

ENGLAND'S GROWING PAYROLL

Continued from First Page

evidently deeply distressed, and the two ladies decided to interfere.

After the girl had left the room and gone to bed the two who knew hastily held a consultation, with the result that they invited the cheat to the room of one of them for a midnight chat.

Both of them accompanied her to the rooms of the one guest whose room lay furthest from those of the other members of the house party, and something like the following took place.

"You are a cheat," one of the ladies said as soon as the bedroom door was locked on their victim; "we have watched you on several occasions; for the sake of your poor unfortunate husband's name we have remained silent, but to-night was too much. First of all you will return to us all you have won from poor little Laura to-night and also give back to us her IO U."

Without more ado one lady held the wriggling, sobbing small person, while the other administered a sound whipping.

The woman did not desert the house party; her two chastisers were sweetly amiable to her for the remainder of the visit, and, to their delight, and every one else's amazement, the cheat refused to play cards again during the remainder of her visit at that special country house.

There are more university students now than ever in the German Fatherland. The latest statistics show that their number has risen from 52,407 in 1910 to 54,822 this year, an increase of 4.6 per cent., whereas the population of the empire rose only 1.4 per cent.

Similar increases are noted in the technical high schools and in the commercial academies which are rapidly springing up everywhere and fears are expressed in some quarters of the dangers attending the creation of an educated proletariat.

On the other hand, the advance of the demand for educated Germans abroad, and the greater demand for capable men in all professions have hitherto prevented any slump in learning.

The physique of the German peasant class, meanwhile, is steadily deteriorating owing to inferior nourishment. This statement is made in a report prepared by Dr. J. Kaup.

Judged by the army test, the urban population also as a whole decreases in physical efficiency; but the deterioration in the rural districts is more marked.

Between 1902 and 1908 the percentage of the physically efficient among men of the agricultural class fell from 69.5 to 58.2, and this decrease is more marked in particular provinces.

A further sign of unhealthy conditions in the country is that infant mortality, despite better education and hygiene, has as a whole not fallen, and that in some districts it has even increased.

According to Dr. Kaup these and many other unsatisfactory phenomena are due to the deterioration in the feeding of the country population.

It is not necessarily due to a falling off in general prosperity, but to the fact that in the last two decades the peasants have taken to selling wholesome products produced on their own farms, living themselves on cheap substitutes of low food value.

The inducement of high prices for milk and dairy products has resulted in the farmers consuming less milk, and to this is attributed the unfavorable infant mortality rate.

The decline in physique is so serious a problem that there are even social reformers who propose that the State should forbid the peasants to sell their milk until they have first properly fed their children.

Germany has taken the first step toward the electrification of her railroad system. The Prussian House of Deputies has adopted the Government proposals as contained in the estimates for the Ministry of Public Works which embodied an appropriation for \$12,500,000 as a first instalment for the electrification of several sections of the Prussian State lines.

There has been electric traction in one short section between Bitterfeld and Dessau, a distance of seventeen miles, for some months past, where a mile a minute speed has been maintained, and the experience gained on that line has been so encouraging that the Ministry of Public Works has assented to the proposal of its expert advisers to extend the process of electrification at once to the important Magdeburg-Leipzig section, eighty miles long, and to several lines in Silesia.

In all an installation for the transmission of current will have to be constructed along 720 miles of single rails. Apart from the main lines there are sidings and additional lines in or near stations which involve an additional 240 miles. The work of preparing this aggregate distance of 960 miles of single rails for electric traction will be entrusted to several great electric firms and must be completed within two years.

in France has been made to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Bertillon, the statistician.

He says that if a line is drawn from Caen to Angers, and thence from Dijon to Mezières, it will, with the northern frontier, include all the departments which are most affected by cancer.

The fatal square is chiefly formed by the Orthe region, with the exception of the Vendée and Isele, cancer is three or four times more rare than in it.

As matter of fact, the disease has most hold in the cold and damp countries of northern Europe. It is common in central Europe and it is met with least of all in the Mediterranean basin.

There is no increase of cancer among persons under 55. It is, on the other hand, most frequent in Paris in connection with the digestive organs, but whether this is to be attributed to the nature and quality of the food taken, Dr. Bertillon cannot say.

The State managed Western Railroad of France there is one class of passengers from whom the line should get nothing but praise.

As the advertised time of arrival can never be depended upon, passengers who have to change cars miss very often the connecting train, and if this happens about lunch or dinner time their meal is paid for by the railroad administration and they have only to go to the station buffet or the nearest hotel and send the bill to the chief officers of the line in Paris.

This is beginning to get known in the country districts, and the artful and thrifty Normandy peasant, when he is not over busy, buys a cheap third class ticket for a short distance involving a change of trains and so gets an excellent lunch at the expense of the Etat.

The Prussian Ministry of Public Works of the State proposes further electrification of the State lines as speedily as the money can be found for this purpose by the Minister of Finance and voted by the Prussian Diet.

The German Emperor has purchased six new automobiles, four of which are intended for the conveyance of passengers and two for the transport of luggage.

