

APPEALS TO THE VOTER'S EYE

Continued from First Page.

There were more than 11,000 men in the army who had undergone sentences...

That criminal ingenuity keeps pace with the most modern police methods is exemplified in the fact that no sooner have the departments of public safety in Paris enlisted canine detectives than the underworld has answered with "canine spies"...

A new cure for seasickness has been discovered by a woman, Fraulein Doctor M. Ritter of Breslau, Germany. It is a drug, and the ingredients are given in a calendar (Acorus calamus), walnut (Juglans regia) and Satorja montana, and herb allied to the pungent common savory...

The Kaiser did not attend the recent marriage of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. His absence was due, it is said, to the circumstance that the bride's father, Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen, was a morganatic wife, Helene Franz, who was once an actress, and was born of commoners, although she was made Baroness von Heldburg on the day she married the Duke.

Now, the Kaiser's own sister, Princess Charlotte, married Prince Bernard, the eldest son of Duke George, and she meets the Baroness as the wife of her father-in-law. Duke George, who is 84, has been unable to secure full recognition of his morganatic wife's position, so that the Baroness at the wedding walked alone in the rear of the royal procession into the chapel, following many young princesses and princesses instead of walking at the head of the procession beside her husband, to whom she has been married nearly thirty-seven years.

How and why the world gets its geniuses is the subject of a treatise, entitled "Great Men," which Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, winner of this year's Nobel prize for chemistry, has just published. It deals mainly with the underlying biological and psychological principles of research.

Dr. Ostwald dissects the lives and family histories of all the great men of science of modern times and tries to lay down the general laws under which they attained greatness and by which they carried on their work. The first question he deals with is: What are the parental, racial, social and other influences under which great men of science are born?

While affirming emphatically that geniuses are born, Dr. Ostwald denies that genius or great talent is hereditary, and argues that neither the parents nor the brothers and sisters nor the children of famous scientists possessed genius. The birth of a genius is an accident of nature.

Nearly all great men of science, says Prof. Ostwald, spring from middle classes, the three most notable exceptions, Cavendish, Boyle and Lord Rayleigh, being Englishmen. They very rarely spring from the working classes, and from this Dr. Ostwald concludes that it is necessary for a great man of research to start from a certain cultured level; otherwise he would have to waste too much energy in the attainment of preliminary knowledge.

The parents of great scientists are therefore often men who without being geniuses have taken an interest in science while not pursuing it as a career. As regards race, Dr. Ostwald holds that a scientific genius can arise only in a highly civilized race, but he does not think that the age of civilization makes any difference and points out that science has been lately showing more vigor in Scandinavia than in France and Italy, with their much older culture.

The argument that great men of research are born, not made, is supported by the fact that most great scientists showed their particular bent at an early age and that many made their most important discoveries while quite young. Newton, Linnaeus, Helmholtz are remarkable instances. Accompanying this phenomenon is often the premature decline of scientific genius so that many men or research who made great discoveries before the age of 30 died little or nothing afterward.

will, of course, still be sporadic cases, but it will not occur a dominating position in the general mortality tables of the nation, as it does to-day. This hopeful view Prof. Fraenkel bases on statistics. Until 1886 thirty-two persons out of 10,000 in Prussia died of consumption. Since then the discovery of the tuberculous bacillus and the prophylactic treatment originated by Dr. Koch have caused these figures to fall to twenty-one deaths in 10,000 in 1900 and to 14.4 in 10,000 in 1908.

The compulsory State system of sickness insurance instituted in 1884, Prof. Fraenkel considers, also proved a powerful factor in combating the disease. Not less did the public sanitariums, the number of beds in which have increased during the past fifteen years from 248 to 8,422. The statistics of the Imperial Insurance Department show that as many as 42 per cent. of the number of persons treated remained in good working health five years after being dismissed from these public sanitariums.

A new cure for seasickness has been discovered by a woman, Fraulein Doctor M. Ritter of Breslau, Germany. It is a drug, and the ingredients are given in a calendar (Acorus calamus), walnut (Juglans regia) and Satorja montana, and herb allied to the pungent common savory. According to the Kiel newspapers the mixture has proved a veritable blessing to certain officials of the Germania Dockyard and the Navy Department whose fate it was to be detailed to attend some so-called dirty weather trials aboard torpedo boat G 189 in the North Sea a week or so ago.

The medication was taken six or eight hours before going on board, and although it blew great guns all the time and some members of the party were pretty bad sailors, none of them was compelled to pay tribute to Father Neptune.

