

HE'S AFTER BACON'S SECRET

Continued from First Page.

and said: Here is the King of Siam; have you spoken to him? 'No,' replied, 'I have not been introduced to him.' King Edward said: 'He knows a good deal about European politics.' 'Oh, that may be,' he replied, 'but does he know anything about Siamese politics? 'God knows,' I don't," said King Edward, and we had a good laugh together at the King's little joke.

"Many people in fact wanted to know what was the 'cracker' I had told the King. I was unable to mention what was the cause of our laughter until now, when both the King of Siam and King Edward are dead."

The Duke of Connaught is due to leave for Canada in September, but there is an idea that he will return to England in November in order to act as Regent during the absence of the King and Queen in India. Under the Regency act the only person capable of acting as Regent is the Queen. As she is going with the King on his visit to India another Regent must be chosen.

The most natural and fitting person is the Duke of Connaught, but an act of Parliament will have to be passed appointing him to the office during the King's absence. If this is done it will involve the absence of the Duke of Connaught from the Canadian Vice-Royalty for about three months.

Message for naughty children is the latest prescription from Japan. It has been brought to this country by Miss Josephine Richardson, who has spent three years in Japan, where she had charge of some Japanese children who belonged to one of the best families in the country. She says:

"Whenever my charges grew sulky or unamenable to discipline for any length of time they were quietly taken away, reappearing the next day perfectly serene, good tempered and willing to learn."

"How had the change been effected? I found on inquiry that the children had had their stomachs massaged and that this was a very generally practiced remedy. It is very clear that in Japan all naughtiness is held to proceed from a disordered stomach, a belief which in most instances is probably correct."

"So successful was the massage treatment with my Japanese children that I certainly think the experiment should be made among English children."

Dr. George M. Robertson, physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane, gives some remarkable instances of the cure of insanity in his annual report published in the Scotsman. He says:

"Among the recoveries during 1910 certain cases of a most instructive kind show the progress that science is slowly but surely making. Two at least of these cases would have been deemed incurable twenty years ago."

"The first patient suffered from the insanity of myxodema, a disease due to the defective secretion of a gland in the neck called the thyroid. Owing to the absence of this secretion from her blood in a few weeks time the whole body increased in bulk and the movements became slow, the expression of face changed completely and even the tone of voice altered in character. She became childish in mind, expressed silly delusions and heard imaginary voices."

"The patient was given tablets prepared from the thyroid gland of the sheep, and in a week she was transformed from a misshapen, stupid object into a bright and pleasant featured woman—her natural self, and quite unrecognizable as the creature of a week before."

"A few centuries ago these kaleidoscopic changes would have been put down to magic, the spell of an offended wizard transforming her body and soul and a counter charm restoring her original shape and personality. To-day every medical man knows the secret, and people have ceased to be astonished at such things. Nevertheless it was a miracle of science."

"The second case of insanity was due to an excess of the secretion of the thyroid in the blood. This tends to produce great nervousness and excitability and many other symptoms, such as palpitation. There is a theory, not yet established, that excess of thyroid secretion is neutralized by a substance in the blood."

"In this case, according to the theory, there was not sufficient of this substance to neutralize the great excess, so she was supplied for this purpose with serum from a goat whose thyroid gland had been removed. In this serum none of this special substance had been used up, there being no secretion present, and apparently as the result of this treatment the patient recovered."

Whether ultraviolet light is corpuscular in its nature, and not, as usually supposed, ethereal pulsations, is a question which was discussed the other day before the Royal Institution by Prof. Bragg of Leeds University.

One of the most striking of his conclusions is that there may be a fourth state of matter in which the corpuscles, or electrons, play the same part as do the molecules in the kinetic theory of the gaseous state. In the latter theory it is assumed that the particles by their darting to and fro with great velocity collisions with one another and with enclosing boundaries produce all the phenomena of pressure, expansion, etc., in gases. Now there are four different forms of radiation which can be passed at will through the atoms of matter. A study of the particles after they have emerged again from the atoms will show what has happened to them in the atom, and hence something of the constitution of the atom itself.

