

SAME OLD MODES FOR WOMEN

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

supply of liquors, for which naturally he also paid. One night at the Café Anglais, whose last days are now drawing near, after having retained a private salon and commenced to sup by himself he rose from the table, went out into the passages and seizing hold of every one he met, known and unknown, he led them to his private room and stood them drinks. There were a score of them in all, and about 5 in the morning when the Prince received the bill it read: "Convert (that of the host)..... 9 25 Liquors..... 197 00

Fr. 197 25 The result of this indiscriminate hospitality was inevitable. In the months which immediately preceded the war was reduced to such an extent that he must often have been hard put to it to satisfy his ringer with the plainest of meals, undecorated by any 20 worth of liquors. He now made up his mind to earn a living by his pen. He wrote several novels and a drama, "Les Fugitifs," which was played at the Ambigu Theatre.

All his writings are forgotten to-day, but they sufficed to keep him from want at the time. Never in the days of his poverty did he borrow a cent from his former companions and friends, not even from those whose purses were placed at his disposal. His trousers were shabby, his collars were ragged and he lived in a garret in the Faubourg St. Denis, but he never complained and never asked for help.

His poverty was ended by marriage. A woman who was extremely rich and clearly wanted to be a princess placed her fortune at Lubomirski's disposal in exchange for his title. A few years later fortune came to him again. The Prince's mother had been so displeased with her son's gay life in Paris during the days of his prosperity that she cut him off from her inheritance. After his marriage her heart softened and she left him a large fortune.

In the meantime the Polish Prince had become a widower. He chose as his second wife a lady belonging to the highest French aristocracy. During the last years of his life Prince Lubomirski devoted himself to writing his memoirs and those who have seen the manuscript say that it contains some very quaint anecdotes. It could.

The strenuous season has begun. That is to say the colossal expenditure which will go on in London for the next three months has begun. One notices that in a great many of the big functions charity and advertisement are skillfully combined and the great, the famous and the titled of society are taking full advantage of it.

The function may be a ball, a bazaar, a theatrical show, a concert or anything else, but it will generally be for a charity of some kind. Consequently the peopled and celebrities whose names are freely advertised to induce the suburbs to come and gaze at them, here obtain free admission or come for the same guinea that the rest of the public pay; whereas if they entertained as hostesses on their own account they would have to spend hundreds.

Frederic Harrison writes to the Times pleading that the head of Cromwell, now in the possession of a clergyman named Wilkinson, should be reinterred in Westminster Abbey in recognition of this relic. Since then fresh arguments have been put forward which make it as sure as anything of the sort can be that the relic is authentic.

Frederic Harrison writes that in 1909 he appealed to the late Marquis of Ripon as being the senior descendant of Oliver Cromwell to form a committee of expert investigation. Lord Ripon pleaded that he was too old to serve on a committee with Mr. Harrison, but agreed with Mr. Harrison in thinking that the relic if authentic ought to be in some way placed under national guardianship. The authenticity is now practically undisputed, and Frederic Harrison says that he is being appealed to both in public and in private to make a fresh effort to abate this national profanation.

"The matter stands thus," he writes. "Every competent historian and archaeologist who has ever personally examined this relic believes it to be the head of the body which was committed to the Abbey by Parliament. The present possessor and his family for four generations have believed this."

"There are living among eminent persons many known descendants of Cromwell—several members of both houses of the Legislature, and at least two members of the Government—Mr. Harcourt and Lord Lucas. The descendants of

Cromwell include the following peers: Ripon, Chichester, Clarendon, Derby, Earl Morley, Avebury, Lucas, Amptill, Walsingham and Howes, with many ancient or titled families. The whole genealogy is set forth in Weyley's book "The House of Cromwell."

"Are all these illustrious public men indifferent as to what becomes of the noblest of their ancestors? The ancient curse of the East was: 'May the bones of your fathers be defiled.' Western men to-day have outgrown such idle superstitions. They only smile when they see hawked about as a show the remains of a glorious forefather stolen out of the nation's keeping, and once about 5 in the morning when the Prince received the bill it read: "Convert (that of the host)..... 9 25 Liquors..... 197 00

John Passmore Edwards, who died at the age of 87 a few days ago, was one of the best known of English philanthropists. He made a great fortune, but he has probably died a poor man, most of his wealth having been devoted to the establishing and endowment of libraries, convalescent homes and other charitable institutions.