A new weekly paper with an assured circulation of 30,000 has made its appearance at Essen, Germany. It is called the Kruppische Mitteilungen and is distributed gratis among the employees of the great steel firm. It is printed on the company's own press and is mainly designed to be a substitute for the notices which used to be posted periodically at various points in the Krupp workshops.

In addition to information with regard to promotions, sick fund matters and items of general interest the paper also has an educational and a humorous section.

Herr von Jagow, the new police president of Berlin, has introduced a number of reforms, with the result that when citizens have business with the police officials they are now received politely. How he succeeded in effecting this change in the attitude of the average German policeman is thus described by a Berlin correspondent:

A man, apparently a civilian, entered a police station and requested to see the lieutenant in charge. The sergeant strolled out of the inner room and said: "Lieutenant isn't here. Better tell me what you've got to say." The civilian said he would prefer to see the lieutenant himself and would return shortly. About a quarter of an hour later the civilian reappeared and again asked for the lieutenant. The sergeant pointed out that policemen, anyway Prussian police lieutenants, had something better to do than hang about half the evening in case some civilian had some silly story to tell. The civilian went away, but returned half an hour later, and yet again asked for the lieutenant. The sergeant then lost his temper.

"Isn't here, confound you!" he said, or words to that effect. Then the visitor introduced himself as the police president. Several experiences of the kind worked a remarkable change in the attitude of the police toward civilians.

Surprise has been excited by a decision given in the Upper Court at Vienna. A poor woman who has a small grocery store in Cracow bought a lot of waste paper for wrapping up the purchases made by her customers. Unfortunately the paper consisted of the title sheets of a Roman Catholic journal on which the picture of a saint and a prayer were printed.

Information was given to the authorities at Cracow and the woman was prosecuted for irreligious behavior. She was sentenced to seven days arrest, the punishment to be accompanied by a twenty-four hour fast. She appealed to the Upper Court at Vienna, which has confirmed the decision of the Cracow court, holding that the use of the images of saints for packing up eatables is showing disrespect and contempt for the institutions of the Catholic Church.

Some of the Vienna papers object to this decision, regarding it as a symptom of a retrograde movement in the public life of Austria.

Prof. Ugo Pizzoli, an Italian pedagogogue, has discovered that school children may be divided into two psychological classes, which he calls the optical and the aural. The first class embraces those who gain their strongest impressions by sight and the other by the ear.

The two classes, Prof. Pizzoli says in an article published in Il Resto del Carlino of the university town of Bologna, should be separated and submitted to distinct educational treatment. He tested his theory in a classroom full of children by telling them stories in which observation by sight and by hearing was called for in about equal proportions and then made his pupils write down their impressions. The result was a fairly sharp division between the seers and hearers.

Asked to describe a horse some children would first mention its color, its mane and tail, hoofs and eyes, saddle and bridle, while others began their answer with descriptions of how the animal neighs, neighs and stamps on the ground, the sound of the whips and the chirrup of the driver. The seers, according to Prof. Pizzoli, are in the majority, but there is also a category of children whose power of observation is equally strong optically and aurally. They make the best pupils, he says, because one faculty is not exercised at the expense of the other, but both are developed harmoniously.

others, such as the Caetani, Mattei, Ascarelli, Lovatelli, Odescalchi, Grattoli, Doria, Colonna and Torlonia families.

But many others have fallen to lower walls. The Chigi Palace is let out in flats, and the Austrian Ambassador's and the Vatican rents the first two floors, and in the same way the Spanish Ambassador to the Quirinal rents part of the Barberini Palace; the Borghese Palace is also let to different occupants.

In the Borghese Palace a picture dealer has also found a lodging, and not far away a tailor, a bookseller, a pastry cook, a brewer and a haberdasher divide a famous palace built by Martin V.; the Ruspoli Palace still receives rich and distinguished guests, but they now pass before green baize, and not before a Roman princess's smile of welcome, for the palace is now a club.

For other buildings the cinematograph craze has found fresh occupants; such shows are given at popular prices at the Altieri, the Rinocini (also called the Palazzo Buonaparte since Princess Letitia Bonaparte died there in 1838) and at the Palazzo Bernini. The Spanish priests occupy another palace, and others are occupied wholly or in part by a school, a gymnastic society, a Masonic lodge, a bank and an establishment of Turkish baths. Last of all, two Italian newspapers occupy the magnificent Palazzo Sciarra Colonna, the masterpiece of Flamino Ponzio.

The Czar's affection for Italy, one of the few personal traits that are clear in his character, has decided his choice in the building of his new palace at Livadia, on the beautiful northeast shore of the Black Sea. The present palace is to be taken down and a handsome building on the Italian style set up in its place. Only the palace church, which is strictly in the Byzantine style, will be left standing. The new edifice will cost 1,800,000 rubles.

