPEAK FOR JANUARY SALE!

To Sell Muslins of Merit at prices we name means such loss of profits that you will notice competitors have little or nothing to say on this question! It takes "Hearn" to sell like this!

WHITE BED SPREADS. Buying direct from manufacturer our purchases are so large that the question is often asked, "What do you do with the goods?" Answer—We sell them, and at retail only—our prices make quick sales.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF WHITE SKIRTS

and new offerings in other garments add to Third Week Attractions of January Sale of Women's Underwear

WHITE SKIRTS—One-third off. All qualities—neat or elaborate styles for day and evening—embroidery or lace trimmed—bought from 30 to 50% above cost. Consideration of our closing out all his surplus... They make a fine contribution to the January Sale.

You Can't Keep Upholstery Out of January Sale.

Here are extra values that customers will be glad to know of—just read!

Now for Great Silk Values!

To-morrow we begin a Sale of fashionable Silks, all fine new stock, bought within past ten days; consequently RIGHT colors, RIGHT styles, RIGHT weaves, not an accumulation of odds and ends.

300 PIECES RICH BLACK TAFFETAS. 23 and 27 inch—full width—rich soft finish—18 cent value—ALL GUARANTEED.

EMBROIDERIES—Best Values Yet.

SPECIAL STATIONERY OFFER.

ANTIQUE CURIOS—SILVER.

THE CHOC ART ROOMS. 400 COLUMBUS-AVE., NEAR 19TH-ST. 1282 MADISON-AVE., NEAR 92D-ST.

E. WEISS, IMPORTER.

FINE EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND NOVELTIES. LINGERIE WAISTS AND IRISH CROCHET LACES A SPECIALTY.

WE INVITE YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

LANE'S OLD CROQUET SHOP. 254 Fourth Avenue, between 25th and 26th sts., New York.

AT EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 115 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.—Antique, curios, old jewelry, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures and weapons. Old gold bought.

TE OLDE SHOPPE, 340 4th-ave., near 25th-st.—Bargains in studio furnishings, old copper, hammered brass, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, porcelain, bronzes, curios; reasonable prices.

GRAGG ANTIQUES CO., 116 West 42d-st., buys and sells old mahogany, silver, jewelry, Colonial china.

LAUNDRIES.

GRAND VIEW HAND LAUNDRY, work done for and delivered, satisfaction guaranteed, 2,403 Broadway, near 125th-st., New York. Tel. 402-21.

WE CATER to fastidious people; prompt and reliable; lace curtains correctly made; floors in upper West Side. 242 Convent-ave., near 141st-st.

LAUNDRIES. 230 WALKING SKIRTS, in black, blue and brown Cheviots and small checks of English Mixtures; fine materials and excellent models.

Big Reductions on All Fur Coats and Sets.

Value \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Value \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. WOMEN'S DEPT.

Fur Lined Coats. Long Travelling Coats.

We have made up 100 Coats of very fine imported Broadcloth, rich lustre, lined with best German squirrel, large fur collar, full sleeves and loose back, sizes 32 to 44, black, tan, red, brown, blue and green—real value \$75.00.

We have made 100 Coats of finest quality, mannish worsted suitings, neat patterns of black and white and dark colors, semi-fitted box pleated, full Bishop sleeve, collarless effect, perfectly tailored, absolutely rainproof—value \$25.00.

Value \$35.00. Value \$12.00.

300 plain Crushed and Broadtail Velour Coats of very fine quality, in Blouse and Jacket Models, richly trimmed and lined, in black, brown and mouse color.

Value \$25.00 to \$50.00. Value \$20.00 to \$30.00. Value \$18.00 to \$35.00.

Value \$10 & 15. Value \$12. Value \$10 & 15.

Skirts. 250 Walking Skirts, in black, blue and brown Cheviots and small checks of English Mixtures; fine materials and excellent models.

Value \$3.95. Value \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Value \$5.00. Value \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Value \$3.95. Value \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Value \$3.95. Value \$5.00 to \$7.50.

B'way & 13th St.