

TRAVELING ABROAD

A Feminine Rambler's Ideas Upon Traveling in Europe.

"Globe Trotter"—A female past middle age, spinster class, traveling on an Agency ticket, with a gold chain and pearl necklace.

Belonging to the later class, and appreciating that the average woman believes a trip abroad to be both a strenuous and much prepared-for undertaking, I am inclined to prove the contrary fact, and beg the reader to consider me a human, limber-backed, back-sprung, warranted to stay open at any pace.

To begin with, it is unpeakable nonsense to plan a foreign tour and cultivate the mind in advance. That rubs the bloom off the peach. Ever hear of the man who was advised to get in training for the French ball, and took so much of the advice that when the hour for rolling arrived he had to send his regrets to the single-woman telegram.

Get on board an ocean liner directly you see a clear way through your pocket-book to crossing the Atlantic. A long preparation is as fatal as a long engagement. Hurry into the information agent is way ahead of an information drag, and it is poor intellectual soil that does not prove tropically fertile when the right sort of experience-seed drops into it.

I had three days' contemplation of my trip, and Jack—Jack's my husband—had less, for he never ceases how indisposed his vacation time provided something agreeable to him. Well, this time I decided to go to Europe, and thought vaguely of two months on the continent, seeing sights. The idea came to me one night when lobster salad kept me awake. By eleven in the morning Jack and I were booked on a slow-going steamer bound for the north of Germany.

When we were rid of the several hundred kissing, flower-giving, tear-shedding friends and relatives that crowded the space, afterward filled by fifty passengers, I discovered that I was carrying a box of fat chocolates—the offering of a man who was clever enough to write "Bun-bon voyage" upon his card—I flung myself into my berth, determined to spend at least two days in a lazy resting. Upon my soul, I enjoyed them. Emu was impossible, for I was never left to myself for more than ten minutes.

I learned to doze away those ten minutes between the interesting visits to which I was treated. A wistful-eyed, motherly stewardess would come into my cabin and coo persuasions that should eat, Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, were palpably on the sick list if I refused to sample them. Then, the room steward would shower me at intervals with crash and linen. I am positive that my single bath towel would have furnished a sufficient and heavy enough material for a toboggan suit for Jack, Jr., and I was several times tempted to cut out a shirt-waist from a pair of trousers.

Next would appear a steward offering "leming drinks." Ask a German for lemonade and he will bring you horrid, yellow pop, put up in a barber-shop bottle. Then the German waiter, in his steam-buffon, and the sweet cakes and coffee—a perfect procession of visitations conducted with such informality of entrance and such tenderness of interest that I felt like a royal infant with many guards.

How did I manage to understand them? Why, I could not help myself, they were so ready with gestures and I was so ready with my phrases. By the second day I could ask for anything I wanted, and I had the family history of the stewardess down pat. I experienced all the delights of an explorer during that two weeks voyage.

That iceberg was the most frapped thing imaginable. The first officer informed us there were polar bears upon it, but I felt positive of only the former fact. The chief danger of an iceberg is that its real immensity is below the surface of the sea, and in a dark fog, the darkness of night a ship's keel is likely to ground-upon ice while the towering walls of the berg are still many feet distant. German sailors have a word for being that is similar in meaning to our "tramp." Jack made up this trivocal conundrum:

"Why is a tramp on the sea like a tramp on land?"
Answer: "They both keep their heads out of water."

The Germans did not catch the humor of us. They insisted upon tramp being a verb, and said: "Ach, so! Ja, ja, ja, trampen, to tramp!" Jack did not attempt to explain his joke after that.

By the time we were well into the English Channel, to the exciting music of fog horns, and the cliffs of Dover rise from the soddenly fog-fogged sea like rock wraiths, and viewed through a misty haze, and I felt I should never be happy again if I could not eat "Swiss house" for dessert.

Discovering that I got on well with the language, I burned with the desire to remain in Germany. Paris could wait. So from the litter of guide books and pamphlets that flooded the cabin, I decided upon the Haiz Mountains, where stands the pale emary; the Black Forest, where springs the board legend; the castle Rhine, the German student, theuring cheese (amazing) as Jack agreed, and I probed for further wisdom into the intelligence of the ship's physicians.