The son of a working carpenter, he made his way to wealth and position by sheer industry and pluck. No sooner was he on the high road to success than a long illness took him away from his publishing business, with the result that he was forced into bankruptcy. On his return to business he denied himself everything until he could call his creditors together and pay them all twenty shillings in the pound.

In 1876 he bought the Echo, started the first halfpenny newspaper in London, and rigorously excluded all mention or reference to betting and horse racing. In spite of that the paper was soon a success and made him a fortune. At one time he sold the controlling interest in the paper to the Storey-Carnegie combination, which aimed at establishing a chain of Echoes covering a good part of the United Kingdom. In less than three years he bought the Echo back at an enhanced price, and the Storey-Carnegie combination was at an end.

The Australian mail brings an account of the annual gunlayers' test in Tasmania on the Powerful, the flagship of the Australian station. It includes a world's record by one of the 6 inch gunlayers, a petty officer named Moody, who made the excellent score of 6 rounds, 6 hits, in 35 seconds.

In Austria something like a crisis has occurred in the theatrical profession owing to so many actresses finding themselves in straitened circumstances. The women's committee of the Stage Society has taken the matter in hand.

It has been found that many girls of good families go on the stage in order to advertise their beauty and to enable them to make good matches. They are willing to work for small salaries, and they affect the pay of other actresses. As a remedy for this evil managers are asked to place girls of great beauty but of no artistic gifts among the supers instead of, as at present, entrusting them with small speaking parts.

In order to warn girls of the fact that a stage career is not a certain road to fortune the committee has circulated the facts as to the actual salaries paid. Only 2 per cent. of Austrian actresses earn over \$200 a month, 8 per cent. earn over \$100, 11 per cent. over \$50. Fifty-five per cent. earn less than \$30, and 21 per cent. less than \$24 a month.

Of the \$200,000,000 spent by Americans in the Europe last year only \$25,000,000, it is estimated, fell to the share of Germany. Wherefore the Germans are complaining bitterly that wealthy Americans persist in visiting England and France and seldom go to Germany. For three years past Berliners have been doing their utmost to attract tourists, but no success has resulted. It is complained that even Americans who patronize the two great German travel lines nearly always disembark at a French or an English port and do not even get as far as Hamburg or Bremen.

This year, with the coronation as a huge attraction, Germans have given up hopes of holding their own, but next year a big effort will be made to secure a fair share of the globe trotters' dollars.

The Master of the King's Horse is having all the animals to be used in the coronation procession specially trained. The course includes making the animals accustomed to all sorts of sights and sounds, and they are not considered fit until flags can be waved in their faces, guns fired at close quarters and shouting crowds paraded in front of them without making them restive.

The royal riding school is a noisy place during practice. Loud voiced youths rush about yelling and waving brightly colored flags, rifles are fired and a miscellaneous band makes all sorts of hideous noises. When the horses can stand all this without flinching they are reported as fit.

The idea is to avoid the spoiling of effect by some unlooked for and unheeded incident. In the past training of this kind has been proved to be absolutely necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the Lancet writes: "Dr. Ferrant of Lyons has just brought to light a new lesion to be put to the account of tobacco, deafness. Actually the use of tobacco is dangerous in this respect only where there is a predisposition, as in the case of persons who are slightly deaf in one ear without perhaps being aware of it. This is by no means infrequent, and the infirmity is only discovered by chance, often in making use of the telephone, as imperfect sight of the right eye is often revealed only when trying to take aim with a gun."

"The predisposition of these half deaf cases is often hereditary or caused by frequent renewals of inflammation of the nasal mucosa or of the pharyngeal passage. It is thus in winter chiefly that smoking, even in moderation, affects the hearing. Dr. Ferrant has observed this habit not only in great smokers but also in the case of a woman, the wife of a barkeeper, living in an atmosphere vitiated by the smoke of tobacco consumed by her customers."

"Those who snuff or chew tobacco are exposed to the same risks as smokers. The affection may become very marked and even incurable, persisting in spite of the disease of tobacco. It is probably caused by the well known effect of nicotine on the vasomotor system, which produces vascular hypertensive phenomena which are not compensated in the cavity of the tympanum."

"When we add the well known injurious effects of nicotine on keenness of sight, on the memory and on the production of arteriosclerosis, effects well known to all medical men, we might be astonished at the large number of men who are heavy smokers were it not already proved that the soundest reasoning is

powerless against the force of habit and the tyranny of toxins."

Thumb rings, magpie chains and ankle bracelets are in favor in Paris at present. An actress started the thumb ring fashion. She wore one of a design so wide that it reached nearly to the nail, and the emeralds which composed it matched her green gown and hair ornaments. After that theatrical first night the jewellers received orders for thumb rings of unique designs and there are many to be seen now.

