

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1909.

PLAN NEGRO ARMY

French Considering Use of 200,000 Troops.

100,000 ARABS ALSO PROPOSED

Germany Easily Caps This Scheme by a Step by Which Nearly 2,500,000 Well-trained and Disciplined Sharpshooters Have Virtually Been Added to Her Army.

London, Aug. 14.—Just at present peace reigns supreme in Europe and sovereigns and heads of state are falling upon each other's necks as part of the day's work. No wonder that from both France and Germany reports come of proposals to add enormously to defensive forces of the two countries.

Col. Mangin, of the French army, is promoting a scheme which if adopted by the French government will give France a negro army of 200,000 well trained and disciplined men. The idea is to extend conscription to French West Africa and the Sudan. France has already some 15,000 negro soldiers whose bravery has never been questioned.

It is also proposed to raise an army of 100,000 Arabs, but as there might be danger in leaving so large a number of Arabs in garrison in Algeria, 20,000 of them would be garrisoned in France and their place in Algeria would be taken by 30,000 black soldiers from the Sudan.

Germany easily caps this scheme by a step by which nearly 2,500,000 well trained and disciplined sharpshooters have virtually been added to her army. The new imperial chancellor has given permission to the members of the 2,755 German veterans' societies, numbering 2,462,644 men, to practice rifle shooting on the military ranges throughout the country with army rifles.

All the requests of the veterans' societies for such permission had been refused previously, but after the recent schutzenfest at Hamburg another petition was forwarded to the chancellor, this time with successful results. Thus an immense army, the members of which have served their term in the active army, will be kept in constant shooting practice and ready to go straight to the front should the Kaiser require its services.

SPANISH QUEEN AND HER NEW BABY.



This picture was taken in the lovely gardens of the Spanish royal retreat at La Granja, where the Queen took refuge during the recent riots in Barcelona, Catalonia, and Madrid.

GAY COLORS FAVORED

Verdict Given by European Tailors' Conference.

KNEE PANTS RECOMMENDED

London Gathering of Sartorial Artists Would Introduce Radical Changes in Male Attire, Including Plum-colored Evening Suits and White Top Hats—Seeking Variety.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Delegates from France, Spain, Belgium, Russia, India, Austria, Holland, and New Zealand, as well as Great Britain, are discussing the expediency of more color in men's clothes at the conference of the International Union of Foremen Tailors now being held in London.

Mr. Thornton, the chairman, declares the cultivation of more variety in the costumes worn by men was sadly needed. He said:

"There is not enough originality or diversity of style, and as a matter of fact the male fashions of our time seem to be narrowing down to the universal wear of the monotonous lounge suit. That for pure utilitarian purposes this costume has its advantages is undeniable, but surely no one can deny that there are other styles of costume that more fittingly adorn the human form divine than the sacklike envelope that is sold by some of our enterprising London outfitters at about 10 shillings 6 pence.

Many Colors Suggested. "The garments for which subdued and artistic colors might be introduced, are the more formal costumes of frock coat, morning suit, and evening dress. I suggest as suitable shades for these costumes plum color, dark green, dark blue, and a rich tint of brown.

"The waistcoat would be colored harmoniously with the coat. I should suggest for them a material such as was used in the case of the order for forty waistcoats recently given by a Russian grand duke in this country. They were made of a heavy mixture of woven silk rather resembling the brocade that used to be worn in the eighteenth century.

"I am strongly in favor of the adoption in the case of all costumes of breeches in place of trousers. Trousers are hideous garments which conceal the graceful outlines of the leg. They are the bane of the sculptor and artist, and testimony is borne to their ugliness by the fact that at court functions, when every one is expected to look his best, the wearing of breeches is imperative.

"The quickest basis is one of great difficulty, but an improvement could be brought about by the more general adoption of the white top hat which the King has popularized for racing purposes, and the wearing of brown and green bowler hats, with due regard to the wearer's complexion and the color of the rest of his dress, would increase the artistic effect of his costume."

CROWN PRINCE GIVES AID.