AMAZES WAR OFFICE

Col. Pollock Makes British Soldiers in Six Months.

USES ONLY AVERAGE RECRUITS

Accomplishes What Officials Have Heretofore Insisted Could Not Be Done in Less Than Three Years. Employs Humane Methods and Develops Individuality in Men.

London, Oct. 20.—To J. St. Louis Strachey, the scholarly editor of the Spectator, one of the most influential of high class English weekly journals, and Col. A. W. Pollock, an officer, who has freed himself from the ordinary routine of the British army, are due the successful carrying out of an experiment which may be destined to work a revolution in the training and organization of the military forces of the British Empire. They have proved that it is possible by six months of rational training to make complete infantry soldiers out of average raw recruits—men whom Sir John French, one of the ablest generals in active service in the British army, has pronounced "quite fit to take their place in the ranks with regular troops." And this was no snap judgment. The opinion was expressed after the men had been under his vigilant eye for a week at Aldershot, participating in the maneuvers of seasoned soldiers of the regular army.

Heretofore it has been maintained by the military authorities that a man could not be put through the military harp and turned out at the other end of the mill in less than three years. The success which has attended the experiment is of even greater interest to America than it is to England, because America, to a much greater extent than England, is dependent for her military strength on an efficient citizen force, capable, should the necessity arise, of converting themselves into a fighting force in the field. The United States military attaché was one of the keenest observers of the system of training employed, and was present at the formal disbandment of the militia and the conditions of the service are changed.

Strachey's Views. "We hold," says Mr. Strachey, "that the militiamen of the future should receive a thorough six months' training on the lines of the Spectator company, and that after that he should serve in the militia on what we call the 'volunteer conditions'—that is, that he should do only a week's training each year under canvas, and a certain amount of drill and rifle shooting in his evenings or other spare hours. We think that the experiment shows that if it were once made clear to the youth of the nation that they could have six months' instruction between seventeen and eighteen, which would be a very small sacrifice, physically and intellectually, and then afterward serve for, say, five or six years under volunteer conditions, the country might have, at comparatively small cost, a militia force of a more efficient quality than would be formed from material equal to it, not better, than that to be found in any army in the world."

Never Forget Training. The experience of the Swiss proves that drill and other things that go to make up a soldier, once acquired, can never be forgotten. The art of marksmanship, or bicycling, or a short occasional practice is all that is necessary to keep him up to the scratch. It is argued that a man who had six months' training would give up six months' of his life before entering civil occupations for life in order to learn to be a real soldier. That is, he would give six months in a lump, although he cannot afford to give six months' scattered over six years, because an employer will engage them with such a mortgage on their time. The great obstacle to the adoption of the militia system is not giving it a fair trial, but the obstinacy of the military war office, who have made a mess of every reform they have attempted.

Not Picked Men. The hundred men chosen were in no sense picked men, either as regards physique or intelligence. They fairly represented the average material upon which the nation would naturally be dependent for a volunteer or militia force. The majority of them were between eighteen and twenty years of age, and in the matter of trades or callings no preferences were shown. Among them were 12 laborers, 12 clerks, 4 butchers, 4 bricklayers, 4 waiters, 4 cooperers, 4 drapers, 4 tailors, 4 fitters, a billiard marker, a motor-cycle racer, and a weight lifter. In order to make the experiment conclusive, one point was rigidly insisted on. No man was accepted who had received any military training in any of the forces of the crown. The fact that a man had been in the volunteers was an absolute bar to his enlistment.

There was nothing that could be applied as a test of the methods employed by Col. Pollock for making soldiers out of young men in one-sixth of the time ordinarily deemed requisite. It was simply military training without regard to traditional rules and regulations. Col. Pollock's secrets—if he had any—consisted in bringing out the men individually, in making them interested in their work, and preventing them from becoming dull and stale by compelling them, as drill sergeants do, to do the same thing over and over again an endless number of times without knowing any reason for them.