These four forms are those known as the alpha, beta and gamma rays of radium and the X-rays. The first are atoms of helium, the second electrons, while the third and fourth have hitherto been thought to be pulsations in the ether analogous to light waves. When a particle encounters an atom it passes through it and on to another. It loses a little energy at each collision and finally when it has lost all passes out of recognition.

When an alpha particle passes through a gas it moves straight through every atom it meets. It suffers scarcely any deviation from its course until its velocity is nearly spent. Most of the atoms it passes through are ionized, that is, rendered conductors of electricity.

The facts with regard to the gamma ray are especially interesting. It moves along in a straight line and penetrates atoms with far greater ease than either of the other radium rays. Sooner or later it "disappears" inside an atom, handing on a large share of its energy to a beta particle which takes its place."

A notable result of Prof. Bragg's in-

vestigation is the conclusion that the gamma rays and the X-rays are corpuscular and not ethereal pulsations. In his own words, they may be electrons, corpuscles of negative electricity, "which have assumed a cloak of darkness in the form of sufficient positive electricity to neutralize them."

And since it appears that ultraviolet light possesses many of the properties of the above rays, the suggestion arises that it may be likewise corpuscular in its nature. And if this particular light, then may not all light be corpuscular, he asks.

A manifestation of the English love of sport somewhat out of the usual appeared the other day in the London Times in the shape of the following advertisement:

PROLIFERATION (good social position) desires Engagement in English or Foreign Gentleman's Family to teach children or young people shooting (gun and rifle), fishing (salmon, trout, etc.), riding, driving (pair, tandem) and games.

The businesslike directness of the offer makes it appear as though the advertiser was sure of being able to fill a long felt want. This may well be, for the importance of being well up in all kinds of games and sports in order to gain admission to smart English society is not to be denied.

The ambitious girl who goes visiting in country houses knows that though her French be fluent, her evening gowns, dreams and her jewelry in the best of taste, a fault in her sporting attire or the miswording of a sporting phrase will stamp her as an outsider. There is a story of such a young woman whose social progress received a check on its being given out at a house party that all her outdoor equipment was brand new. She had no tried and seasoned walking boots, no weather-worn tweeds or cherished fishing rod, facts which proclaimed distinctly that she had been a stranger to the delights which these possessions signify.

So it seems that the new style of governance has a future before her. Up to date parents are as solicitous about their daughter's hands and seat on horseback and her prowess with the gun as those of a past generation were of their girls' dancing and singing.

Berlin's suffragists are trying another plan of campaign on the subject of women's rights. They are trying to convert the male intellect, appealing with soft blandishment to the male heart.

Instead of smashing windows and assaulting Cabinet Ministers they do their smartest gowns, make themselves as attractive as possible and invite the unconverted man to their political tea, in pleasantly decorated salons, where soft music assists the subtle suffragist arguments. Cynics call it conversion without scratches.

The first political tea the other day was attended by many Reichstag members and other prominent politicians. The hostesses, led by Dr. Gertrude Naumann, were dressed in the latest Paris fashions. They did not intrude the suffragist question on their guests, but introduced it gradually in pleasant tête-à-têtes. Many unsuspecting men are said to have been converted without noticing the painful process.

"We prefer," said one daintily dressed woman, "the graceful methods of France in the eighteenth century. It is much more agreeable and doesn't spoil one's frocks like an English suffragist's mée."

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned to London from New York full of enthusiasm over his coaching plans for the coming season. His trips to Brighton and back will begin on May 3 and continue until the end of July or the middle of August.