Next Ruler of Germany Helps Mend Broken Carriage Wheel.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A party of Berlin men and women were returning from a drive into the country a few nights ago when on a lonely road a long way from any station one of the wheels of their carriage broke. While they were in this predicament a motor car passed, then stopped and a gentleman with a particularly pleasant manner came up and asked if he could be of any assistance.

He helped with the broken wheel and soon the lights showed the party that the pleasant young man was no other than the future Emperor of Germany, who was returning home with his wife and brother, Prince August, from a trip to Hubsburg. One of the ladies of the party offered a bunch of roses to the crown prince, who took them with a smile and a few words of commiseration regarding the accident. Then the imperial couple went on their way expressing their regret that they could not be of assistance.

The Medizinische Wochenschrift, of Munich, has an article by Dr. Gottwald Schwarz, who communicates the result of two years study of the subject. He began his experiments by observing that the sensitiveness of the vegetable cells to Röntgen rays varied materially according to the activity of the processes of development at work within the cell. Dry seeds in which the embryo of life is in a latent condition could support radiations for days without injury, but grain that had begun to sprout showed itself exceedingly sensitive to rays even of small power. This led Dr. Schwarz to the hypothesis that the human skin might be safe against injury if its activity were reduced as far as possible.

Simple experiments on human beings resulted in a surprisingly clear confirmation of this discovery. The arms of one person were subjected to the action of a radium capsule applied loosely and in another case strapped tightly round the arm so as to arrest the blood circulation locally. In the first case the Röntgen burns appeared in due course, but in the second there were no ill effects.

Similar experiments on a human head resulted in baldness being produced on the spot where the active skin had been subjected to the emanations, but when the blood circulation had been reduced by means of pressure, the hair was not harmed. Mechanical pressure, Dr. Schwarz concludes, is only one means of producing immunity. Experiments so far successful are proceeding with local applications of compressed air.

Dickens Family Lost Big Fortune.

From the New York World. Dickens was one of the most successful, financially, of all authors. His was no case of genius starving in a garret. "Pickwick" placed him above want at twenty-five, and for a period of thirty years following his publication in 1836-37 he received a princely income from his writings. His American tour brought him \$50,000. His estate at his death in 1870 was estimated at \$200,000. That his grandchildren should now be in need of the trifling pension bestowed on them is a painful illustration of the vicissitudes of family fortune.

MASTERPIECES SMUGGLED.

Believed Italian Busts Worth \$60,000 Were Sent to America. Rome, Aug. 14.—Two marble busts, masterpieces of Francesco de Laurena, of the fifteenth century, have been smuggled out of Italy. The busts were offered to the Italian government for \$60,000, but were declined.

It is reported they have been sent to the United States.

HOUSE & HERRMANN CREDIT.

August Furniture Specials

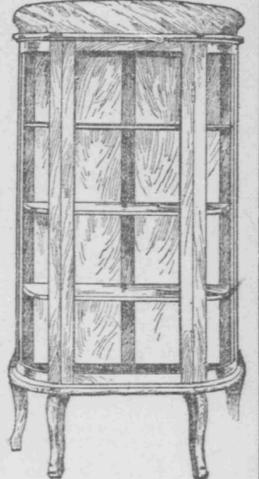
THESE new Fall Patterns of Furniture are reduced in price as a special AUGUST SALE INDUCEMENT. They are not made for sale purposes, but selected from regular stock and sold under our absolute GUARANTEE just as any other piece of Furniture we sell. You cannot duplicate these pieces for the price elsewhere. They are forerunners of many of the big Furniture values we will offer from our fall stock.



This \$20 Princess Dresser, \$11.65

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

Positively the lowest price ever quoted for such a handsome Dresser. The long dressing mirror gives a full-length view of the figure. It has shaped French bevel plate glass, 18x36 in.; full swell base, 20x33 in.; genuine quarter sawed oak and very excellent finish. One of the best bargains we have ever offered (exactly like picture at the side), \$11.65.