Serpents set with rubies or emeralds are popular for ankle bracelets, and those of plain gold with jewelled eyes are also fashionable. The short tight dresses make ankle ornaments a necessity, it is declared, and when the gowns are long the lower hems are of lace or chiffon so the anklets can be seen and appreciated.

The black and white combination which is fashionable in introducing itself into such accessories as the long neck chains or chains for longettes, which are now made of black and white beads of satin and wood or of pearls and bits of jet, or again of round particles of gun metal and porcelain. These are known as the magpie chains, and with them are used black and white bead handbags and parasols with black and white striped handles.

Lofis Germain Levy, rabbi of the Israelite Liberal Union, publishes an article in a French journal to prove that Judas Iscariot never existed, at least as a traitor. M. Levy argues that there was no need of a traitor to betray Christ to the Romans, who knew him by sight and where he was to be found at work every day. The history of the betrayal has been imagined in order that a fulfillment might be given to the prophecies of the Old Testament, a long list of which M. Levy quotes.

M. Levy points out the doubt that exists as to the exact name of one of the twelve disciples. He thinks there were said to be twelve as a parallel to the twelve tribes who is referred to as Thaddæus, Labidus and Jude or Judas, and he argues that one was said to be Judas in order that these lists might agree and that "Iscariot" (the man of Kerioth) was added to his name to fulfil the words of Jeremiah, xlviii.

M. Levy's last point is the silence of St. Paul on the betrayal. St. Paul, who rebuked St. Peter sharply, says no word against the greater traitor. He quotes from I. Corinthians, xv, where Christ is spoken of as appearing to the twelve "eleven" according to the Vulgate, but "twelve" in the Greek manuscripts, and holds that this appearance occurred before the ascension, while St. Matthew was only elected after the ascension. Judas must have still formed one of the twelve, and so could not have been the betrayer.

Just as several of the leading Paris dressmakers have decided to abandon the practice of sending mannequins to race meetings to show off their latest creations one firm has revived it in a new form by sending two little girls to Long-champs dressed in the latest styles for children. The two little maidens, neither apparently over 6, walked up and down before the grand stands hand in hand, evidently enjoying the attention they attracted and quite eclipsing the few of their grown up colleagues who were trying to show off the latest modes for adults.

The syndicate which has acquired the concession of the great soda lakes in the East African Protectorate has now completed all the preliminary arrangements. The actual operations on the deposits will soon begin. The agreement with the Government for the construction of a branch railway from the lake to the main line has been signed.

Under its terms the Uganda Railway administration undertakes to effect improvements in its main line so as to provide for the carriage, as a beginning, of at least 50,000 tons of soda annually over and above its ordinary traffic. The lake is fifty square miles in extent, and it is calculated that at this rate of extraction it will take nearly eight hundred years to exhaust the soda deposits.

A domestic tragedy involving four murders has been enacted in the small village of Senecchia in southern Italy. Some years ago a peasant named Guaraccia emigrated to America and left his young wife under the care of his father, who betrayed his trust. Guaraccia received an anonymous letter informing him of the fact and he returned, and it is believed that at this rate of extraction it will take nearly eight hundred years to exhaust the soda deposits.

At about the same time another peasant from the same village named Sezza also emigrated to America and left his wife under the care of his mother. Sezza's wife was unfaithful to her husband and her mother-in-law threatened to inform the husband. Thereupon Sezza's wife killed her mother-in-law and she too was tried and acquitted. She and Guaraccia left prison together and returned to their native village. They were drawn toward each other by the affinity of crime and fell in love.

The aged mother of the woman strove to save her daughter from further disgrace and resorted to the usual remedy. She attempted to murder Guaraccia while he was kneeling in church. The old woman's hand lacked the necessary strength and when she struck him with a hatchet the blow did not prove mortal. Guaraccia recovered and the old woman was tried and convicted of attempted murder. The couple openly lived as husband and wife. Then Sezza the woman's husband, returned from America and on the next day Guaraccia's

body was discovered in the country with the head severed. Both Sezza and his wife disappeared. The former evidently returned to America, while the woman has been probably murdered.

It has been decided that 100,000 children shall attend the King's coronation fête at the Crystal Palace on June 30 as guests of the King. They will be chosen by ballot. The children to be invited will be taken in equal proportions from all the public elementary schools in the administrative area of the London County Council, the number of boys and girls being equal.