The Kaiser now possesses twenty-four passenger automobiles and four luggage cars, and he employs fifty-two chauffeurs, two for each passenger car and one for each luggage car.

On the other hand, the advance of the demand for educated Germans abroad, and the greater demand for capable men in all professions have hitherto prevented any slump in learning.

X-ray proof armor, designed to protect doctors and surgeons from the influence of the rays, is described in the Paris Press. It consists of a rubber mask with spectacles of a lead glass, a long tunic made of lead, rubber and bismuth, and thick gauntlets of the same materials.

The head is covered by the mask, which with its broad nose-piece and spectacles gives the wearer the appearance of an inquisitor about to operate in a medieval torture chamber.

The London Council has been making an effort to deal with one of the worst and saddest evils in London, namely drunkenness among women.

The first report of the control committee is disappointing. The committee admits that the results have been unsatisfactory and urges further legislation.

There are five German-American singers at the Royal Opera—Putnam Griswold, Frank MacClennan, Mrs. MacClennan (Florence Easton), Miss Rose and Miss Emma Gates.

Another of Deputy Kopech's complaints was the alleged neglect of German composers in favor of foreigners.

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est doubts to be thrown on the truth of some of the fundamental propositions of the Christian faith.

Lin Shao-Yang asks if the missionaries cannot understand that Christianity must be presented to the Chinese in a form that will bear the closest critical scrutiny.

The automobile, even when of the more humble sort, carries itself with a certain air of arrogance.

The greatest of the guests will not go to Westminster in cars, but will use horses. There is going to be enough of a return to horses to create a big problem for people.

It will altogether be a curious and rather futile burst of energy for a passing phase of life.

London is threatened with a woman's academy of art. It is to be established as a kind of protest against the fact that not a single woman artist is included among the members or associates of the Royal Academy.

It is contended that women painters entitled on their merits to inclusion in the hierarchy of Burlington House are systematically passed over solely on account of their sex.

The widely advertised British shopping week has arrived at last, and loyal dealers of John Bull are stifling prayers for dainty French fabrics and models and buying only British manufactures and British materials if they buy at all.

The stores have entered into the scheme with enthusiasm. From windows and shelves French, German, Belgian goods have been removed, and in their places are all British articles, so covered with labels attesting this fact that their actual quality can hardly be seen.

The hats adorned with crocheted flowers are for the most part of the urban variety, generally of satin striped with velvet. Round the edge are wreaths of roses which even at a distance bear no resemblance to real flowers, and upon closer scrutiny prove to be survivals of the crude wool flower.

The latest novelties in the world of dress which have arrived in London by way of Paris are hats trimmed with flowers made of the rough woolen crocheted work used for the best parlor mats in early Victorian days and a new development in the harem skirt.

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The majority of the 130 discharged on April 1 will be put at work as laborers. Several are professional men, clerks or tradesmen, but it is found that such men after working in the open as laborers for a number of years are not anxious to go back to indoor work.

Two murderers who will have completed sentences of twenty years said that they wanted to get back to their native place. The proper arrangements have been made, and the two tickets of leave men will start to work among their old surroundings.

In Germany the complaint has often been made that the operatic stage contained too many foreigners and in particular too many Americans.

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years have again witnessed the appearance of competitive lines on a large scale. New lines have been started in the North Atlantic by Russia, Denmark, England and Holland, and even by Greece in the Mediterranean.

An agitation is proceeding both in Sweden and Norway for lines to North America, Austria is introducing a service to the Far East, and Italy proposes to organize a number of new lines in various directions.

The question of State subsidies, which is next referred to by the author, is declared to have made fresh progress.

As instances Austria, Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Holland, France and Italy are mentioned. The subsidy fever has taken possession of countries outside of Europe.

Venezuela, Peru and Chile subsidize coast shipping lines, and Argentina has passed a new law reserving coast services to national shipping and providing for the payment of subsidies both for these lines and for ship building.

Brazil has subsidized the coast shipping for years past, and has also granted a subvention to its largest shipping company for the service to Europe, while Mexico pays comparatively high subventions for lines on the coast and for connections with Canada and Japan.

The Dominion of Canada, the author goes on, has largely increased the subsidies for the financial year 1910-11. Japan has in recent years increased the already high subsidies and is introducing an important duty on ships built abroad.

London is to have its own museum in which is to be housed a collection which shall worthily represent in all its aspects the greatest city in the world.

Guy Francis Laking, keeper of the King's armor at Windsor Castle, has been appointed keeper and secretary of the museum, and a start has already been made with the collection.

The Museum Carnavalet of Paris has been chosen as the model for the new museum, which for the time being will be housed in apartments granted by the King at Kensington Palace.

Anything that will typify the dress of past generations, anything that is of interest on account of association of place—medieval swords or spurs or, for instance, possessed by many persons—tensils no longer in use, costumes and articles that are passing out of fashion, or even a generation ago—of all these we shall be glad.

The federation of trades unions connected with the building industry in France has decided that the bodies which form it shall no longer take part in any building operations connected with prisons.

