

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910.

CUPID AND THE AUTO

Theory Why Some Women Elope with Chauffeurs.

LORD MONTAGU TELLS WHY

Pioneer of Motoring in England Says Smart Driver, Gifted with Good Manners, Differentiated, Yet Independent and Well Educated, Influences and Captures Heiresses.

London, March 12.—Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, pronounced Bowley, was one of the pioneers of automobilism in this country and may fairly pretend to know all there is to know about a car.

In the current number of the Car he even explains why one hears so often nowadays of ladies eloping with their motormen. Lord Beaulieu considers the common remark when such events happen of "How could she?" or "Just fancy, with a motorman!" quite unjustified.

"Is there nothing more than an ordinary masculine attraction for the feminine mind in a smart-looking motorman, gifted with a good manner, different, yet independent, and well educated, as often happens now?" he writes, and answers: "I think there is." Pursuing the question psychologically and historically, his lordship proceeds:

Dependent on Chauffeur.

"Just as the fair sex on a liner say of the captain, 'What a dear!' and often wish they were Mrs. Captain, and just as the most feminine of them adore the actor, the singer, or the author, so women in general love a man of action who does things, controls things, and could control them, too, if the occasion arose. The sense of being absolutely dependent upon the man at the wheel has a peculiar fascination and results in the sense of trust broadening sometimes into senses of other things.

"And looking back, this attraction toward the driver or guide of moving vehicles or ships is very old. A hundred years ago it was the most interesting form of tittle-tattle and gossip to discuss how So-and-So's stud groom or horseman had run away with the heiress or proposed to a ward of court. The seventeenth and eighteenth century histories and plays are full of allusions to such events.

"Perhaps Jehu, who drove furiously to the common danger, was a charmer in his time; at any rate, there is no doubt that rapid motion has a distinct effect upon the human mind.

"Sometimes it induces sleepiness, sometimes thought, sometimes affection for the god, or maybe goddess, controlling the car; but it is certain that no human person remains quite uninfluenced or normal in a good car, by the side of a good driver and in congenial company, to which, if you add picturesque scenery, the picture and the sensations should be complete."

NEW CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

Empress Augusta Victoria Foundation to Be Consecrated.

Berlin, March 12.—In a few weeks the eyes of pious people in Germany will be turned toward Jerusalem. A German church and hospice to be known as the Empress Augusta Victoria Foundation, after the present Kaiserin, will be consecrated on April 9 in the presence of Prince Eitel Friedrich, his consort, and his only sister, the youthful Princess Victoria Louise.

The imperial party will travel on the Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern and be escorted by a squadron of German war ships.

The church, which rises on the Mount of Olives, opposite Jerusalem, will be devoted to services of the Lutheran creed, while the hospice will be used as a convalescent home for sick and suffering Germans in Palestine. With all its modern appliances it is likely to offer a striking contrast to the ancient associations connected with Jerusalem.

LUMINOSITY OF THE SUN.

Prof. Nordmann, of Paris, Observatory, Prepares Calculations.

Paris, March 12.—Stupendous figures representing the luminosity of the sun are given by Prof. Nordmann of the Paris Observatory, whose calculations of solar temperatures were mentioned in these columns not long ago.

The solar heat is now placed by him at 6,482 degrees centigrade. The sun's total candle power he expresses in an unthinkable number which begins with 18 followed by 27 noughts. This is equivalent to 1,944,000 for every square inch of the sun's surface. Some idea of the amount of light these figures represent may be gained from the fact that the most powerful electric arc light known at the present time has an illuminating power of barely 20,000 candles.

As an illustration, Prof. Nordmann says that from every bit of the sun's surface the size of a finger nail a quantity of light issues that would illuminate the entire Avenue de l'Opera for a whole night.

SEEKS SARTORIAL SPECIMENS.

Tailors' Publication Looks at Customs from Old Viewpoint.

London, March 12.—A new House of Commons is looked at from many points of view, but the Tailor and Cutter considers only one aspect of it. From the point of view of clothes this expert organ finds the present Parliament quite satisfactory.

Taken as a whole, it is a morning-coated assembly, one or two individuals being singled out for special notice. Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge is commended for a new silver gray overcoat which is said to have "a classy appearance." Harry Lawson, son of Lord Burnham, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, wears "a splendid specimen of the fashionable silk faced frock coat," and Dr. Adison "excels in his tailor's standard of excellence in covering the external anatomy."