French officials have made a vain search for various Gobel tapestries last known to have been in the custody of M. Chedanne, the official architect to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Chedanne and his friend M. Hamon, the Controller of Accounts for the same ministry, remain under arrest.

Among the tapestries which are missing and needless to say, are suspected of having been sold to American millionaires, are seven panels of Indian series, two tapestries of Japan, the "Triumph of Marc Antony," "The Hunter," "The Combat," "The Triumph of Mordcaï," "The Marriage at Lyon," "The Birth of Louis XIII.," "Marie de Medicis at Port de Co," "Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis," "Time Laying Bare the Truth," "The Three Fates," "The Marriage of Louis XIV.," "Royal Abode at Vincennes," "Jason Pledging Faith to Medea," "The Arms of France" (from the Tuileries Palace), "Sully at the Feet of Henry IV.," "Saint Louis Receiving the Envoys of the Old Man of the Mountain," "Louis XIV. Arresting Berwick," "The King of England and His Barons," "The Capture of Lille," "Interview of Louis XIV. and Philip IV. of Spain." The value of these tapestries can hardly be estimated, and it seems incredible that they can all have gone astray.

One effect of the disturbances in the champagne district has been to throw light on the methods of certain manufacturers of champagne. Take a perfectly authentic story which came to public knowledge recently.

A certain secondary manufacturer of champagne was found to be selling at least ten brands, although all the land he possessed in the Marne Department was that on which his works were built. His highest priced brand may be called Clos Grosseille and was supposed to be from the vineyards of the Count de Grosseille. The Count exists. The champagne dealer paid him a lump sum for the use of his name and pays him a percentage on every bottle sold and double rates if the Count himself obtains the order.

Modern science does wonders in the way of making champagne. It takes any wine at all, exhausts its fermentation, adds a certain amount of sugar, a certain quantity of yeast containing fermentable germs, and operating at a certain temperature, at any time of the year, it makes as fizzy a wine as any champagne, and it requires only two months to do what the old system did in fourteen. No one with a palate will say the wine thus artificially prepared has the flavor and bouquet and the body that the champagne workers succeed in getting. It is pleasant with gold foil and the ear with the sudden pop of the cork. If then the present agitation makes it impossible to manufacture cheap champagne in the champagne country the people who want cheap champagne will learn to be satisfied with that made in other places even if it cannot be lawfully called champagne, because no matter where made it will still be the same wine they have been drinking.

The question of real champagne does not arise directly in the present troubles. If the champagne workers succeed in getting cheap champagne nothing will be left but a few big houses, manufacturing the true champagne in the true way, and they will enjoy a monopoly and will be able to sell champagne at any price they like.

By the end of the year the British Post Office will take over the management of the country's telephone system from the private company which has hitherto controlled it, and the British public does not regard this particular nationalization as a project entirely without misgivings, especially in view of the fact that the direct control by the State of the country's telegraphs has resulted in a loss of \$5,000,000 in the last forty years and that the present annual loss is well over \$5,000,000. Business men are afraid that red tape will hamper the quick and cheap telephone service that every one wants.

"Almost every European country has secured a cheaper and better telephone service in the last few years than England has done," said G. Dabzell Roper, an American telephone authority, who is in London, after having inspected the German, Danish and Swedish systems.

"A telephone at \$10 a year is not an impossible dream, but is a perfectly sound business proposal if the systems continue to expand at the present rate. In Denmark already, outside Copenhagen, the annual subscription for small exchanges is \$11 and additional calls may be obtained at the rate of \$5.30 per 1,000 calls.

"Sweden, too, has a most efficient and moderate priced telephone service with more than 200,000 subscribers. The installation charge for a private house is only \$4 with an annual subscription of \$18.50."

Patriotic Englishmen who regard British seamen as the pick of their class have received an unpleasant jar from an outspoken letter from a Welsh shipping firm, which recently got into trouble with the National Seamen's Union on account of shipping a crew of Chinese firemen.

In rebutting a charge of employing

Chinamen for motives of economy the firm said that they paid them practically the same wages as Europeans and would pay them even more if necessary, because John Chinaman is much more sober and steady and does his work much more efficiently. The firm added that it was a pity that British owned ships were not manned by British seamen but that the present standard of the latter was deplorably low and they took the best men they could get, namely, Chinamen.

There has been excitement in the little Hungarian town of Szegedin since an official in search of statistics unearthed the fact that the dressmaker who provides the feminine part of the community with its fine gowns is none other than Baroness Julie Eicoff-Hassberg-Battner, a Hapsburg and a distant cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph. As Mme. Juliette the Baroness has been successful at her trade, though prices are low in Szegedin and her establishment consists of two small rooms in a cottage on the outskirts of the town.