This year Mr. Vanderbilt will run only one coach in place of two in previous years. Lord Leonfield has already announced his intention of running a coach to Brighton during the summer and it has been arranged that the Vanderbilt and Leonfield fours shall leave London on alternate days. Mr. Vanderbilt has decided to travel by a route different from that traversed last summer, and it is understood that Lord Leonfield will make the journey by roads different again from those used by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Over sixty horses will be employed to form the teams which will drag the Vanderbilt coach. Forty of these will be animals which ran last year and which during the winter have been stalled at the farm at Kingsbury. The other twenty, chosen by Mr. Vanderbilt himself from several hundred in the United States, arrived in England only last week from New York. The horses are now being broken into their work in pairs, Mr. Vanderbilt sharing this duty with Charles Wilson, his coaching manager. The horses are heavier and have more bone and sinew than those employed in Mr. Vanderbilt's earlier ventures.

Gypsy Lee, the one time famous fortune teller of the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, is dead. Mrs. Lee, who was 68, was a member of a Kentish Romany tribe. She could trace her descent in a direct line for 500 years. Gypsies in England looked upon her as their queen.

She began fortune telling at the age of 13 and it is claimed for her that she had the gift of second sight. Her fame as a fortune teller was almost worldwide.

Leonard Lee, her son, says that King Edward when Prince of Wales went to see her on several occasions. "W. E. Gladstone also visited her once," said Mr. Lee, "and had tea with her in her room. She used to relate to me how she had told the Duchess of Fife that she would marry her present husband. After the young Duke of Clarence had seen her it was a sorrow to her to know that she had had to predict an untimely fate for him."

"As soon as you become engaged to be married your end will come soon," she told him, and unfortunately that turned out to be only too true.

"When Miss Dallas York called on her my mother said to her: 'You will marry a rich Duke who will be devoted to you. You will meet your future husband at a railway station.' Miss York laughed merrily at the time, but the first time she met the Duke of Portland was at a station while travelling with her mother and she married him two years afterward."

The late Duke of Westminster, Mr. Rothchild, Mme. Patti and Mrs. Langtry consulted her. She predicted the tragic end of William Whiteley who saw her once in London. She used to say, 'I have been told more secrets and heard more of the hidden agonies of people's lives than almost any one else in the world. My heart has ached many times when I have seen the futures before them.'

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his wedding recalls to German writers the circumstances of Emperor William's wooing. In 1876 when a student at Bonn he was invited by Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein to his pretty castle of Primmkau for grouse shooting. He reached the castle late in the evening

and the next morning went out shooting before being presented to the Duke's family.

On returning through the park a few hours later he came across a hammock slung among the trees in which a young girl was reclining. She was half asleep and as he stood admiring her and unconsciously uttered the words "The sleeping beauty" she awoke. The Prince hurried away, only a little later to be formally introduced to the lady of the hammock.

It was a case of mutual admiration at first sight, and the relations between the young people soon ripened into love. Luckily the union met with no political objection from Bismarck and the betrothal took place in the spring of 1880 in Gotha. The wedding was celebrated on February 27, 1881, in Berlin.

Cinematograph parties are the latest amusement in Berlin. Guests are shown on the screen secretly taking cinematograph records of themselves riding and walking or standing about, laughing and chatting in places where smart people congregate.

The victim's gaiety is often somewhat forced when an awkward gesture or an idiotic grin is all too faithfully reproduced on the screen, but he consoles himself with the hope that the next film may give him a chance of poking fun at his neighbor.

Another development of the idea is to have one's domestic joys, such as marriages and christenings, cinematographed and the films presented to friends. A wedding that took place last week was cinematographed from beginning to end, including the drive to the church and back to the bride's house. Copies of the films were sent to relatives of the family in Australia, China and India.

What to do with German youths in the critical period between the ages of 14, when compulsory schooling ceases, and 20, when army training begins, is a problem which social reformers in that country are now studying. The Prussian Government has planned an ambitious scheme of "Jugendpflege" or care of the young, which consists mainly in a gaining committees in every district for supplying secular instruction, recreation, sport and religious and moral teaching. The movement is to be entirely voluntary both on the part of the local organizers and the youths themselves. The Ministry in a circular to local authorities defines its scheme as follows:

"The function of Jugendpflege is to work toward the creation of a joyful, physically efficient, morally excellent youth, filled with sense of solidarity, fear of God and love for the home and the Fatherland."