Mr. Yerburgh has been compared to a "piccadilly fashion plate, which is the highest sartorial praise a man can have conferred upon himself or his tailor." No mention is made of Winston Churchill's hat, which achieved fame during the general election.

BOTH DUELISTS WOUNDED.



SIGNOR EUGENIO CHIESA, The Republican deputy of Italy who fought a duel recently on a balcony with Secretary of War Prud'homme because of the crowds that followed the principals when he sought retired places for the combat. Chiesa was wounded in the face. Later he fought Gen. Di Cosato, and both were slightly wounded. Thereupon they embraced and kissed each other, and are now good friends.

AERIAL STRUGGLE IS LIKELY

France Reckoning with Possibility of Having to Meet Germany.

Gen. Bonnal Commissioned to Prepare Report on Strategic and Tactical Plans.

Paris, March 12.—France is already reckoning with the possibility of having to meet Germany in an aerial struggle. Gen. Lacroix, president of the French National Airship League, has commissioned Gen. Bonnal to prepare a report on the strategic and tactical plans which the French aerial forces would have to follow in the event of a Franco-German war. Some essential points of Gen. Bonnal's recommendations are published in the Paris Figaro.

He begins by assuming that Germany would place in the first line 300,000 men, distributed as follows: Four hundred and fifty thousand in Lower Alsace, 150,000 in Upper Alsace, and 300,000 in the Rhine provinces. Of twelve German airship cruisers, six would be stationed in Cologne, three at Metz, and three at Tegel. As the most vulnerable part of France he points to the region between the rivers Mosel and Meuse, and it is here that France must at once seek to obtain the mastery of the air.

The imperative condition for a military airship, Gen. Bonnal holds, is to get above the enemy's vessel, and this depends on the speed that can be developed in maneuvering. Speed therefore is the main thing, because if the enemy's airship moves faster it can escape attack by swiftly maneuvering horizontally while the other is straining all efforts to rise.

AMERICANS DRESS BETTER

Head of London Department Store Tells of Recent Visit.

Declares Fair Sex of the United States Spend Four Times as Much on Dress.

London, March 12.—Mr. Lawrie, general manager of London's biggest department store, gave an address the other evening to the System Club, the members of which are London business men, on his recent visit to the United States.

Unless Britons woke up, he said, they would no longer be able to call themselves a nation of shopkeepers. He was surprised at the enormous size of American stores. If a man in London saw a store with 150 feet frontage he was staggered, but what would the Londoner think of an American store with a frontage of 500 feet or 600 feet and twelve floors, every one of which was crowded with people?

How was it, asked Mr. Lawrie, that New York had a dozen great stores and London with its larger population only two or three? It was because the average American woman spent three or four times as much on dress and other things as the English woman. He saw no poor or dirty people in America. It was a land of luxury and plenty.

Mr. Lawrie's statement that American women spend more money on their clothes than English women is accepted as only partly explaining why American women are better dressed than English women.

"I think a good deal of the American woman's success in dressing lies in two facts," said the manager of a Bond street firm. "She has studied the art of dressing and she has cultivated original ideas of her own. You do not find the American woman coming in to be advised, but with her own ideas, which she expects to be carried out to the smallest detail. These ideas are distinctly original and in good taste. Her eye for color schemes is excellent. Both these facts go a long way to prove why the American women is always smart."

"There is another thing very strongly in favor of the American woman. She naturally has a very beautiful figure. Her clothes are worthy of more consideration in her eyes than sport, and although she is an athlete, she does not show that disregard for dress often to be noticed in the sporting woman who thinks of nothing but hockey or golf."

MANY TITLES BOGUS

Illustrious French Names Lost in Last Century.

CRUSADERS OLDEST NOBILITY

After Exhaustive Genealogical Investigations Baron du Roure de Paulin Says Only 15,000 Names Have Been Added to 30,000 Existing Before the Revolution.

Paris, March 12.—About 25,000 so-called noble families in France would be seriously embarrassed were they asked to produce their patent of nobility, writes Baron du Roure de Paulin in the Paris Revue. The number of bearers of spurious French titles, according to the baron, is enormous.