\$20 China Closet, \$11.75

Made of good quality oak, with first-class finish, bent glass ends, and thoroughly well constructed. We have secured a special lot we will put on sale at the remarkably low price of \$11.75.

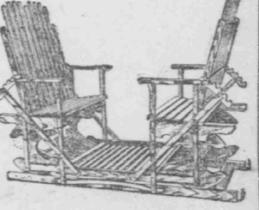
Refrigerators at August Sale Prices.

\$8.50 Refrigerators, zinc lined.....	\$6.75	\$17.00 Refrigerators, zinc lined.....	\$12.85
\$10.00 Refrigerators, zinc lined.....	\$7.25	\$18.50 Enameled Lined Refrigerators.....	\$13.75
\$14.00 Refrigerators, zinc lined.....	\$10.65	\$22.00 Enameled Lined Refrigerators.....	\$18.85

Reduced Prices on Summer Furniture.

This very comfortable and strongly made Gliding Settee, one of the best in construction and ease of motion. Has sold regularly all season for \$15. Our August Closing-out Price..... \$9.85

Hickory Porch Rockers, regular price, \$3. Sale price.....	\$1.95	Natural-finish Square Porch Rockers, regular price, \$3.50.....	\$2.40
Green and Red Painted Porch Rockers, regular price, \$6.00.....	\$3.95	Natural-finish Square Porch Rockers, regular price, \$4.00.....	\$2.85
Natural-finish Square Porch Rockers, regular price, \$3.00.....	\$1.95		



WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF HOUSE & HERRMANN

Seventh and I (Eye) Streets N. W.

AEROPLANE INSURANCE.

New Form of Contract Is Introduced by Lloyds.

London, Aug. 14.—The recent activity in the airship world has been responsible for the introduction of a new form of insurance at Lloyds.

Before the contract of the Channel the underwriters agreed to pay 40 guineas per cent. This was paid in the case of M. Bleriot, and while in London his monoplane was insured for \$50,000 against fire, theft, or accident.

A member of a firm of brokers says that they expect shortly to do a large business in aerial insurance, and that for the present they are prepared to offer the following quotations:

Against firing the Channel.....	25 to 250
Against falling (within two months).....	25
Against fatal accident on sea.....	10 to 25
Against personal injury on sea.....	25
Against fatal accident on land.....	25
Against personal injury on land.....	25

NEW MANICURING AT ZOO.

Chloroform Lessens Pain as London's Animals Get Claws Clipped.

London, Aug. 14.—The officials of the Zoological Gardens in London have tried with success a new method of cutting the claws of the more savage members of the menagerie. Previously this operation was conducted by sheer physical force; now the nippers are applied while the animal is under the influence of chloroform.

The cutting of a lion's claws under the old method was a risky and vexatious business. A party of keepers would approach the beast's cage and thrust within it a pole at the end of which dangled the nose of stout rope. Hour were wasted in making chains with the pole in order to slip the noose around the animal's neck. The real struggle began when the beast was captured, for sometimes as many as ten men were required to drag it to the front of the cage. Then it was the duty of one of the keepers to slip a strap over the paw to be operated upon directly it protruded under the bars of the cage.

The new method is simpler and very much quicker. A strong wooden board was the first animal operated upon. A strong case with glass sides and sliding doors at each end was run on wheels to the doors leading from the front to the rear of the case. Into this the animal was driven by keepers and the door was closed down.

Through a small aperture in the side of the case chloroform was pumped until the beast fell down. Then the paw required was pulled out and the keeper cut the claws in a twinkling. The claws of a jaguar were afterward cut in the same manner.

HUNT FOR GERMS.

European Doctors on Lookout for Carriers of Mary Mallon Type.

London, Aug. 14.—European doctors are now keeping a sharp lookout for possible germ carriers of the Mary Mallon type. A Charleston dispatch tells of a case just discovered in the township of Onase, in Southern Norway.

In the last seven years, it seems, there have been many cases of typhoid fever in the district of that name. Lately five persons sickened simultaneously in one house from the disease, and here the cause was traced to the milk which had come from a certain dairy farm.