Treated as Reasoning Beings. They were treated as reasoning beings and not as human automatons. Everything superfluous in the training of soldiers as ordinarily pursued in the British army was eliminated. They had none of the usual household work of the barracks and lackey work for officers to perform. The cooking, potting, peeling, emptying of slop and such work was done for them that they might devote the whole of their time to soldiering. No attention was paid to the attainment of a high standard of smartness.

Hence those severe and, as medical experts declare, often injurious artificial chest-expansion exercises so rigorously insisted on in the regular army were entirely discarded. This system of "setting up" soldiers is analogous to that adopted by London poultryers in amplifying the breasts of customer chickens. In both cases the result is equally delusive. Just as the customer is presented with a bony bird whose skeleton has been distorted until it presents the appearance of a plump, well-fed fowl, so the British soldier is presented with battalions of apparently brochi-chested, straight-backed soldiers, whose stalwart appearance has been obtained often by deranging their breathing apparatus and damaging their hearts.

By concentrating on essentials Col. Pollock was able, within the prescribed six months, to train his militia army in drill, marksmanship, marching, signaling, gymnastics, trenching, bridging, building, and a dozen other matters which the modern soldier must understand if he is to be competent in his work. In that most important of all the

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ROYAL COURTESY

CONSIDERATION FOR THOSE INFERIOR IN RANK

By EX ATTACHE.

So much attention has been bestowed in the American newspapers upon a little act of courtesy on the part of the Kaiser in swallowing, without a grimace, a mixture of bouillon, milk, and sugar, rather than embarrass the young bride who was his hostess—the story being called to this country at considerable expense—that one would be tempted to believe that such instances of consideration by monarchs for the feelings of those of inferior rank were exceedingly rare. Yet this is very far from being the case. As a general rule, the loftier the eminence which people occupy in the social scale, the kinder their manner toward those less favored than themselves, and boorishness is the exception among the reigning houses of Europe, save, perhaps, among certain members of the younger generation of the Romanoffs, at St. Petersburg. Indeed, the lower the social status of people, the more friendly the attitude of imperial personages. These show a disposition to accord even more courtesy and consideration for the feelings of their domestics than they do for those of their courtiers and nobles, and nowhere do servants receive better and more appreciative treatment than in royal households.

Remember, for instance, that the Emperor of Austria was once obliged to fetch a chair for the English nurse of the children of his daughter, the Archduchess Gisela, who were playing in the grounds. The nurse had the archduchess' youngest child, then an infant, in her arms, and no one save the Emperor seemed to dream of the possibility of the old woman being tired. It was very humanly to see the Emperor so kindly way in which he pressed her to take the seat which he had fetched for her. This was quite in keeping with the action of the late Czar and his brothers, in what is perhaps the most touching incident in the history of the late Emperor, in a blinding snowstorm at St. Petersburg, behind the horse containing the remains of the old Scotchwoman who had had charge of the imperial nursery when high in the children's confidence, and who had been the recipient of the Emperor's attention and consideration for the convenience of others. For when his ministers and courtiers were gathered about his deathbed, the Emperor, in the hour of his last agony, was turning out what slowly toward the last few days, he asked for the pardon of his friends in attendance for keeping them so long, and for being such an unconscionable time in dying.

Another phase of royal politeness is that of acknowledging every letter, no matter by whom sent. This is a standing rule, and while the writers may not always be gratified by the satisfaction of the ruler which has prompted them to address the illustrious personage in question, yet they are at least accorded the courtesy of a response, stating that their letter has been received, and has had due consideration.

Then, too, royal personages are particularly anxious in refraining from any manifestation of their sense of ridicule, no matter how great the tax upon their gravity, prompted in the matter, of course, by the regard for the feelings of those furnishing the provocation for laughter. In this connection I always recall the severe trial to which King George of Greece, who had a keen sense of humor, was subjected on the occasion of one of his visits to the Elisee Palace at Paris. His consort, Queen Olga, had been in the French capital a few weeks previously, and had made a point of calling on the Emperor and Empress, who had been the then President's cook and laundress before becoming his wife. Mme. Grevy keenly appreciated the compliment paid to her by Queen Olga, an elderly woman, particularly good looking, and grandmother of a whole tribe of children, and when King George came afterward to the Elisee, Mme. Grevy, wishing to say something particularly agreeable to him, passed the time in complimenting him on the fact that he was the grandfather of a whole tribe of children, and when King George came afterward to the Elisee, Mme. Grevy, wishing to say something particularly agreeable to him, passed the time in complimenting him on the fact that he was the grandfather of a whole tribe of children, and when King George came afterward to the Elisee, Mme. Grevy, wishing to say something particularly agreeable to him, passed the time in complimenting him on the fact that he was the grandfather of a whole tribe of children.