After exhaustive genealogical investigations, he comes to the conclusion that while there are to-day 70,000 noble families in France, there existed before the revolution only 30,000 noble houses, and since then no more than 15,000 new names have been legitimately added. It is astonishing how many illustrious French names have disappeared during the nineteenth century. The oldest French nobility traces back to the Crusaders, of whom 6,000 bore French names and esutcheons. To-day hardly 400 French families can boast with more or less justification of a Crusader ancestor.

Traces Genuine Descent.

One single French family, the ancient house of Saunhac, traces genuine direct descent from William that name, who was grand master of the Order of the Templars and was killed in the battle of Mansurah in 1250. Of the half dozen premier dukes and peers of France who took precedence over all others no descendants now exist. At the time of the French revolution there existed thirty-nine dukes who ranked as peers of France and forty-one others, but of all these only twenty-three are left.

Other noble families whose heads were direct grand vassals of the French kings have all but died out. A notable exception is the house of de la Tour d'Auvergne, always prolific in producing great men, among others the famous Marshal Turenne.

There are still dependants living of the illustrious house of Lusignan and also legitimate bearers of the names of Guise and Richelieu, but the Collignys, the Montmorencys, and the Mazarins, among others, have all died out.

Heroes of Revolution.

The writer has also traced the downward pedigrees of other famous Frenchmen. Nothing is left now of the families of Racine, Moliere, Montaigne, Rabelais, Boileau, and Saint-Simon. Only Beaumarchais and Corneille have still descendants living. Not a single trace is left of the heroes of the revolution except in the person of the woman novelist, "Gyp," who is descended from Mirabeau's brother, Mirabeau-Tonneau. Napoleon created 5 kings, 1 viceroy, 7 princes, 3 grand dukes, and 40 dukes, but of all their splendor only 12 ducal names remain to-day.

ST. BERNARDS AS PETS.

Queen Alexandra Has Purchased Large Specimen of Breed.

London, March 12.—Queen Alexandra, whose fondness for animals is well known, has wavered in her allegiance to toy dogs of rare breeds and has purchased a large St. Bernard. This means that St. Bernards will become fashionable pets all over England and their price will rise. In the '80s this dog was in great favor. Since then, except in a few country houses, it has been comparatively little seen in England.

An experienced member of the Kennel Club in London says that the favor of the St. Bernard will not last long. It is a questionable woman's pet, for its temper is not certain, and its clumsiness makes it impossible to have it indoors.

TRYING PERIOD IN MATRIMONY

Two-thirds of English Divorces Before Twenty-fifth Year.

London, March 12.—The most trying period in matrimony is from the fifth to the tenth year. Two-thirds of the divorces in England take place between the fifth and twenty-fifth year after marriage. That is the essence of evidence submitted to the royal commission, which, as called to The Washington Herald, is collecting expert opinion on the subject of the reform of the English divorce law.

In ten years, from 1896 to 1906, 9,563 suits were instituted in England and Wales. They were brought after experiences of married life extending over the following intervals:

Less than one year.....	85
From one year to two years.....	351
From two years to five years.....	1,279
From five years to ten years.....	2,925
From ten years to twenty years.....	3,885
Twenty years and over.....	1,381
Unknown.....	4
Total.....	9,900

KING PETER TO VISIT CZAR.

Winter Palace at St. Petersburg Put in Array for His Coming.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—The west wing of the winter palace has been prepared for continuous habitation. Next week King Peter, of Serbia, will occupy it and will make his first attempt to exchange toasts with a foreign sovereign. Then the heiress of the Montenegrin and Bulgarian thrones are due. This pilgrimage of minor monarchs to St. Petersburg is not belittled by the government organ Rooslyach, which, answering Austro-German criticism of this new form of activity, says:

"Both Prince Ferdinand's and King Peter's visits are of full official character, which was defined before either visit was arranged. Russia's traditional relations with the Slav states amply justify that character."

This pronouncement follows information from Berlin that Baron von Aerenthal, the Austrian foreign minister, has been sharply discouraged in securing a friendlier Austro-Russian understanding.

Select Exchange Professors.

Berlin, March 12.—The ministry of education has selected Councillor Max Friedlander as next exchange professor at Harvard and Prof. E. R. Daenell as Roosevelt professor at Columbia University.

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Seldom are you offered such a pretty couch for any near the price below. It has an excellent oak frame with good upholstery; pretty velour covering; deep tufting, and claw feet. The price is only \$8.35.

Princess Dresser, \$11.65

This unusually pretty and useful piece has a long dressing mirror with shaped French bevel plate glass, 18x36 in., and full swell base, 20x32 in. Made of genuine quarter sawed oak with excellent finish. One of the best bargains in our store at \$11.65.