But one at the farm was suffering from typhoid. Many years ago the farmer suffered a slight attack, but bacteriological examination showed that he was now quite free from the disease. His aged mother, however, was found to be a harborer of typhoid bacilli, although she had, in apparent excellent health, performed her daily work about the farm, including the milking of cows, for years. The doctors are positive that this old peasant woman has unwittingly infected hundreds of people with the malignant fever. She has now been isolated.

ARRESTED IN PARIS.

Philadelphia Charged with Thefts Aboard Cunard Liners.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Clarence Hown, a Philadelphian, was arrested to-day at the Hotel Continental charged with thefts of jewelry aboard trans-Atlantic liners of the Cunard Company.

Hown has been in Paris for a week and has been spending money freely. A woman stool pigeon in the pay of the detectives to whom Hown had given a diamond ring gave information to the police, who had a photograph of the ring as stolen property, and this led to Hown's arrest.

WOMEN URGED THE RIOTERS

Played Prominent Part in Barcelona Fighting.

As in the Days of French Revolution, Greater Spirit of Cruelty Is Manifested by Women.

Madrid, Aug. 14.—The "gentle, languorous, beautiful women of sunny Spain" played a large part in the uprising which has been quieted in Barcelona.

Crowds of them with their children in their arms or hanging to their skirts led the workmen and urged them on. Like the women of the French revolution, the Spanish women were in the front line of battle each day.

The men raised the barricades and fired revolvers, but the women stood in front of them whenever they could and threw stones. At Saragossa again it was the women who fought most desperately. A town of many factories and mills, Saragossa gives employment to hundreds of women. Here in times of peace the picturesque aspect of Spain strikes the eye, for the girls in the mills with their bright clothing, the flowers they love to wear, and the sunshine playing around them have an un-fading charm.

Behind the fascination of the Spanish women there has always been the capacity for cruelty. They patronize the bullfights with more enthusiasm even than the men, and their shrill cries of joy at the matador's triumphs often drown the shouts of the men. It is forty years since the modern spirit of feminism awoke in Spain, and it has been slow in affecting the women of the people. Still, women are occupied in Spain more or less as they are in other countries.

WILL SCOUT IN AEROPLANES

French Officer Outlines Use of the Bleriot Machines.

Must Carry Two Passengers to Be Effective, Says Expert, and Attain High Altitudes.

Paris, Aug. 14.—What the general staff of the French army expects of flying machines of the Bleriot type is briefly outlined by an officer of high rank in the aeronautical section of the war ministry.

This expert thinks that while it will be many years before flying machines can transport armies, yet even now they are able to render services as scouts.

From the military viewpoint, he says, it is essential that the scout airship shall be a flier not liable to get easily out of order, and that it shall have some sort of automatic balance.

Take, for instance, he says, the Wright biplane. The aeronaut must have his eyes constantly on the horizon and on landmarks that are to guide his flight. His hands are constantly on the levers. However easily steerable the machine may be, he cannot relax his attention for a second. He can take no notes or draw sketch maps.

A machine able to fly automatically would alone enable the occupant to do scout's work. The machine must be easier to steer than an auto driven along a country road, or else it must be made to carry two persons, one of whom can devote himself wholly to spying out the land.

Then also it is necessary for the machine to ascend to at least 1,000 feet. At any lower elevation no comprehensive idea can be formed of extensive military operations.

Jean de Reszke's Denial.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Jean de Reszke, telegraphing from Marienbad, asks the press to deny the report that he is going to America to sing in concerts.

GUIDES FOR THE AERONAUTS

Berlin Club Planning an Elaborate Plan for Signaling.

Combination of Letters and Signs May Be Placed in All Parts of Europe.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—The Aero Club of Berlin has been giving its attention to the question of guiding signs for aeronauts, and Capt. von Frankenberg, the director of the club, has invented an elaborate system of signaling by which an aviator will be able to tell exactly where he is at any time of the day.