This end is to be helped forward by providing halls for the assembly of young men and giving facilities to them for reading, writing and playing; by founding libraries, by concerts and lectures, by visits to museums under the instruction of experts, and also by visits to monuments and to picturesque and historically interesting districts.

Finally, there are to be organization and instruction in sports and athletics. Doctors, judges, engineers and army officers are requested to deliver lectures. The Government particularly favors military lectures, in which emphasis is to be laid on heroic and patriotic deeds of individuals.

The youths are themselves to be organized into unions. As the new semi-official organizations will be conducted in a conservative spirit it is likely that they will be combated by other political organizations.

For the first time in many years the Forty Immortals of the French Academy are complete. Cynical scoffers say that it is a pity, because no one ever talks about the Academy except when there are vacancies to fill.

The latest members, all of whom were elected within a week or so, are M. de Régnier, a poet; Gen. Langlois, as famous with the pen as with the sword; Henry Roujon, director of the Beaux Arts, and Denis Cochin, a literary man.

Edmond Rostand maintains his position as the youngest member. He became a member ten years ago and is now 43. The oldest Academician is Emile Ollivier, who played a big rôle in French politics about the time of the Franco-Prussian War. He was elected to fill the chair of Lamartine in 1870 and is still hale and hearty at 85. Three other Academy members are over 80—Senator Mesières, the Vicomte de Vogüé and Charles de Freycinet, another prominent politician of the 70s.

Where in Europe does one find really honest people? A traveller writing in an Italian magazine says that the Swiss canton of Ticino is inhabited by the most honest folk it is possible to imagine.

In most of the Ticinese villages, the writer says, the oldest inhabitants do not remember any case of thieving, however petty, within a lifetime. Any family that produced a thief would not be tolerated in these Arcadian communities for a week.

Lost objects when found must never be taken away; they must be left where they were dropped or placed in a conspicuous position so that the rightful owner can find his property more easily. The case is cited of an American woman tourist who lost her purse on an excursion in the Val Capria. The purse contained gold coin and a jewel watch. Upon returning from her trip she found the purse with contents intact on a little heap of leaves, so placed that it could not fail to attract her attention.

The Scandinavians too have a great reputation for common honesty. In lonely parts of Sweden and Norway where medicines are not easily procurable chests containing drugs, ointments, bandages and the like are fixed on trees. No one ever thinks of using these articles without leaving money in payment for them in the cash box attached to the medicine chest. Often the money is not collected for weeks, but it is never touched.

Gout and rheumatism will yield to radium treatment, announces the German Umschau, which gives details of cures effected by Privy Councillor Professor. Wilhelm Hie of Berlin. The curative method followed consisted partly of inhalations of radium emanations, partly of injections of radioactive salts and partly of a course of radioactive waters taken internally.

Of 100 cases of chronic rheumatism ninety-five showed relief in different degrees and five were practically cured. As regards ordinary gout nearly 85 per cent. of the cases were successfully treated. Within a few weeks, according to the Umschau's report, all uric acid is expelled from the blood by this new radium treatment.

The Pope strongly disapproves of the

new Paris fashion known as the harem skirt and he is reported to have inspired an editorial in the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, which denounces the attempt to "render female dress equal to that of the masculine sex." The new fashion is condemned not because it is immodest but because "such an exaggeration in the style of dress is apt to lead to the loss of self-respect on the part of those who adopt it."

As it is not likely that the harem skirt will ever become popular in Italy its formal condemnation by the Vatican is not contemplated, at least for the present. A previous attempt on the part of the Vatican at a kind of sumptuary legislation occurred in 1878, when the Cardinal Vicar of Rome issued a decree prohibiting the entrance into churches of women wearing low necked dresses. This measure was provoked by the fact that several ladies belonging to the Roman nobility attended a ball on Christmas eve, after which they went to hear midnight mass in the same dresses they wore at the ball. This is said to be the only attempt made by the Vatican to restrain excess in female apparel.