The official who made the discovery as to the identity of the dressmaker could not keep his secret, though the Baroness implored him to do so, and now there is a chance that her custom will be ruined by the knowledge that she is by birth a great lady and therefore cannot be bullied and treated as the meek and obliging little modiste she has appeared hitherto. Baroness Julie has had many vicissitudes and regards her present occupation as a step up on the social ladder, for she has been in domestic service as cook and maid of all work. She has been three times married. Her first husband, a Lieutenant of Hussars, spent her fortune and blew out his brains. The second poisoned himself accidentally six months after the wedding and from the third the Baroness obtained a divorce.

One great argument against complete political equality of the sexes has always been, especially on the Continent of Europe, that women cannot be made liable to military service and that their demand of "no vote, no taxes" cannot be admitted because, although they may be called upon to pay taxes in money, they can never be asked to bear arms in the defence of their country.

At a recent congress of fourteen French feminist organizations held in Paris, a French woman writer, Mme. de Ferrer, proposed that the conscription law should be extended to women who upon coming of age and being single and passing the required standard of health, should be made to serve their time with the colors by working for one year in the bureau of the army and navy administration.

This proposal was ridiculed by the most able members, one of whom indignantly demanded why women should do mere office work like men who were put on desk duty because they weren't good enough for active service. A noisy controversy followed and a committee

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was appointed to consider and report upon Mme. de Ferrer's proposal.

King Peter of Serbia finds it hard to make friends. His ambition has for years been to make a tour of the European courts, but there have always been obstacles in the way. Either the situation in Serbia did not permit him to leave the country, or it was not convenient for the foreign courts to receive him. The fact is, the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga has not yet been lived down.

King Peter has done his best to cultivate friendship with his powerful neighbor Austria, and has from time to time sent out feelers concerning a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The news that he will meet the Emperor at Budapest on May 18 is not taken seriously in Vienna. Nor is it welcomed at Belgrade.

Austrians do not relish the idea of their ruler's meeting King Peter. They persist in declaring that he was associated with the conspiracy carried out in the Konak at Belgrade. If such a meeting takes place, demonstrations against the King are threatened.

The Servians, on the other hand, view the suggested meeting with the Austrian Emperor with disfavor. They say that Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina makes friendship with Austria impossible.

The Czar has several times put King Peter off when he suggested visiting St. Petersburg. The only country where he will receive anything like a cordial welcome will be France, where he was educated and for which he fought during the war of 1870.

When the 30,000 street dogs of Constantinople were collected in carts by the

municipality last year and sent to the Island of Ota in the Sea of Marmora to be poisoned and their skins to be turned into gloves, there were many persons who regarded the passing of the immortal canine institution of the Turkish capital with regret. But another dog population has been growing up since.

With the disappearance of the old army of canine scavengers the fertile field of the Constantinople rubbish heaps was left unworked and the dogs of the surrounding villages, who in the old days would have been torn to pieces had they attempted to enter the city, began to sneak in at night to devour the domestic refuse of which the Turks dispose by throwing it into the gutter. Meeting with no opposition, they finally transplanted themselves and their families to the deserted land of plenty.

It is now again quite usual in Constantinople to have to step over a dog lying asleep across the pavement. The packs of dogs that are returning to inhabit the golf links to make a frequent practice of hurrying away with a driven ball, with a view to examining into its edible qualities at a distance.

The city authorities, satisfied with last year's great razzia, have taken no measures to stem the steady influx of strange dogs, much to the disgust of the population of Constantinople, which after a few months of unaccustomed facilities for nocturnal reunion have begun to find their social opportunities in this respect seriously curtailed by the sudden attacks of the newcomers.

Very soon travellers will be once more compelled to push their way to the door of their hotel through a jostling, yelping pack of lean, yellow curs and ancient Stamboul will be itself again.

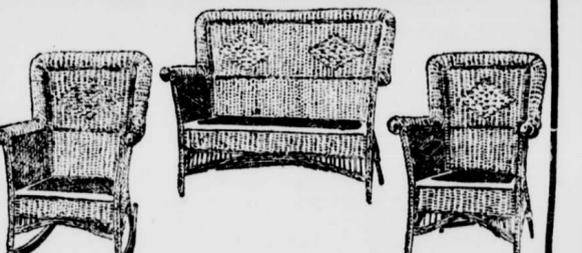
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