His proposal is a combination of letters and signs, nine feet in length, shall be placed in conspicuous situations all over Europe. At night these would be illuminated. Each country would have its own letters. "D," for instance, would stand for "Deutschland," and each administrative district would have a number. Thus, an air navigator who saw "D 78" would find by referring to his code book that he was in Germany and over Chemnitz, and the addition of yet another sign would show what commune of Chemnitz it was.

Other signs would show him that he was approaching a frontier, or that he was near a hydrogen factory, a shelter hall, or a gasoline depot, and there would also be signs to indicate the presence of marshes and other unsuitable landing places.

The project has been submitted to all the principal aeronautical societies in France, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States for consideration.

WAGING FIERCE LIQUOR WAR

"Tied" and "Free" Houses in London's Poor Quarter Clash.

All the Trouble Started Over Plan to Increase Price of Beer, Following New Tax.

London, Aug. 14.—Remarkable scenes have taken place in a poor quarter of the East End of London in the last few days in consequence of the rivalry of liquor sellers.

A beer war is being waged between the "tied" houses and the "free" houses, owing to the refusal of the latter to agree to the demand of the brewers to raise the price of beer.

The "tied" houses are owned by and under the control of the brewers, while a "free" house is the property of a private individual. Owing to the extra tax on beer and the increased license duties specified in the budget proposals, the "tied" publicans, at the instance of the brewers, decided to raise the price of beer from 8 cents to 10 cents a quart.

The "free" houses refused to follow suit and retained their old price of 8 cents. In spite of boycottings and refusals on the part of certain brewers to supply orders, the "free" house tenants obtained their supply of beer from the private brewers, whose interests are not only not identical with those of the big brewers, but in many respects directly opposed to them. The next move on the part of brewers was to order their "tied" tenants to come down 4 cents a quart, in the hope of cutting out the free tenants. The result is peculiar and suggestive. The district is invaded by thirsty men and women from all the neighboring boroughs, drawn together by the possibility of having a cheap drink.

The tenants of the "free" house are determined to stand firm and fight to a finish. Meanwhile, the "tied" house tenants, by selling their beer at 8 cents a quart, are losing 24 cents on a barrel, but the brewers, it is said, have agreed to make the loss good while the fight lasts. Popular sentiment seems entirely to be with the "free" houses.

BRITISH POLITICIANS OPTIMISTIC REGARDING BUSINESS.

Bankers Deny that Increase in Shipping Indicates Any Real Advance in Prosperity.

London, Aug. 14.—Free trade politicians have been pointing as a vindication of their doctrine to what they call the "revival of British trade," as shown by the board of trade for the month of June, which certainly did indicate some increase in imports and exports as compared with June of last year.

Many banking experts do not share this optimistic view. The president of the London Joint Stock Bank, one of Britain's largest institutions, with a subscribed capital of \$90,000,000, stated at the half yearly meeting of the bank's shareholders the other day that the board of trade figures could not be taken as an exact measure of the prosperity of the trade of the country.

The figures published by Sauerbeck, the well-known statistician, showed, he said, that the price of practically all raw materials had risen very considerably, but it did not follow that the profits of manufacturers had risen in proportion, and it did not point to a real revival in trade.

What they wanted was for manufacturers to make a profit, so that they could increase their business and go to the bank for money. To-day, although money was exceedingly cheap, it was not plentiful.

PLANS PARIS-LONDON FLIGHT

M. Clement Expects to Travel 200 Miles After Crossing Channel.

New Airship Nearly 300 Feet Long, and Has Room for Twenty-five Passengers.

Paris, Aug. 14.—An airship flight from Paris to London, involving the crossing of the English Channel and a flight of at least 200 miles, under the most favorable conditions, is on the aeronautic-tapes for next week, as a result of the completion of the new airship, known as the Clement Bayard II.

M. Clement, the man who will attempt the flight is now the central figure in Parisian aeronautic circles, which are already familiar with the Clement-Bayard I, in which Clement has been sailing around Paris for several months.