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"We want Chelsea porcelain. Battersea enamel, Lambeth pottery, Spitalfields silk—London has in the past been famous for many industries that have gone to other cities, and we wish to have a record of these glories of London's industrial past. In the sixteenth century the metropolis was famous for the manufacture of dagger blades. We ask for some examples of this departed industry."

"We do not, however, mean to confine ourselves to the remote or semi-remote past. The fashions, industries, and topography of a city rapidly change, and garments worn, articles made and the plan of a neighborhood to-day may undergo a vast change in the course of the next few years and should not therefore be neglected in our plan for a museum which shall be a complete mirror of London's activities."

A remarkable system of subterranean caves in German East Africa has been discovered and partly explored by Father Ambrosius, a Roman Catholic missionary, and Herr Thurmman, a German official.

The caves are situated in the Matumbi Mountains and natives never ventured further than a small grotto, the first one encountered, as they said an evil spirit dwelt within. The two explorers discovered a hole at the end of this grotto, which led to a great cavern 3,300 feet in length, filled with deep pools in which strange eel-like fish lived. Stalactites and stalagmites 15 feet in length were plentiful here.

Further searches resulted in the discovery of other huge caves at deeper levels. A second level lay 150 feet deeper, a third 80 feet below the second and a fourth 90 feet below the third. From this the explorers had to retreat, as thousands of bats attacked them, and their lanterns were in danger of being extinguished by these creatures.

The French are fond of quoting an anecdote about their great actor Edmond Lemaître, who when he appeared in an English drawing room found a slender silk cord stretched between the first row of chairs and the little stage. He asked what it was and was told it was the cord that separated the actor from the public. Raising his foot Lemaître broke down the invidious dividing mark.

But the cord that separates the actor and the public still exists in France, where a society girl's determination to tie to the stage is still far more than a nice days wonder and where the marriages between aristocrats and actresses, so frequent in England, are still unknown.

A case that showed the survival of the dividing cord was tried in Paris the other day.

M. de Villebrenie, the owner of a chateau at Saint-Briac, had agreed through an agent named Mazier to sell his property for \$2,000 if the buyer was "solvent and honorable." When all arrangements had been made for the sale the owner found it was Miss Lavallière of the Variétés Théâtre, one of Paris's favorites.

At once M. de Villebrenie refused to carry out the sale and later sold his chateau for only \$2,500. The intermediary of the first sale sued him for his commission and received 50% of the \$1,000 he demanded.

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Record Bargains. \$3.50 Hat Rack \$1.75. \$20 Dresser \$13.00. \$5.50 Rocker \$2.75. This is an attractive piece of furniture, made up in either solid, bronze or oxidized. Three large double hooks and has oval bevel plate mirror. It is attractive in any home.

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SKIN-TORTURED AND DISFIGURED BABIES

And Worn-Out, Worried Parents Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

In your little one a sufferer from itching, burning, excruciating, torturing, disfiguring skin trouble? Are you, yourself, worn out by long, sleepless nights and ceaseless anxiety, and have you tried treatment after treatment without avail? If so, you will read with interest the following letter from Mrs. Noble Tubman, of Dodson, Mont., telling how Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment did for just such a case as yours:

"When my baby boy was six months old, his body was completely covered with large sores of skin-torture, it itched and burned, and caused terrible suffering. The eruption began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and flung itself off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great sores would come off when I removed his shirt."

"We tried a great many remedies but nothing would help him, till a friend induced me to try Cuticura soap and ointment. I used the Cuticura soap and ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered about six weeks before we tried the Cuticura soap and ointment, although we had tried several other things and doctors too. I think the Cuticura remedies will do all that is claimed for them and a great deal more."

Cuticura soap and ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but mothers who have a new-born infant and children can obtain a liberal sample of each, mailed free, with a thirty-two page booklet on the skin and its treatment, by addressing "Cuticura," Dept. A, Boston, Mass.



A DOCTOR IN X-RAY PROOF ARMOR.

As all forecasts point to an exceptionally strenuous time for society people this coronation season it may be that a venture promoted by Lady Wolsley has a chance of success.

Bridge and dances pursue people even at country houses, so a number of fashionable women decided to form a club and start a rest farm at Heston, not too far out of town. They found a convenient old rambling farmhouse, had half a dozen acres laid out with poultry runs and piggeries and there Mayfair and Belgravia may be seen leading the simple life. All meals are of plain, wholesome farm food.

Among the minor amusements at the farm besides lessons in pig keeping and poultry rearing is instruction in all the old time arts such as spinning, lace-making, bread baking and the weaving of tapestry, and a few days of this régime are said to work wonders in resting the jaded mind.

Society, according to Lady Wolsley, is showing a decided tendency to revert to mid-Victorian hobbies. There seems to be a revival, she thinks, of the desire to learn how to do things that our grandmothers did and to live a more simple life generally. It is in all probability a reaction from the excesses of the present King and Queen's habits and a new era in which home duties and home life will be much more fashionable than hitherto.

A communication relative to cancer.

Don't Wear Out YOUR NERVES

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