Although low necked dresses are not condemned by the Catholic Church, ladies who attend social functions where Cardinals and other ecclesiastics are present abstain from wearing them, and in fact the ladies of the Roman nobility and the wives of diplomats accredited to the Holy See never wear low necked dresses at official receptions and dinners.

It is related that when Cardinal Rampolla was Secretary of State he was invited to dine at the Spanish Embassy and before he sat at table he noticed that one of the guests wore a low necked dress. The Cardinal then informed the Ambassador that unless the lady had her neck and shoulders covered he would be obliged to refuse the invitation, and several scarfs were provided at once to repair the mistake of the guest who ignored Vatican etiquette.

The official bulletin of the acts of the Holy See contains a "Motu Proprio" issued by the Pope on February 11, in which the major excommunication is pronounced against the two priests Herbert Ignatius Baale and Arthur William Howarth of the diocese of Nottingham in England and the pseudo Anglo-Catholic Archbishop of London, Arnold Harris Mathew. The three priests are declared schismatic and considered outside the pale of the Catholic Church owing to their irregular conduct and their separatist attitude. The two priests joined the schismatic Archbishop Mathew who rebelled against the authority of the Church.

Arnold Harris Mathew, who styles himself Anglo-Catholic Archbishop of London, is a convert from Protestantism who became a Catholic clergyman but after a few years separated himself from the Catholic Church and became a layman. Some years later he went to Utrecht and received the episcopal consecration from the Jansenist Bishop there. This consecration is valid according to the Catholic Church.

Mathew then initiated a schism in England which he called the Anglo-Catholic Church, but he had only a few followers, and he had to give up a church in which he officiated. The two priests Baale and Howarth, who are also converts from Protestantism, joined Mathew and succeeded in obtaining from Rome appointments as domestic prelates. When it was found out that they were unworthy of this title the appointments were cancelled.

The two priests then repented and returned to their diocese and promised obedience to their Bishop, but some time ago they again joined Mathew and from him received the episcopal consecration. The three priests then wrote to the Pope and announced their episcopal consecration, so that the Pope in order to guard against the danger of Catholics unknowingly joining the three rebel priests was bound to promulgate against them the major excommunication and thus declare them outside the pale of the Catholic Church.

The alliance of Prince Egon Max von Thurn and Taxis, who has married Miss Lola Krauss, daughter of a wealthy Hungarian manufacturer, is causing much discussion in Budapest. Miss Krauss is 16 and one of the prettiest debutantes of the season. She has a dowry of \$1,250,000 and will inherit the great wealth of her father, whose only child she is.

Prince Egon is 39 and owns great estates. He is closely connected with the imperial house of Austria and is a hereditary member of the Hungarian House of Magnates.

The family of Thurn and Taxis belongs to the mediocrized princely houses and, according to its house law, the members are not allowed to form marriages, the permission of the head of the house being necessary before a marriage can be contracted. The father of Prince Egon formed a marriage by marrying the daughter of a Hungarian landowner, and for many

AUTOMOBILE HARROW TESTED IN VIENNA BEFORE THE AUSTRIAN MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE.