The new airship will contain 27,500 cubic feet of gas. It is fitted with two propellers, and driven by two engines of 20-horsepower each. It is nearly 300 feet long, and the car will extend nearly the length of the bag, which is constructed of cotton and rubber, and will accommodate twenty-five men.

The craft is designed to travel forty miles an hour, and can easily ascend, it is believed, 6,000 feet. Its engines are of the petrol variety, and besides the crew and passengers, can carry enough petrol for a trip of 70 miles.

The British army has been experimenting with airships of the same general type. M. Clement, the designer, has consented to remain in England a month, if he succeeds in the proposed flight, the Daily Mail having donated \$5,000 to build the necessary garage. The British war office has first option on the new craft.

PRIVILEGES IN FRANCE.

Foreigner in Court May Demand Usages of Native Land.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The French Court of Cassation has handed down a decision which is of importance to Americans resident in France or visiting there, as it reverses the ruling that had previously prevailed on an important matter. The judgment lays down the principle that the will of a foreigner, made in France and not in accordance with French laws and usages, but in accordance with the laws and usages of the country of which the foreigner is a native, must be recognized by the French courts as valid.

The Court of Cassation in reaching this judgment was chiefly influenced by an article in the code, No. 966, which provides that a Frenchman when abroad can make his will as prescribed by French law, and not necessarily in accordance with the law of the country in which he is residing, and therefore a reciprocal right should be allowed to foreigners resident in France.

Why Tennyson?

From the New York Times. In the smoking-room of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Robert Harborough Sherard, grandson of the poet Wordsworth, was telling literary anecdotes. Mr. Sherard is a writer well known in England and France, and his acquaintance among literary men is large.

"The dandy, when, in the presence of a crowd of people, the remark was repeated to him by a mutual friend, drew his glass into his eye and drank calmly."

"Oh, really? Which Tennyson was it? 'The dandy'?"

"Everybody smiled, for of the Tennyson brothers Alfred was, undoubtedly, the more careless."

DIRECTS RADIUM USE

German Scientist Tells of Results of Experiments.

OBJECTS' ACTIVITY REDUCED

Seeds in Which Life Is in Latent Condition Supports Radiation with Less Injury Than Those About to Sprout—This Leads to the Belief that Skin Will Withstand Rays.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—Since radium has been tentatively employed in curing deep seated diseases in the human body, German experts have been studying the problem how to apply the radiation to the spots desired without injuring the skin, which is, as is well known, exceedingly sensitive to the emanations of the rays.

The Medizinische Wochenschrift, of Munich, has an article by Dr. Gottwald Schwarz, who communicates the result of two years study of the subject. He began his experiments by observing that the sensitiveness of the vegetable cells to Röntgen rays varied materially according to the activity of the processes of development at work within the cell.

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DOG AS A GUIDE.

Takes Place of Master in Showing Visitors Over French Estate.

From the Vancouver Sun. Nine kilometers south of Dinard (Ille-et-Vilaine), on passing through the village of Pleuituit and descending into the deep valley of Fremur the visitor finds the Crochias ponds, a widening of the river in a romantic spot between wooded slopes whose dark verdure is reflected in the somber waters.

The whole valley being private property dependent upon the neighboring Castle of Crochias, which dominates the hill, would-be visitors are directed to apply at the mill, whose great wheel is turned by the waters of the first pond. The miller pockets his gratuity, points out the intricate paths that must be followed, then calls Bernard and indicating the visitors, tells Bernard to go with them. Bernard is the dog that acts as guide in order to save the miller the journey and explanation.

The dog trots quietly along in front of those entrusted to his care, and if they take a by-path he stops and waits till they rejoin him. It is easy to understand him. The walk is about a kilometer and a half as far as the second pond, where it terminates. Bernard goes no further. If one tries to continue it is at long and the car will extend nearly the length of the bag, which is constructed of cotton and rubber, and will accommodate twenty-five men.

As soon as he sees the visitor returning Bernard runs along the path back to the first pond, and without repassing the mill where the visitor was committed to