Most of the marble required will be brought from Italy; some is to be quarried in the Ural Mountains. In parts Balachava stone, which is of a very beautiful amber color when polished and is very durable, will be used. The old palace is two stories high; the new palace will be three stories. Its construction is to be completed in two years.

"Finding I had to earn my living at about forty years of age," says an ex-army officer who drives a taxicab in London, "I cast about for something which, without loss of pride, would bring in about \$1,250 a year. This I found to be quite impossible, so the next thing was to find an occupation whereby I could earn my living honestly."

"About this time two years ago the taxicab began to take on and I decided to have a cut at it. After obtaining my license from Scotland Yard I drove for a company for three months, when a friend came along and helped me to get a cab of my own."

"Last year I could earn all I required in about eight or nine hours a day. Now the competition is greater and you have to work twelve hours to get a living. Roughly speaking you make about \$1.20 an hour in the season and about 50 cents an hour in the dull times."

"To make a decent living you must take \$7 a day on an average to pay for upkeep, depreciation and personal needs. I have found that 90 per cent. of my fares are civil and ordinary, 5 per cent. so nice I never knew such nice people existed, and 5 per cent. so horrible that I wonder they have been allowed to live."

"The public driver looks to tips as his wages. In fact, without tips he would make precious little out of it after paying for petrol and his expenses on the road. A tip of two pence for every shilling (four cents on the quarter) marked by the meter is considered good. A good day would be to have 36 shillings (\$8.64) marked on the clock, of which the driver would get a quarter and receive six shillings (\$1.44) in tips, which would mean 10 shillings (\$2.40) clear for the day."

A Board of Trade inquiry into the alleged incompetency of John Trattles to discharge his duties as ship's mate has resulted in favor of Trattles, who thereby recovered his certificate.

Trattles had been before the court for six examinations in color vision during the last six years; on three occasions he passed successfully, but on three he failed. On the last occasion there was a direct difference of opinion between the scientific expert, whose report, which after many tests ruled that the mate's color vision was abnormal and to some extent defective, and the non-scientific or practical evidence, which showed that he had navigated some of the most difficult seas in the world for four years without a mistake.

On account of this conflicting evidence the Board of Trade ordered a practical test on the Thames under a fully competent and independent examiner, who reported that Trattles had no difficulty in picking up the lights quite as well as he could himself.

This decision, while eminently satisfactory for Trattles, leaves the question of scientific evidence in the important question of color vision in an unsatisfactory position for the world in general.

Violin playing, according to a lecture by Dr. Alfred H. Tubby of the Westminster Hospital, is largely responsible for curvature of the spine.

"A large number of girls about the age of 14 develop curvature of the spine of varying extent," says the doctor. "Some of these curvatures are due to bad positions in sitting and standing, others to the fact that the muscular system is not sufficient to keep the spine upright during the fatigues incidental to school life, but I am convinced from what I have seen that of all the pernicious positions in many girls that assumed in playing the violin is the worst." The doctor also blames hockey playing by girls and the position generally adopted in learning to write.

The French Academy of Sciences finds time to devote its attention to minor matters of life which it might have been thought were too small for its consideration. Thus the Academy has begun the new year by publishing a method for curing and preventing chilblains. As the remedy is very simple, quite inexpensive and free from danger, and chilblains are widespread, it deserves publicity.

"Hold your hand in the air for a few minutes and wriggle your fingers. Do this about ten times a day. The chilblains will disappear, and the application of a little grease will help them to do so."

proached. "I have," he said, "during my life enjoyed everything and seen everything possible for the human eye to see; but there is one thing which in my life I have never seen, and that is God. Him I will see!" And turning to his counsellors and dignitaries and priests he commanded them on pain of being thrown into jail and heavily punished to show him God before three days had passed.

The courtiers sadly waited the expiration of the period and at the end of it were summoned before the king. They continued to keep silence, and the king was about to order them to prison when a poor shepherd at that moment approached and addressed the king.

"Sire," he prayed, "grant me a wish. 'It is well,' replied the king, 'but remember, your life is at stake.'"

And the shepherd led the king to a place, pointed to the blazing sun, and said, "Look up!" The king raised his head and tried to look at the shining mass, but the sun's rays dazzled him and he lowered his head and closed his eyes.

"What mean you?" he asked. "Would you have me blinded?" Thereupon said the shepherd: "Sire, that is only one of the creations of God's single ray of His glory, a small corner of His brightly burning throne. How then can you expect to see God with your weak and weeping eyes? You must endeavor to see God with other eyes."