Months Getting a Jury. Four Jurors Obtained Out of 1,000 Men in the Shea Trial. From the Chicago Chronicle. For more than a month now an attempt has been in progress to get a jury in the case of Cornelius P. Shea and thirteen other indicted officials of the International Teamsters.

During that time over 1,000 veniremen have been examined, and up to this time but four have been accepted by both sides and are likely to have the opportunity of deliberating as to the guilt or innocence of the men who are charged with conspiracy.

The case promises to rival the famous Gilkooly trial of last year, when many weeks were consumed in a vain effort to secure a jury. The Emperor's enormous money was expended before justice was finally meted out to this notorious labor scoundrel.

It is estimated that each talesman examined cost the government \$2.50, and that the case has cost the county \$250 for jurymen alone, to say nothing of all the other expenses attendant upon a trial of this sort.

At the rate of four jurors a month it will take two more months before the jury has been obtained and at the rate of 1,000 veniremen a month something like 2,000 men will have been examined before the actual trial begins, and the State alone has 162 witnesses there is no possibility of hurrying the matter through. Some attorneys who have been looking on are sure a prophecy that the trial will consume four months and an very large sum of money before it comes to an end.

Stand Pat on Bryan. And so, I shall continue to stand pat on Bryan. He may not be as smooth as Roosevelt, nor as rich as Hearst, but he has won very well, and all things considered, in spite of a rent or two in his coat. These days I have seen the colored man in any event, and in any event, as the monkey and when he panted the cat's tail with a brush made out of the eagle's wing. "What's the good of having a cat that ain't sky-blue?"

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There was nothing that could be applied as a test of the methods employed by Col. Pollock for making soldiers out of young men in one-sixth of the time ordinarily deemed requisite. It was simply military training without regard to traditional rules and regulations. Col. Pollock's secrets—if he had any—consisted in bringing out the men individually, in making them interested in their work, and preventing them from becoming dull and stale by compelling them, as drill sergeants do, to do the same thing over and over again an endless number of times without knowing any reason for them.

Treated as Reasoning Beings. They were treated as reasoning beings and not as human automatons. Everything superfluous in the training of soldiers as ordinarily pursued in the British army was eliminated. They had none of the usual household work of the barracks and lackey work for officers to perform. The cooking, potting, peeling, emptying of slop and such work was done for them that they might devote the whole of their time to soldiering. No attention was paid to the attainment of a high standard of smartness.

Hence those severe and, as medical experts declare, often injurious artificial chest-expansion exercises so rigorously insisted on in the regular army were entirely discarded. This system of "setting up" soldiers is analogous to that adopted by London poultryers in amplifying the breasts of customer chickens. In both cases the result is equally delusive. Just as the customer is presented with a bony bird whose skeleton has been distorted until it presents the appearance of a plump, well-fed fowl, so the British soldier is presented with battalions of apparently brochi-chested, straight-backed soldiers, whose stalwart appearance has been obtained often by deranging their breathing apparatus and damaging their hearts.

By concentrating on essentials Col. Pollock was able, within the prescribed six months, to train his militia army in drill, marksmanship, marching, signaling, gymnastics, trenching, bridging, building, and a dozen other matters which the modern soldier must understand if he is to be competent in his work. In that most important of all the

branches of a soldier's education, shooting, the men, despite the fact that the majority of them had never fired a rifle before they were taken in hand, attained a higher average standard of marksmanship than obtain in the ranks of the regular army. They were all greatly improved, physically, morally, and intellectually by their six months' training. Better equipped than when they began the business of earning a living, they might in whatever occupations they might follow.