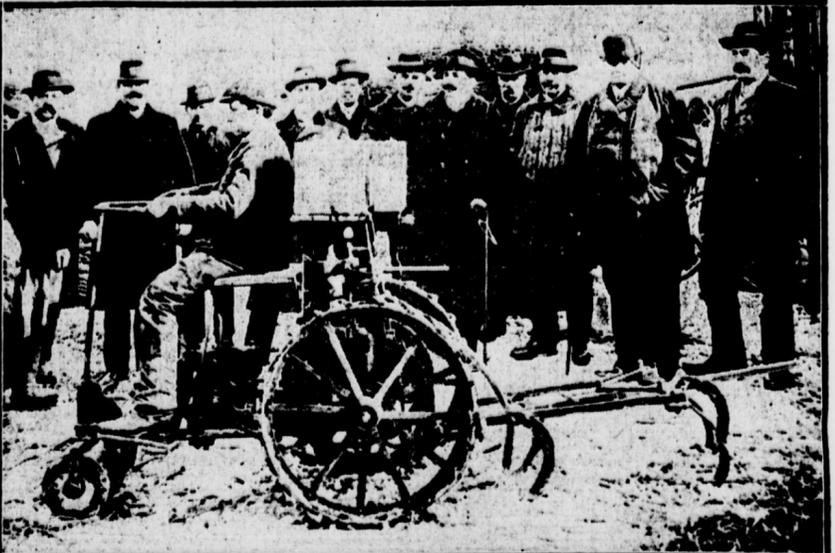


Photo by L. Harlingue, Paris.

years the marriage was not recognized by the chief of the family. By the grace of the Emperor he became a Hungarian Prince and founded a new branch of the family.

It was many years before the head of the family, the ruling Prince of Thurn and Taxis, recognized the Hungarian branch as having equal rights. The male members of the family undertook never to marry. This promise has been broken by Prince Egon, and it is solely due to the Emperor Joseph's influence that consent to the union has finally been wrung from the family.

of the Transvaal mines has exceeded \$150,000,000. The diamond output for the year 1910 was 2,090,098 carats, valued at \$6,588,575, an increase of 212,582 carats, or 4,705,175 compared with 1909. The coal output was 3,970,069 tons, an increase of 312,413 tons.

A curious new process for producing artificial furs is mentioned in the Paris Nature. It is the invention of a Frenchman. Briefly put, the process makes it possible to use skin and fur as separate commodities. The raw pieces of pelt are placed together flat in a chemical refrigeration apparatus. When

frozen the skin is carefully sawed off, thawed and sent to the tanneries to be made in the usual way into leather.

There remains the frozen fur, the bottom so that a small part of the hair is freed from ice. This part is then covered with a rubber solution, which is left to dry. The result after the final thawing is that large seamless pieces of fur are obtained which are much cheaper than those with the natural skin, seeing that the skin itself has already been utilized separately. These semi-artificial furs, it is declared, are more lasting than the natural ones, since they are immune from the attacks of moths and other destructive insects.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Brooklyn Furniture Co. featuring 'Absolutely the Best Sewing Machines' for \$1.00 down and \$1.00 weekly, and 'Cooking Ranges Highest Grade, Heavy Castings, \$1.00 Down 50c Weekly'. The ad also mentions 'Low Prices' and 'Long Credit'.

Record Breaking Furniture Sale

It Will Be Difficult to Equal the Bargains that Are Offered You at Our Store. THIS IS NOT a clearance sale nor are the goods that we offer of an inferior quality. EVERY PIECE IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE MARKET, AND IS FULLY GUARANTEED BY US. Our reputation is back of this sale and that in itself should assure prospective purchasers that there are bargains of the first water to be had here.

Advertisement for furniture items with prices: '28x34-in. Bevel Plate 22x45-in. Base Projecting Top Drawers \$33.00', '4 ft. 6 in. wide 60 in. high \$27.00', '18x24-in. Plate 20x34-in. Base \$23.00', and 'This Mahogany Chevalle is an exceptionally handsome piece of furniture and worth the price. Plate 40 inches high and is 18 inches wide \$20.00 Value for \$14.00'.

Advertisement for 'ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON FACE AND BODY' featuring 'Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and In Two Weeks She Was Well.' It includes a testimonial from a woman who used Cuticura for her baby's eczema and a testimonial from a woman who used Cuticura for her own eczema.

Advertisement for 'Long Credit' and 'All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.' The address is 'Fulton Street and DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.' and 'Long Credit' is repeated.

The Wall Street Edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the Night Edition of THE EVENING SUN.—Ad.