The king was pleased and said: "I honor your intelligence and the understanding of your soul. Answer me therefore the following question: What was before God?"

The shepherd thought for a while, then spoke: "I pray you, sire, not to be angry, but—count." The king began: "One, two, three—"

"No, no," interrupted the shepherd: "You don't count right; you don't begin to count before one."

"How is that possible," objected the king. "There is nothing before one." "A wise word, sire," said the shepherd: "neither was there anything before God." The king, still more pleased with the shepherd's wisdom, continued: "I will richly reward you, but answer me one more question—what does God do?"

"Good," replied the shepherd boy. "I will reply. But first change garments with me." And the king took off his royal robes and put them on the shepherd, clothing himself as a shepherd. And the shepherd ascended the throne, took the sceptre in his hand, and pointing to the king standing at the foot of the throne said: "That is what God does. One He raises to the throne, another He drives away from it." And he resumed his shepherd's clothing.

The king stood for a while deep in thought. At last he raised his head and exclaimed in tones of joy, "Yes, now I see God!"

Almost every set of figures published in Germany bears testimony to the growth of wealth in Berlin, if not in all parts of the German Empire. A few years ago the number of millionaires in the capital could be told off on the fingers of both hands; to-day the official income tax report shows that there are between 1,200 and 1,300. It is true that the million in Germany always refers to marks, and a mark is only equal to 20 cents; but the evidence of advance in wealth is the same whether shown in marks or dollars.

The income tax authorities are too discreet to mention names, but they

describe the richest man in Berlin as being possessed of a fortune of over \$6,500,000 after all deductions permitted by law have been made. Two men with fortunes of \$5,250,000 and \$8,000,000 come next. A curious thing is the fact that owing to a system of estimating liability peculiar to the German income tax law two of the poorest millionaires, if the adjective may be used, are returned "exempt" as "not having the minimum taxable income of 3,000 marks," and are only required to pay a sum of about \$40 yearly taxation under another heading than income.

Pure air is promised to London by a medical man if only the metropolis will prohibit all horse traffic in the streets. His authority declares that it is the horses of London which keep the air dull and impure. He says: "The result of the use of horses in London streets upon the air of the city is precisely the same as that produced on the air of a room by a large number of people sitting together in it with doors and windows closed. The air becomes stagnant and almost poisonous, and its effect on all who breathe it is the reverse of stimulating."

"Roughly speaking, one horse will use as much air at a breath as five men, and a working horse at each respiration will destroy enough fresh air to supply twenty men. It must be remembered that not only the air inhaled is spoiled. The animal's exhalations destroy still more. The organic compounds in respired air are the cause of the evil results of bad ventilation and foul air."

"Motor vehicles certainly destroy much oxygen, but there the evil effects of motor engines upon the air cease, for they give off none of the poisonous compounds to

be found in respired air. They may impoverish the atmosphere, but they do not poison it.

"There is another side to the horse danger and one quite as serious. They menace the public health not only by poisoning the air but in being responsible for most of the street dust, which, as any doctor can tell you, is laden with disease germs."

"I do not hesitate to say that could all horses be excluded from the London streets the reduction in the number of cases of chest and throat diseases in the spring would be surprising. In fact in all complaints of the respiratory system, the diminution would be large and of chest complaints, pneumonia and bronchitis would be reduced."

The first official dog to draw a pension in England is Brum, the collie collector for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund on the London Northwestern Railroad. It is not age that has laid Brum by. It is the sequel to an accident in which he was involved during the performance of his duty.

While Brum was collecting he would travel all over the country, walking down the corridor carriages and wagging his tail joyfully whenever a coin was dropped in his box. The cost of his keep was defrayed by the fund. He loved his work and seemed to realize he was an important factor on the London and Northwestern road.

His place will be taken by Jack, a companion collie, whom the men have been training to follow Brum. He too is an intelligent animal, but he will have a hard time supplanting old Brum in the hearts of the suburban passengers who travelled twice a day with his predecessor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Sterling Piano Co's Annual February Sale. Exchanged Pianos, Factory Samples, Wareroom and Concert Used Pianos, Return Rentals and Discontinued Styles at Savings of \$50 to \$100--Liberal Terms. The holidays over, we find we have a tremendous stock of high grade slightly used Pianos which were exchanged for Pianos and Playerpianos of our make, due to a record breaking Christmas season. In addition, inventory has revealed a large number of discontinued styles, wareroom and factory used instruments that are perfect but still cannot be honestly called "new" although they never left our possession. To make room for new stocks we offer the following remarkable reductions.