Placed in Your Hall for \$10.35

This is just one of a host of pretty and practical Hall Racks on our floor. It is built of quarter-sawed golden oak, with French bevel plate mirror and good finish; has strong hooks and hinged lid, with a receptacle for various articles. You could not possibly do better if you want a hall rack at a moderate price. Easily worth \$10.35. Order one to-morrow for \$10.35.

A Pretty Rocker for \$2.95

This looks like a \$5 Rocker. Note the graceful and comfortable design. Made up in oak or imitation mahogany and nicely finished. The price is low, but the quality is excellent. Select one to-morrow for \$2.95.

ASQUITH'S FATE IN BALANCE

English Government May Be Defeated on Snap Division.

Parliament Reassembles on March 29 and Action May Mean Resignation of Prime Minister.

London, March 12.—The government may be assumed to be safe till March 23, but when Parliament reassembles on March 29, after four days holiday, it is generally conceded that it may be defeated any day on a snap division. If that should happen people are speculating whether the prime minister would feel himself obliged to resign at once.

Defeat on one of the government's main proposals would, of course, be followed by immediate resignation. But when conditions are such as at present in the house it is the unlocked for defeat on a side issue that is most generally feared. It was defeat of this kind that brought about Lord Rosebery's resignation in 1895.

Campbell-Bannerman was war secretary and incurred a vote of censure arising out of an unsatisfactory reply to a question as to the supply of cordite. Rosebery then resigned, though he did not do so in the previous year when he was defeated on the address. Between 1871 and 1873 Gladstone was defeated several times, but did not resign. He was defeated on a vote as to the House of Lords in 1885 and still held on.

Going further back, Lord John Russell between 1839 and 1841 was defeated repeatedly, but refused to resign until Peel's vote of want of confidence was passed, and then he pointed out that Pitt had been defeated in the House of Commons no less than fourteen times and had persistently refused to resign. Mr. Asquith has to go back to 1788 for a precedent for sending up resolutions to the House of Lords. In December of that year Pitt moved three resolutions in the Commons dealing with the difficulties caused by King George's illness. These were not considered to meet the case, and in the following month Pitt moved five resolutions, on which the regency bill was to be founded. These were eventually agreed to and adopted by the House of Lords.

WILL LIVE IN ENGLAND.

London, March 12.—The Dowager Queen of Sweden has just made it clear that she proposes to spend the remainder of her life in England, save for brief visits to the Continent, and she is trying to purchase the freehold of the comparatively small house which she rented a short time ago in Buckinghamshire.

The ex-Queen and the present King of Sweden are not on the best of terms, which is the reason of her desertion of her own country. When the late King Oscar was alive he had to act as peace-maker many times between his wife and his eldest son, and after his death the estrangement between the mother and son was an open secret.

The ex-Queen lives a life of absolute retirement in Buckinghamshire. Her only social disposition is an occasional motor trip to London to have tea with Queen Alexandra.

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WOMEN TO OPEN A BANK.

London, March 12.—On Monday a new bank, run by women for women, will open here. It is a branch of Farrow's Bank. The only male on the premises will be a messenger. Men will be excluded from being depositors. Five hundred women's names are already enrolled on the books, the greater number of them representing new accounts, but some were transferred from the Central Office by request of female clients. Everything points to the success of the scheme. Current accounts will be opened from \$5 and deposit accounts from 25 cents. The business hours will be longer than in other banks.

ATTORNEY CALLED TO VATICAN

Pope Reported to Have Dictated Changes in Will.

Rome, March 12.—Considerable uneasiness was manifested here to-day when it became known that the Pope held a long conference last evening with Senator Garrone, his attorney. It is said that the Pope called in the lawyer to dictate some changes in his will.

The health of the Pope is satisfactory, but it is, nevertheless, considered significant he should have been closeted with his lawyer for more than two hours.

Largest Morning Circulation.

GERMAN RIVALS NOT FEARED.

British Think They Will Not Prove Formidable in Antarctic.

London, March 12.—British geographers do not think the proposed German antarctic expedition is likely to be a very serious rival of either the British or American expedition. As regards both the German and American expeditions it is thought that the chances of their being able at the first attempt to advance all the way from Coats Land to the pole is extremely slight, even if a convenient base is found.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.